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JOHN HOWLAND

OF THE

MAYFLOWER

Volume 3

THE FIRST FIVE GENERATIONS

Documented Descendants Through

his third child Hope[2] Howland,

Wife of John Chipman

by

Elizabeth Pearson White

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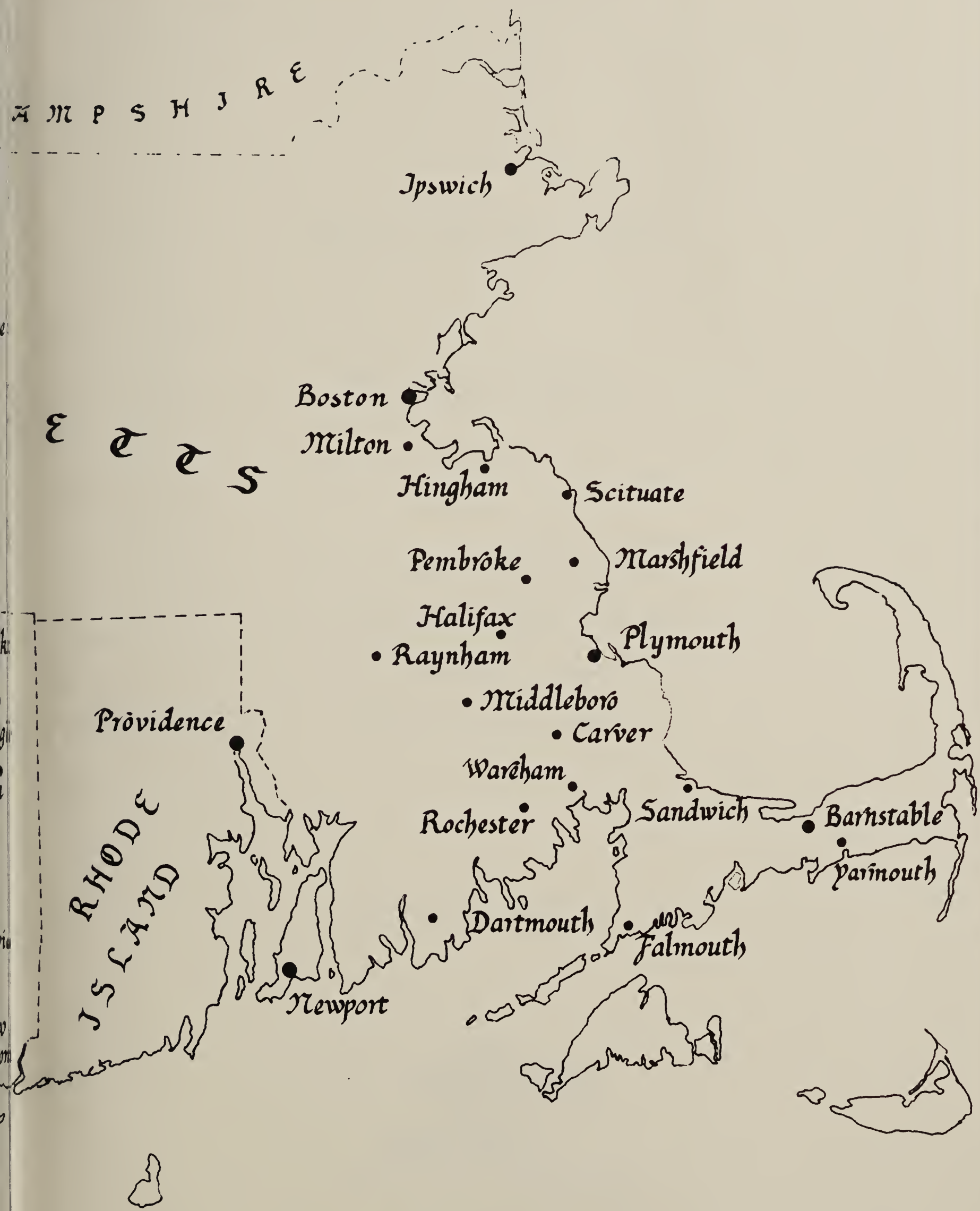

Southern New England

1992 H.G.R. White

JOHN HOWLAND

OF THE

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Dedicated to my husband the late

Henry G. R. White

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Preface and Acknowledgments

In 1885, Franklyn Howland published *A Brief Genealogical and Biographical History of Arthur, Henry, and John Howland and their Descendants of the United States and Canada.* John Howland had arrived in 1620 aboard the *Mayflower*, while his brothers Arthur and Henry Howland followed after several years. Franklyn Howland's book was among many stories about New England written for popular monthly magazines in the era of the World's Columbian Exposition, when Howland kinsmen included prominent gentlemen of arts and letters and the President of Harvard University. Heightened interest in the history of colonial North America and novels about Pilgrim lore encouraged the creation of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants in 1897.

The Five Generations Project of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants began in 1959, having as its goal to publish accounts of all of the *Mayflower* passengers and their descendants for the first five American generations. Fair progress was made at Washington, DC and Indianapolis but these early overviews suffered for lack of careful documentation and some confusion among generations where children and cousins bore the same name. Dr. Van Antwarp of Chicago and Lucy Mary Kellogg, FASG of Detroit, Michigan and Janesville, Wisconsin advocated improved standards of documentation while other researchers "protected proprietary sources" in old books and unpublished manuscript town records. Co-founding the family are descendants from the several brothers Howland who migrated to New England between 1623 and 1640. The Howland family size steadily increased to become the largest family descended from *Mayflower* passengers.

In the spring of 1975, Robert Moody Sherman, FASG and editor of the *Mayflower Quarterly*, asked Elizabeth Pearson White, CG to complete the John Howland family, work which at that time was expected to fill one volume. To ensure the accuracy of this work, Mrs. White was asked to confirm the early material, as well as all subsequent work, by locating the colonial era probate records and deeds in the many county courthouses and probate districts, and to search for vital records of births, marriages and deaths in town halls, cemetery and church records. In this way, errors in the several previous books have been discovered and corrected and, in some situations, new genealogical links to the *Mayflower* have been identified. Many families, especially in the female branches had not yet been found as early as in the third generation. In some instances, different men having the same name had been linked to one wife, thus confounding the children of several families.

Thus the Howlands became a task for the Genealogy Projects Committee located at the Winnetka Public Library, a dozen friends including many who had taken Mrs. White's course in genealogy at the New Trier Township High School Adult Education Extension in Winnetka, Illinois. E. Virginia Hunt, CG worked on John and Desire[2] Gorham (Howland Vol. 1), John's son Schubael[3] (Vol. 2) and Elizabeth[2] Dickinson (Vol. 4) and prepared for publication the families of *Mayflower* passenger William Brewster. Harriet Woodbury Hodge, CG worked on Elizabeth[3] Howland Bursley (Vol. 2), and Joseph[2] Howland, and she completed the *John Billington Family* which was published in 1991, all the while working as co-chairman of the Winnetka Genealogy volunteers and keepers of lineage papers for the Illinois Society of Mayflower Descendants. Having so many important parts in capable hands, the author was able to specialize on the Gorham (Vol. 1) and the Chipman (Vol. 3) families.

Much of the early research on the John Howland family are based on records cited by George E. Bowman in the *Mayflower Descendant*. Confirmations and a number of corrections were made by Roberta Gilbert Bratti, CG of Hyannis. Barbara Lambert Merrick began her contributions to the Howland project while she was Historian General of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants. Both have become lifelong friends and promoters of accurate documentation. [These Barnstable County records have since been transferred to a State of Massachusetts depository.]

In 1977–78 the late MacLean W. McLean, FASG, famous as the expert about Sandwich, Massachusetts vital records, shared his extensive knowledge about the Howland and Gorham families. The Winnetka Volunteers have enjoyed discovering for "Mack" McLean his additional ancestral cousins who had migrated from Cape Cod into Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island and Nova Scotia.

Thanks are also due to the late H. L. Peter Rounds, CG of Riverside, California, compiler of *Bristol County Probate Records* and winner of the Jacobus Award for his contributions about Connecticut, as well as to Kendall P. Hayward, Marilyn Randell Landry, and George Ely Russell, CG, FASG, FNGS. In 1992 the author was pleased to receive the Literary Award from the Connecticut Society of Genealogists.

Ralph Van Wood, Jr, CG, the researcher and compiler of *Francis Cooke of the Mayflower* (1986) and *Plymouth County, Massachusetts Probate Index 1686–1881*, contributed his research. Likewise, thanks are due John D. Austin, FASG, of Maine, compiler of *Mayflower Families Six: Stephen Hopkins*, especially for the unusually large quantity of intermarriages among the Hopkins and Howland families. Henry Bainbridge Huff, CG, of Virginia (past president of A.S.G.) contributed his expansive knowledge of North American inter-colonial commercial activities which included several *Mayflower* families.

Also, Anthony Hoskins, M.A. of Fort Wayne, Indiana, formerly of the Newberry Library at Chicago, and Donna Valley Russell, M.A., FASG, of Michigan and Maryland.

Additional contributors are identified with their work. During these many years it has been a pleasure to answer most requests and receive documented research from many individuals. Each letter has been useful although in recent years it has not been as easy to reply.

In 1978, Mrs. White was asked to be the Editor of *The Mayflower Quarterly* journal of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, a magazine which had for many years been published at Chicago by the late Mrs. Henry Stuart Peck using the LaSalle Street law office of Waldo Allen, head of the Illinois Society of Mayflower Descendants. Mrs. White had been co-editor of the *Illinois State Generalogical Society Quarterly* and a contributor to the *Journal of Illinois History*, among other scholarly magazines. Mrs. White had served on several committees with the late Katherine Richardson Greeley, CG and the late Margaret Fally, FASG, author and expert about Irish genealogy. The Howland Five Generation Project, now increased in estimate to fill two large volumes, would concentrate on the five older of John Howland's ten children. By 1982 the estimated size of the printed project was increased to four volumes and a draft text was lent to the Historian General, Eugene A. Stratton, FASG. It was thought that the documented Howland material would assist his work of evaluating applications for membership in the General Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Edwin Wagner Coles, Stanford University graduate and Harvard MBA, and a longtime executive of the Lockheed Corporation, had become an avid researcher in colonial New England records. His *Mayflower* ancestors include Elizabeth Howland by her second husband, John Dickinson. Ed Coles was a member of the Southern California Genealogy Society, late Deputy Governor of the Los Angeles Colony of the California Society of Mayflower Descendants, and for many years he was Treasurer of the Sons of the American Revolution and Treasurer of the California Society of Founders and Patriots. At Glendale, the Sons of the Revolution had accumulated a large library of New England material. In 1980 he was editor of *Los Angeles County Mayflower Lineages* and in December 1988 was co-author of "Joseph and Lydia (Gorham) Worth", published in the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*. Mrs. White and Mr. Coles have never met although Ed Coles did attend the 1970s era lecture by Mrs. White at the National Conference in San Diego. For more than twenty years Ed Coles has discovered useful documents to support this accurate and reliable genealogy.

Although it feels as though it happened no more than a year ago, it is amazing how quickly a researcher in the year 2001 could question, seek, and actually receive a colonial-era document which substantiated a fact in the Crocker genealogy (John Howland, Volume 3, Hope). Correspondence with

Henry K. Benter and e-mail with J. Benjamin Crocker discovered the subject in a "will and estate packet" at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; a prompt conclusion for what could so easily have remained an unresolved issue. Thirty years have passed since Richard Wagner at his computer terminal in Niles, Illinois exchanged lineage data with the late Dr. Milton Terry at the Bell Telephone Laboratory in New Jersey in support of an article then being written by Mrs. Elizabeth Pearson White, CG. Their experimental methods for data communication have now become routine.

Genealogical researchers in New Jersey who knew about the quest for the Chipman family recognized immediately the importance of their discovery in an overlooked colonial-era graveyard. There is potential for additional lines to the *Mayflower*.

In April 2006, Ed Coles wrote about the improved documentation included in an issue of *Mayflower Families*. Mrs. Edie Thomas, its editor, had copied large amounts of material from *John Howland of the Mayflower* Volumes 1 and 2 published by Picton Press. Ed Coles added, "I am amazed at the great detail included. I remember the time when you said they did not include enough."

"One thing our method on references is still much better. We assign reference to each event. Also, we say where the unusual reference can be found, such as FHL film number." (Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints)

Thanks are due to Jane Fletcher Fiske, FASG of Massachusetts who volunteered to assemble the thousand pages which have become *John Howland of the Mayflower Volume 3 (Elizabeth)* and *John Howland of the Mayflower Volume 4 (Hope, the Chipman families)*. Jane would come to the rescue of old eyesight and a desperate fear that one misplaced finger on the keyboard could erase some portion of text that had been assembled during the last thirty years. Unfortunately, Jane had to withdraw from the tasks of converting the original MS/DOS Word Perfect and of confirming that each family is documented. The staff at Picton Press have polished the text for publication. Thank you, Lewis Bunker Rohrbach, CG for creating the Picton Press publishing company to continue the production and distribution of books and pamphlets which satisfy the market for *Mayflower* and New England family histories.

Honors are owed to the late Henry G. R. White whose efforts "to get the Howlands out of the house" have spanned the entire era of vast improvements in useful technology. After a long career as a research engineer involved with aerospace issues, calligraphy became his art and recreation. Worn out typewriters were replaced by an IBM Displaywriter which in time became an IBM PS/2 desktop computer followed by a suite of Hewlett Packard hardware. Internet was never allowed to crash these computers devoted to building the Howland Five Generation texts. Lately, an HP laptop was used to convert MS/DOS Word Perfect 5.1 into Windows 98, and from that into both IBM Lotus WordPro (Ronald's laptop) and Microsoft Word. Henry G. R. White

passed away six weeks into his 99th year when much of the Howland Project was complete pending a few recent additions to documentation and another dozen questions. Also, Ed Cole's wife passed away a few weeks after speaking with Mrs. White by telephone saying, "How happy she was that Ed had enjoyed his many contributions to the Howland Project and that it had given him considerable satisfaction. Also, she was sorry that they had never met during these twenty-some years of collaboration." Time has arrived to get this project out of the house.

Elizabeth Pearson White
Certified Genealogist
Fellow, American Society of Genealogists
Fellow, National Genealogical Society

Honorary member of The Pilgrim John Howland Society
Recipient of the first Volkel Memorial medal of Honor by the Illinois State Genealogical Society
Editor, *The Mayflower Quarterly* 1978–1986
Trustee, New England Historic Genealogical Society
Chairman, original NGS Family History Writing Contest, and member of subsequent judging panels
President's Citation, National Genealogical Society
Regional Councillor, National Genealogical Society
National Genealogy Hall of Fame Committee

Preface by George Ronald White
Winnetka, Illinois

NOTES

Intermarriages

Intermarriages with other *Mayflower* families have been treated fully when they occur. Intermarriages between descendants of John[2] Howland and his wife, Mary Lee, have been treated in the first family in which the marriage occurred, as the reader progresses through the book, whether the person was male or female. If a third generation Howland descendant married a fourth generation descendant, the marriage and the complete account of their children has been placed with the third generation family. When Howland descendants of the same generation intermarried, their account appears under the account of the first spouse to appear in the book, whether male or female — in other words, under the spouse who was the child or grandchild of one of the older brothers or sisters in the family. If a Howland descendant married twice, and one marriage was to another Howland descendant, that family appears under the marriage to the Howland descendant, so that all of that person's children by both marriages can appear in one place, without duplication. Cross references are given, with page numbers, wherever intermarriages occur

Generation Superscript Numbers

The generations in this book are numbered starting with John Howland of the *Mayflower* as the first progenitor of his descendants studied here. Therefore, the superscript numeral indicating that he is the first generation of his Howland line is placed after his given name and before his surname, as *John*[1] *Howland*. When a female Howland descendant married, her surname changed to her husband's surname from her father's surname. Thereafter, the superscript numeral used to identify which generation her children and grandchildren belonged to, counting from John[1] Howland, is placed after their new surname which is different from the Howland surname. This clarifies how many generations their maternal ancestor's male line has been in America, and shows that the progenitor on their paternal line may have arrived more recently.

Vital Records

References to vital records obtained from published books are italicized, indicating that copies are available in most of the leading genealogical libraries.

References to vital records obtained from town halls and unpublished church records, including microfilmed copies, are in roman type, indicating that these records have been obtained from the original sources, not from published books.

Death Dates

The age claimed at death, given on tombstones and in death records, may not always agree with foficial records of birth and death. Errors are sometimes due to the fact that the lettering on tombstones may have become worn, making the dates very hard to read. Other apparent errors may have been caused by a misunderstanding of phrases such as, "in his 60th year," for instance. This has sometimes been transcribed as "at 60 years of age," which is erroneous. In explanation, a baby is said to be "in his first year" when he is not yet one year of age. In the same way, a person "in his 60th year," is 59 years of age because he has not yet reached his 60th birthday. Therefore, in our work, when the age at death, as given in cemetery or church records, disagreed with a known birth date, the conflicting evidence was considered in conjunction with probate records and deeds, and the decision whether or not to accept the death record as given for that individual, and place him as a member of that particular family, was based on a fair evaluation of all of the various pieces of evidence at hand.

Abbreviations

ad inf., *ad infinitum*, to infinity
ad loc., *ad locum*., at the place
aet., *aetatis*, aged
b., born
bapt., baptism, baptized
cem., cemetery
ch., church
co., county
comp., compiler; compiled by
d., died; d.y., died young
dep., deposited
div., divided, division
do., ditto (the same)
ea., each
ed., editor (*pl*. eds.); edition; edited by
e.g., *exempli gratia*, for example
Esq., Esquire
et al., *et alii*, and others
etc., *et cetera*, and so forth
et seq., *et sequentes*, and the following
f., and following; (*pl*. ff)
fams., families
fig., figure
fn., footnote
fol., folio
hist., history
ibid., *ibidem*, in the same place
id., *idem*, the same
i.e., *id est*, that is
liber, book
loc. cit., *loco citato*, in the place
L.R., Land Records
m., married
mo., month
MS, manuscript; *pl*. MSS
N.B., *nota bene*, take careful note
n.d., no date
no., number
n.p., no place; no publisher
n.s., New Style (dates after 14 Sept. 1752); new series
op. Cit., *opere citato*, in the work cited
o.s., Style (dates before 2 Sept. 1752); old series
p., page; (*pl*., pp.), pages
prob., probate
prox., *proximo*, next month
pt., part
pub., publication, publisher
q.v., *quo vide*, which see
recs., records
rept., reprint; reprinted
rev., review; revised; revision
R.I.P., *requiescat in pace*; may he/she rest in peace
s.d., *sine die*, without setting day for reconvening
sec., section
ser., series
sic., (*sic*), exact quotation
s.l., *sine loco*., without place
s.n., *sine anno*, without year; *sub anno*, under a year
sup., above
supp., or suppl., supplement
ult., *ultimo*, last month
viz., *videlicet*, namely
vol., volume
VR, vital records
vs., or v., *versus*, against
wid., widow
yr., year

The Mayflower Compact from the ms. of Governor Bradford

... that ſhuch an acte by them done (this their condition conſidered) might be as firme as any patent; and in ſome reſpects more ſure. The forme was as followeth

In ye name of god, Amen. We whoſe names are vnderwriten, the loyall ſubjects of our dread ſoueraigne Lord King Iames by ye grace of god of great Britaine, Franc, & Ireland king, defender of ye faith, &c. Hauing vndertaken for ye glorie of god, and aduancement of ye christian faith and honour of our king & countrie, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by theſe preſents ſolemnly & mutualy in ye preſence of god, and one of another, couenant, & combine our ſelues togeather into a ciuill body politick; for our better ordering & preſeruation & furtherance of ye ends aforeſaid; and by vertue hearof to enacte, constitute, and frame ſhuch just & equall lawes, ordinances, Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as ſhall be thought most meete & conuenient for ye generall good of ye colonie: vnto which we promiſe all due ſubmiſſion and obedience. In witnes wherof we haue here vnder ſubſcribed our names at Cap-Codd ye .11. of Nouember, in ye year of ye raigne of our ſoueraigne Lord king Iames of England, France, & Ireland ye eighteenth and of Scotland ye fiftie fourth. Anº Dom. 1620.

John Carver
William Bradford
Edward Winslow
William Brewster
Isaac Allerton
Myles Standish
John Alden
Samuel Fuller
Christopher Martin
William Mullins
William White

Richard Warren
John Howland
Stephen Hopkins
Edward Tilly
John Tilly
Francis Cooke
Thomas Rogers
Thomas Tinker
John Rigdale
Edward Fuller

John Turner
Francis Eaton
James Chilton
John Crackston
John Billington
Moses Fletcher
John Goodman
Degory Priest
Thomas Williams
Gilbert Winslow

Edmond Margeson
Peter Brown
Richard Britteridge
George Soule
Richard Clarke
Richard Gardiner
John Allerton
Thomas English
Edward Doty
Edward Leister

Henry G. R. White 1903

The Descendants of

JOHN HOWLAND

of the *Mayflower* for Five Generations

Volume 3

Through his Third Child

Hope[2] Howland, wife of John Chipman

John[1] Howland and his wife, Elizabeth Tilley

John Howland of Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire, England, was an adventurous young man who left his home before 1620, to seek fame and fortune in London. There he met a wealthy Londoner, Mr. John Carver, who was about to sail on the famous ship *Mayflower*, which left Plymouth, England, in the autumn of 1620, bound for far away North America. Mr. Carver, who would be the first governor of New Plimoth Colony, hired John Howland as his indentured manservant. As the ship lay at anchor in Cape Cod Bay, 11 November 1620, after a long, tiring voyage, John Howland was the thirteenth man to sign the MAYFLOWER COMPACT, the agreement which laid the foundation for the new town which the able-bodied men on board the *Mayflower* planned to build when the group went ashore at what was to become Plymouth, Massachusetts.[1]

Fenstanton, where John Howland, the son of Henry and Margaret Howland, was reared, is a town nine miles northwest of Cambridge, on the old Roman Road. No baptismal record has been found for John Howland but he was said to have been "above eighty years" when he died in Rocky Nook, now in Kingston but then in Plymouth, 23 February 1672. This would indicate that his year of birth was about 1592. His father, Henry Howland, yeoman, died in Fenstanton, 17 May 1635, and his mother, Margaret, was buried there 31 July 1629. The identity of this family is proved by the probate records of John's brother, Humphrey Howland, a draper, who settled in St. Swithin's Parish in London. Humphrey Howland, in his will written in London 28 May 1646 and proved 10 July 1646 by his second wife, Anne, mentioned his brothers, Arthur, John, and Henry, his sister, Margaret, wife of Richard Phillips of Fenstanton,

shoemaker, his "nephew," Simon Howland, and his "niece," Hannah Howland, Simon's sister. Additional information about John Howland's family is found in the records of the intestate estate of another brother, George Howland, a merchant of St. Dunstan's, East London, who had died two years earlier, 10 February 1643/4. His estate was administered by Humphrey Howland's wife, Anne, 11 July 1646. Simon Howland was baptized in Fenstanton 19 August 1604, called "son of Henrye," and was probably the Simon Howland who was apprenticed 19 March 1622, to Humphrey Howland, "citizen and draper of London."[2]

Eventually, two of John Howland's brothers followed John to Plymouth. When Henry Howland, the youngest brother, left Fenstanton, he first went to London where he was apprenticed to his brother, Humphrey Howland. Henry's name is found there on the Roll of the Drapers Company, dated 1 October 1623. But less than ten years later, Henry is found at Plymouth where he was taxed 25 March 1633. Soon after, John's oldest brother, Arthur Howland, followed his younger brothers to New England where he was listed by Thomas Lechford, 28 August 1640, as "of Duxbury in New England, Planter."[3] Thus the progenitors of three separate Howland families arrived in Plymouth Colony during the first twenty years of its existence, making it difficult to sort out and identify their many descendants.

John Howland of the *Mayflower* was called by Governor William Bradford "a lusty younge man." He was one of the hired hands among the *Mayflower* company, being neither a "Saint," as the Pilgrims were called, nor a "Stranger," engaged for a specific duty, as was the soldier, Captain Myles Standish.[4] During the voyage across the North Atlantic, the *Mayflower* was buffeted by severe autumn storms during which she was forced to drop her sails and head into the wind, wallowing in the mountainous waves. John Howland ventured on deck and was washed overboard into the boiling sea. In Governor Bradford's words, "It pleased God that he caught hould of ye halliards which hunge over board, and rane out at length; yet he was held up … and then with a boat hooke and other means got into ye ship again."[5] It was this tenacity of purpose, perseverance, and the ability to deal with unexpected emergencies that helped John Howland to become a successful leader in the Plymouth community.

The Carver family with whom John lived, survived the terrible sickness of the first winter, during which many Pilgrims died. But the following spring, on an unusually hot day in April, Governor Carver, according to Bradford, came out of his cornfield feeling ill. He passed into a coma and "never spake more." His wife, Kathrine, died soon after her husband.[6] The Carvers had no children. For this reason, John Howland is thought to have inherited their estate. It has been said that he immediately "bought his freedom" but no record has survived.[7]

On or about what was then New Year's Day, 25 March 1623 (old style), John Howland married his fellow *Mayflower* passenger, Elizabeth Tilley. Elizabeth was baptized at Henlow, Huntingdonshire, England, 30 August 1607,

the fifth and youngest child of a silk-weaver named John Tilley, and his wife, Joan (Hurst) Rogers. Elizabeth was the only child of her parents recorded as coming with them to America.[8] At the time of her marriage she was not quite sixteen years of age.

The early records of the Colony of New Plymouth contain an account of the Division of Land in 1623, in which John Howland, as head of a household, received four acres "on the Southside of the brook to the woodward."[9] According to one researcher, John Howland was given one share [or acre) in his own right and three shares for his wife, Elizabeth Tilley, and her deceased parents, John and Joan Tilley.[10] But Franklyn Howland, author of *The History of Arthur, Henry and John Howland and Their Descendants*, states that Governor Carver's family consisted of John Carver, himself, his wife, Kathrine, John Howland, Desire Minter, a man servant named Roger Wilder, a boy, Jasper More, a boy, William Latham, and an unnamed servant maid. When Elizabeth Tilley's parents, John and Joan Tilley, and her uncle, Edward Tilley, died during the first winter, Elizabeth became part of the Carver household. Roger Wilder, the man servant, died the first winter. Governor Carver died a few months later, in April 1621, and his wife died in May 1621. The boy, Jasper More, died 6 December 1621, and the servant maid died soon after. That left John Howland as the head of the household containing four people, the other three being Elizabeth Tilley, Desire Minter, and the lad, William Latham. This would give John Howland, as head of the household, four shares in the Division of Land in 1623.[11]

Desire Minter, one of the members of John Howland's household, had come in the *Mayflower* with the Carvers. Desire must have been no more than fifteen years of age when she arrived in Plymouth. She was the daughter of William and Sarah (Willet) Minter, members of the group of Separatists living in Holland. Her father, William Minter, died before 1618, and her mother, Sarah, married Roger Symondsen in Leiden, 18 August 1618. Roger was accompanied to his wedding by his friends, Daniel Fairfield and John Carver.[12] It was this same John Carver in whose care Desire Minter sailed in the *Mayflower* for Plymouth in 1620. Desire's mother was widowed a second time and, before 10 May 1622, she married her third husband, Roger Eastman. On that date Roger and Sarah Eastman signed an agreement with Thomas Brewer, the philanthropist who had supported Elder William Brewster's printing press in Leiden. In the agreement Thomas Brewer of Leiden was entrusted with 1,900 guilders to be invested, out of which he was to pay 120 guilders annually for the benefit and support of Desire Minter, Sarah's child by her first husband. Payment was to continue until the child reached the age of twenty-one. The contract was drawn up in the presence of John Kebel and William Jepson.[13]

Thomas Brewer returned to England where he was arrested for his support of the Pilgrim Separatists. On 20 October 1623, Roger Eastman, Sarah's third husband, authorized John Kebel and William Jepson to collect Desire Minter's money from Thomas Brewer, who was in prison at this time.[14] This would seem to confirm that Desire Minter was about fifteen years old when she

traveled to Plymouth with John Carver and his wife, Kathrine, in 1620. She was still a minor when her mother and step-father, Sarah and Roger Eastman, signed the second contract in Leiden in 1623. Therefore she was still under twenty-one, when she was living in the household of the newly married John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland at the time the Division of Land was made in 1623.

A few years later, Desire Minter returned to England, perhaps to claim her inheritance. She may have rejoined her mother and stepfather there for, on 1 December 1623, Roger and Sarah Eastman obtained a notarized statement of good character from Thomas Nashe and William Jepson, when they were planning to leave Leiden.[15] According to Bradford, Desire "proved not very well and dyed [*sic*] in England."[16] John and Elizabeth Howland were very fond of Desire Minter and named their first child "Desire," in her honor.

When the Division of Cattle was made 1 June 1627, [new style), only forty-two of the original group of ninety-nine people who reached Plymouth in the *Mayflower* in 1620 were still living there. All of the members of each family were listed in Bradford's records, including John and Elizabeth Howland, who now had two children, Desire and John, Jr.[17] Eight more children were born to them, named Hope, Elizabeth, Lydia, Hannah, Joseph, Jabez, Ruth and Isaac, making a total of ten children in all.[18]

After the first difficult years, John Howland and his fellow settlers successfully raised good crops of grain and found they had enough left over to trade with the Indians and seafarers. As early as 1625, Governor William Bradford, in his account of the early years of Plimoth Plantation, said, "And so to blese ther labours, as they had corne sufficient, (and some to spare to others,) with other foode . . . After harvest this year, they sende out a boats load of corne 40. or 50. leagues to ye eastward, up a river called Kenibeck; it being one of those 2. shalops which their carpenter had built them ye year before . . . But God preserved them and gave them good success, for they brought back home 700. of beaver besides some other furs, having litle or nothing els [to trade] but this corne, which themselves had raised out of y^{e}. earth. This viage was made by Mr. Winslow & some of ye old standards, for seamen they had none."[19]

John Howland, Bradford's "lusty younge man," must have been one of the old "standards" who accompanied Edward Winslow to Kennebec on this first trading mission, for he was chosen the following year, in 1626, by William Bradford, Isaac Allerton and Myles Standish, as one of their partners, or undertakers, when they were granted a monopoly of Plimoth Colony's trade. The purpose of the monopoly was to enable Plymouth Colony to pay off the debt of £1800 which the Colony owed to the Merchant Adventurers of London. As a partner, John Howland was also one of the forty-two colonists who assumed that debt in 1626. Isaac Allerton, one of the partners, was sent to London to obtain a patent which would give them the legal right to the Kennebec trading post. This was described as being "far to the northward," on the Kennebec River, which is now the location of Augusta, Maine. Even though official permission had not yet been obtained from London, John

Howland was put in charge of the trading post and a brisk trade developed there in beaver, otter and other furs gathered by the Indians.[20] With John Howland's demanding responsibilities at the Kennebec trading post, he may have brought his family to Maine for short periods during these years, from 1627 until about 1633, and some of his children may have been born there.

Governor William Bradford, in his history, *Of Plimoth Plantation*, tells us that Isaac Allerton was sent to London with furs and commodities to pay some of Plymouth Colony's debts and to purchase new supplies. When Allerton returned in 1628, he also brought back "a patente for Kenebeck but it was so straite & ill bounded, as they were faine to renew & enlarge it the next year." Although the Pilgrims were disatisfied with the patent in 1628, "they now erected a house up above in ye river in ye most convenient place for trade . . . both winter & somer, not only with corne but alsoe . . . coats, shirts, ruggs & blankets, biskett, pease, prunes, &c, and what they could not have out of Englnd they bought of the fishing ships and so carried on the business as best they could."[21] Later that year, in 1628, Allerton was again sent back to England with instructions to "enlarge" the Kennebeck Patent but he could not get a hearing with the Counsel in London and does not seem to have completed the assignment.[22]

The patent which Allerton had obtained from the Counsel in 1628 gave William Bradford, "his heires, associates and assignes, All that tracte of land . . . which adjoyneth to ye river of Kenebeck, towards the western ocean, and a place called ye falls of Nequamkick in America, aforesaid; and ye space of 15. English myles on each side of ye said river, commonly called Kenebeck River . . . and to take, apprehend, seise, and make prise of all persons, their ships and goods, as shall attempte to inhabite or trade with ye savage people of that countrie within ye several precincts and limits."[23]

This patent led to an unfortunate altercation in 1633 or early 1634, when John Hocking of the Plantation of Piscataway, in East Jersey, attempted to sail up the Kennebec River toward the Falls, to intercept the Indians coming down to Plymouth Plantation's trading post. John Hocking and his friends anchored in the river and refused to leave. Governor Prence, in his report on the incident, dated Plymouth, 1634, stated that John Howland went up to John Hocking "wth ou^{r} barke and charged the said Hocking to waye his Ankors and depart." John Hocking refused. After a long argument, "Mr Howland bid three of his men goe cutt his Cable whose names weare John Irish, Thomas Savory & William Rennoles." The men, who were in a canoe, managed to cut one cable but, because of the strong current, had trouble with the other. John Howland asked Moses Talbott to go with them in the canoe. When they had reached the other cable, Hocking was on his deck with a carbine and a pistol. The tide swung the canoe near Hocking's bow and Hocking pointed his gun "almost to Moyses Talbotts head, wch m^{r} Howland seeing, called to him desiring him not to shut his man but take himselfe for his mark saying his men did but that wch hee commanded them and therefore deseired him not to hurt any of them . . . but Hocking . . . p'sently shooteth Moyses in the head, . . . but the lord stayed him

from doing any further hurt [and] by a shot from ou[r] barke, himselfe was presently strooke dead being shott neare the same place in the head wher he had murderously shot Moyses."[24]

John Alden arrived at the Kennebec Trading Post from Plymouth soon after Moses Talbot and John Hocking had been killed. John Hocking's companions had already left the Kennebec River, and had sent word home to the officials in Piscataway, in the Jerseys, and to Boston, in Massachusetts Bay Colony, complaining that John Hocking had been shot for no reason, omitting the fact that Hocking had killed Moses Talbot first. When John Alden's boat stopped at Boston on its return voyage to Plymouth, John Alden was arrested and held in jail for some time. Capt. Myles Standish was sent to Boston by Plymouth Colony "to give [the authorities] true information (and some letters)," to obtain Alden's release. Capt. Standish was asked to produce a copy of the Kennebec Patent in court, 3 June 1634. The court then ruled that John Hocking had been at fault and that the Kennebec Patent was valid, allowing Plymouth Colony to have sole right to trade on the Kennebec River.[25]

In 1633 John Howland was listed as a freeman of Plymouth, but was not yet listed as a member of the Board of Assistants.[26] On 27 March 1634, he was chosen as a member of the committee to set the [tax] rates for Plymouth Colony, and one year later, 3 March 1634/5, he was named an Assistant,[27] perhaps as a reward for the good work he had done at the Kennebec Trading Post. He "viewed" land in Plymouth, 2 March 1635/6, and represented Duxbury in a meeting, 14 March 1635/6, and again 7 June 1637.[28] [Duxbury was formed from Plymouth in 1637.][29] On 5 October 1636, he bought the services of George Kenrick for one year, as an indentured servant.[30]

In 1641, 1645, 1647 and 1648 "Mr. John Howland" represented Plymouth at the General Court.[31] In August 1643 he and his son, John, Jr., were both listed among the men in Plymouth, aged 16 to 60, who were able to bear arms.[32] In 1641 and 1644, and from 1647 to 1651, John Howland was one of the assessors of Plymouth. In 1650 he was a surveyor of highways. In 1652 and 1659, and from 1661 to 1668, and again in 1670, he was a Deputy to the General Court. In 1655 and 1666 he was a selectman in Plymouth.[33] In 1658 he was again listed as a freeman of Plymouth.[34]

John Howland's business ventures had clearly been successful. On 2 February 1638/9, he paid John Jenny £82 for his dwelling house and land in the area of Plymouth called Rocky Nook. One year later, 2 April 1640, he sold his house and land in Duxbury to William Kemp.[35] [Rocky Nook is now in Kingston, which was formed from Plymouth in 1726.][36] John Jenny's house had been built in 1628. It was there that John and Elizabeth Howland lived until John's death in 1672/3, as is proven by his will.[37]

In 1639 the Old Comers were given a choice of several additional plantations for themselves and their heirs, around Yarmouth, Dartmouth and Rehoboth. Part of the land which John Howland chose was in Yarmouth, out on Cape Cod, where his daughters, Desire (Howland) Gorham and Hope

(Howland) Chipman, settled.[38] He gave his son, John, Jr., land near by in Barnstable.

John Howland also owned a tract of land in Marshfield. Among the deeds that have survived the vicissitudes of time is one that settled an argument between John Howland, Sr., Thomas Bourne and John Dingley, concerning the boundaries of a "parcel" of marsh meadow there. It was agreed that "the line or Range shall begin att the beach next the sea upon a west line sett by a compas to a homacke in the marsh where there lves an Old Ceader tree there being noe other nor no more trees next to the great Iland but that onely And from the aforesaid west line to the Basse creek To which agreement all the aforesaid parties freely assented unto as aforesaid; alsoe that this agreement bee upon Record both att Marshfield and the court booke att Plymouth to avoid all further Diference for time to Come about the prmises; in witness whereof we the said John Howland senir: Thomas Bourne and John Dingley have put to our hands this fourth of May 1655." This document was signed in the presence of Myles Standish and recorded in 1656.[39]

The following year, 1 March 1657, John Howland exchanged his one-half interest in Great Island in Green's Harbor, Marshfield, for a "farme of land" commonly called "the Governor's farme," lying in the Township of Barnstable, owned by Christopher Winter. This was land which had been sold to Christopher Winter by Governor Bradford's widow. It contained "fourscore and ten acres of upland according to the bounds be it more or less and twelve acres of meddow . . . lying next unto the land of William Crocker." The exchange was acknowledged by Mr. John Howland and Christopher Winter in Plymouth.[40] This same piece of land was given by John Howland "of Plymouth in the Government of New Plymouth in New England in America, Gent.," to his son, John Howland of Barnstable, yeoman, "in consideration of his great fatherly love and natural affection . . . and also for sundry other good . . . considerations, . . . [the land] being late in his possession." This deed of gift was signed in Plymouth by John Howland, 28 December 1667, in the presence of William Crow and Samuel Sturtevant. It was acknowledged by "Mr. John Howland, Sen[r], and Elizabeth, his wife," before Thomas Southworth, Assistant, 10 January 1667 [1667/8], but was not recorded until 1677, after the death of John Howland, Sr.[41]

On 1 April 1661, Thomas Howes of Yarmouth witnessed a deed made by the Indians to John Howland, Sr., of Plymouth, and others.[42] On 5 June 1663, John Howland and John Alden gave their oaths that they had seen Francis Cooke of Plymouth sign his will, 7th 10th mo. 1659.[43]

John Howland, Sr., died in Rocky Nook, then in Plymouth, 23 February 1672/3.[44] In his will dated 29 May 1672, probated 5 March 1672 [1672/3], John Howland, Sr., "of the Towne of New Plymouth in the Colloni[e] of New Plymouth in New England in America," gave his eldest son, John Howland, in addition to lands he had already been given, one hundred acres of land "granted me by the Court, lying on the east side of Taunton River, between Titicut and Taunton bounds, and all of the appurtenances and privileges therunto

belonging." He gave his son, Jabez Howland, all of his upland meadow "at Satuckett and Paomet, and places adjacent, with all of the appurtenances," and one piece of land lying on the southside of the Mill Brook in the Town of Plymouth, "on the Northsyde of a fei[ld] that is now Gyles Rickards sen[r]." He gave his youngest son, Isaac Howland, all of his uplands and meadows, with all of the appurtenances, "lying and being in the Town of Middlebery, and in a tract of Land Called the Majors Purchase neare Namassakett Ponds, which I have bought and purchased of William White of Marshfield," and half of a twelve acre meadow "att Winnatucsett River within the Towne of Plymouth."[45] John Howland gave his dear and loveing wife, Elizabeth Howland, "the use and benifitt of my now Dwelling house in Rockey nooke in the Township of Plymouth aforsaid, with the outhousing, lands, that is uplands, meddow lands and all appurtenances and privileges therunto belonging in the Towne of Plymouth, and all other Lands housing and meddowes that I have in the said Towne of Plymouth excepting what meddow and upland I have before given To my sonnes, Jabez and Isacke howland, During her naturall life to Injoy make use of and Improve for her benifitt and Comfort." He gave his son, Joseph Howland, "after the Decease of my loveing wife Elizabeth howland," the dwelling house at Rocky Nook with all other housing, uplands, meadows, appurtenances and privileges in the Towne of Plymouth, excepting the lands and meadows given to sons Jabez and Isaac.[46] Daughters Desire Gorham, Hope Chipman, Elizabeth Dickinson, Lydia Browne, Hannah Bosworth and Ruth Cushman were each given 20 shillings. John Howland also gave his granddaughter, Elizabeth Howland, the daughter of his son, John Howland, 20 shillings. These legacies were to be paid by his executrix "in such species as shee thinketh meet."[47]

As his final word, John Howland bequeathed "unto my loveing wife Elizabeth howland, my Debts and legacyes being first payed, my whole estate: viz: lands, houses, goods, Chattles, or any things else that belongeth or appertaineth unto mee, undisposed of, be it either in Plymouth, Duxburrow or Middlbery, or any other place whatsoever; I doe freely and absolutely give and bequeath it all to my Deare and loveing wife Elizabeth howland whom I Doe by these pr[e]sents make, ordaine and Constitute to be the soile exequitrix of this my Last will and Testament." This will was witnessed by Samuel Fuller and William Crow.[48]

The inventory of John Howland's personal estate was taken 3 March 1672 by Elder Thomas Cushman, Serjeant Ephraim Tinkham and William Crow, and amounted to £157-08-08. It was presented to the court by Widow Elizabeth Howland and was accepted, 5 March 1672/73. In addition, the appraisers listed several parcels of land:[49]

1) His dwelling house with the outhousing, uplands and meadow belonging therunto, lying at Rocky Nook in the Town of New Plymouth.

2) A parcel of meadow at Jones River meadow.

3) One-half of a house and parcel of meadow and upland belonging therunto lying at Colchester [now Plympton], in the Town of New Plymouth.

4) A parcel of meadow and upland lying near the Jones River bridge in the Town of Duxburrow.

5) One house and two shares of a tract of land and meadow lying in the Town of Middleberry that was purchased by Capt. Thomas Southworth from the Indian Sachem, Josias Wampatucke.

6) Two shares of a tract of land called the "Major's Purchase," lying near Namassakett Ponds.

Also listed among John Howland's possessions were "one great Bible and Annotations on the five books of Moses," as well as "Mr. Tindall's workes, Mr. Wilson's workes and seven more books."[50]

John's widow, Elizabeth, died in Swansea on Wednesday, 21 December 1687 (old style), 31 December (new style), at 80 years of age, in the home of her daughter, Lydia, the wife of James Browne. Three of her daughters, Desire Gorham, Hope Chipman and Ruth Cushman had already died, leaving heirs. In her will dated 17 December 1686, Elizabeth Howland "of Swanzey in y[e] Collony of Plymouth in New Engl[d] being Seventy nine yeares of Age but of good & perfect memory, thanks be to Allmighty God," said that she was to be buried "in such place where it shall please my Execut[r]s." She gave her eldest son, John, £5, and her book, "M[r] Tindale's Workes," one pair of sheets, one pair of pillowbeeres and one pair of Bedblanketts. She gave her son Joseph, her "Stillyards," and one pair of sheets and one pair of "pillobeeres." She gave her son Jabez, her featherbed and bolster that "is in his custody," one rug, two blankets, and her great iron pot and pothookes. She gave her son Isaac, her book called "Willson on y[e] Romanes," and one pair of sheets, one pair of pillowbeeres, and her great brass kettle "already in his possession."[51]

Widow Elizabeth Howland gave her son-in-law, James Browne, her great Bible, and she gave her daughter, Lydia Browne, her best featherbed and bolster, two pillows, three blankets, her green rugg, her small cupboard, one pair of andirons, her "lesser brasse kettle," her small Bible, and her "book of M[r] Robinson's Workes called `Observations Divine & Morrall' & allso my finest p[r] of Sheetes and my holland pillowbeeres." Elizabeth Howland gave her daughter, Elizabeth Dickinson, one pair of sheets, one pair of pillowbeeres, and a chest. She gave her daughter, Hannah Bosworth, one pair of sheets and pillowbeeres, the same bequest that she made to her granddaughter, Elizabeth Bursley, the daughter of her eldest son, John[2] Howland. She gave her grandson, Nathaniel Howland, the son of her second son, Joseph[2] Howland, "and to the heires of his own Body lawfully begotten," her lot of land and meadow in the Town of Duxbury, near the Jones River bridge. She gave her grandson, James Browne, son of her daughter, Lydia[2] Howland, "one Iron barr and on[e] Iron

Trammell now in his possession." She gave her grandson, Jabez Browne, one chest, and her granddaughter, Dorothy Browne, her "best chest & my Warming pan."[52]

Widow Elizabeth Howland gave her granddaughter, Desire Cushman, daughter of her deceased daughter, Ruth[2] (Howland) Cushman, four sheep. Lastly, she gave her wearing clothes, linen and woolen, and "all the rest of my Estate in money, Debts, linen or of what kind or nature or sort soever it may be, unto my three daughters, Elizabeth Dickinson, Lidia Browne and Hannah Bosworth, to be equally divided amongst them." She appointed her son-in-law, James Browne, and her son, Jabez Howland, as her executors. As a final item, Elizabeth said, "It is my Will & Charge to all my children that they walke in ye Fear of ye Lord, and in Love and peace towards each other and endevour the true performance of this my last Will & Testament." Witnesses were Hugh Cole, Samuel Vyall and John Browne. Elizabeth's will was "proved, approved & allowed" for probate, 10 January 1687/8, by Nathaniel Byfield, Esq., Judge, Office for Probate of Wills, Inferior Court of Pleas for Bristol County, who accepted James Browne and Jabez Howland, as Executors, as requested in the will. The will was recorded 26 January 1687/8.[53]

Children (**Howland**), first three probably born in Plymouth, Mass., next two possibly born in Maine, last five born in Rocky Nook, which was then in Plymouth, now in Kingston, Mass.:[54]

i. **Desire**[2], born probably in 1625; [see Vol. 1].
ii. **John**, born 24, 2, 1627 [24 April 1627]; [see Vol. 2].
+1 iii. **Hope**, born 30 August 1629.
iv. **Elizabeth**, born about 1631.
v. **Lydia**, born about 1633.
vi. **Hannah**, born about 1637.
vii. **Joseph**, born about 1640.
viii. **Jabez**, born about 1644.
ix. **Ruth**, born about 1646.
x. **Isaac**, born 15 November 1649.

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NOTE:

At this place in the *John Howland of the* Mayflower, *Volume 1* and in *Volume 2*, I offered the frequently used facsimile of "John Howland's signature" like that which first appeared in Justin Winsor's *History of Duxbury*, published at Boston in 1849. Because neither original document nor source has been discovered, the authenticity of the common "signature of John Howland (about 1590–1672)" must be disputed. In the absence of an original verifiable signature, possible in the enrollment ledger of the Drapers Company of London, that signature offered by Justin Winsor and others might be nothing more than a modern student's experiment at writing with a turkey feather rather than his recently purchased steel nib. [*GRW*, February 2008]

The Howland and Dickinson Families

The children of **John**[1] and **Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland**:	The children of **Hope**[2] **Howland** and **John Chipman**
Desire[2] **Howland** (*1625–1683*) *married* **John Gorham**	* **Elizabeth Chipman**[3] (*1647–aft1711/2*) *married* **Hosea Joyce**
John[2] **Howland** (*1627–aft. 1699*) *married* **Mary Lee**	* **Hope Chipman**[3] (*1652–1728*) *married* (1) **John Huckins,** (2) **Deacon Jonathan Cobb**
* **Hope**[2] **Howland** (*1629–1683/4*) *married* **John Chipman**	* **Lydia Chipman**[3] (*1654–1730*) *married* **John Sergeant**
Elizabeth[2] **Howland** (*1631–1691*) *married* (1) **Ephraim Hicks** (2) **John Dickinson**	* **Hannah Chipman**[3] (*1658–1696*) *married* **Thomas Huckins**
Lydia[2] **Howland** (*1633–1710/1*) *married* **James Brown**	* **Samuel Chipman**[3] (*1661–bef.1723*) *married* widow **Sarah Cobb**
Hannah[2] **Howland** (*1637–1708*) *married* **Jonathan Bosworth**	* **Ruth Chipman**[3] (*1663–1678*) *married* **Eleazer Crocker**
Joseph[2] **Howland** (*1640–1703/4*) *married* **Elizabeth Southworth**	* **Bethiah Chipman**[3] (*1666–1702*) *married* (1) **– Gale;** (2) **Timothy Dimmock**
Jabez[2] **Howland** (*1644–1712*) *married* **Bethiah Thacher**	* **Mercy Chipman**[3] (*1668–1724*) *married* **Nathan Skiffe**
Ruth[2] **Howland** (*1646–1679*) *married* **Thomas Cushman**	* **John**[3] **Chipman** (*1670–1756*) *married* (1) **Mary Skiffe,** (2) **Elizabeth Russell,** (3) **Hannah Case**
Isaac[2] **Howland** (*1649–1723/4*) *married* **Elizabeth Vaughn**	* **Desire Chipman**[3] (*1673/4–1705*) *married* **Melatiah Bourne**

* These children are followed in this volume.

Second Generation

Hope[2] Howland and husband John Chipman

1. **Hope[2] Howland** (*John[1] Howland*) was born in Plymouth, Mass., 30 August 1629,[1] the third child and second daughter of John[1] Howland and his wife, Elizabeth[2] Tilley (*John[1] Tilley*). Both of her parents and her maternal grandparents arrived in Cape Cod Bay in December 1620, as passengers in the *Mayflower*.[2] Hope died in Barnstable, Mass., 8 January 1683, at 54 years of age and was buried in Lothrop's Hill Cemetery.[3]

Hope Howland married in Rocky Nook, then part of Plymouth but now Kingston, Mass., about 1646, **John Chipman**,[4] who was born in Brinspittle [Bryanspuddle], Dorsetshire, England, in 1620,[5] the son of Thomas Chipman and a wife who has not been identified. After Hope's death, Elder John Chipman married second, about 1685, as her third husband, Ruth (Sargeant) (Winslow) Bourne, who was born in Charlestown, Mass., 25 October 1642, the daughter of William Sargeant and his third wife, Sarah (--) Minshall, of Barnstable. Ruth married first about 1663, Jonathan Winslow of Marshfield, Mass., and second, July 1677, as his second wife, the Rev. Richard Bourne of Sandwich.[6] Ruth was the sister of Elder John Chipman's son-in-law, John Sargeant, who married Lydia Chipman[3]. Elder John Chipman died in Sandwich, Mass., 7 April 1708, at 87 years of age. He was buried in Sandwich in the burial plot of the Bourne family. His second wife, Ruth, died in Sandwich, 4 October 1713, and was buried there in the Bourne burial plot between her second husband, Rev. Richard Bourne, and her third husband, Elder John Chipman.[7]

Hope was mentioned in the will of her father, John Howland, dated 29 May 1672, probated 5 March 1672 [1672/3], in which her father gave Hope and her sisters 20 shillings each, naming them as Desire Gorham, Hope Chipman, Elizabeth Dickinson, Lydia Browne, Hannah Bosworth and Ruth Cushman. Hope's brothers, John, Jabez, Joseph and Isaac Howland, were given land.[8] Hope died in Barnstable in 1683, before her mother's death in Swansea in 1687. Neither Hope nor any of her children were mentioned by her mother in her will dated 17 December 1786.[9]

In May 1637, when John Chipman was sixteen years of age, he arrived in Plymouth with his older cousin, Richard Derby, serving as Richard's servant.[10] John Chipman's ancestry in England has been the subject of much study and speculation. In a statement he made in Barnstable, 8 February 1657/8, John Chipman said that he was the only son and heir of Mr. Thomas Chipman, late deceased, of Brinspittle, a town about five miles from Dorchester in

Dorsetshire. John's deposition concerned "some Certain Tenement or Tenements with a Mill & other Edifice thereunto belonging Lying & being in Whitechurch of Marshwood vale near Burfort Alias Breadport in Dorsetshire afores^{d}, heretofore worth 40 or 50 Pounds per Annum which were ye Lands of ye s^{d} Thomas Chipman being Entailed to him & his Heirs for Ever. . . ." John's father, Thomas Chipman, when he was still unmarried, sold his rights of inheritance to his kinsman, Mr. Christopher Derby of Sturtle near Burfort, for a meager sum of money in addition to Christopher Derby's promise to maintain Thomas "Like a man with Diet Apparel &c by the s^{d} Christopher as Long as the s^{d} Thomas Should Live." Later, Thomas Chipman married and had one son John and two daughters, Hannah and Tamsin. Christopher Derby, instead of supporting Thomas Chipman as he had promised, turned Thomas off "with a poor cottage and Garden Spott instead of the fors^{d} Maintenance to the great wrong of his children . . . ." Thomas Chipman died while his son, John, was a child and John lived with his kinsman, Christopher Derby. In 1637, Christopher Derby's son, William, who inherited Thomas Chipman's land from his father, promised John Chipman that he would recompense him "when he [John] should be of Capacity in years to make use thereof."[11]

There are no records in Plymouth which mention John Chipman until the spring of 1642, when he had reached the legal age of 21 years. On 2 March 1641/2, "Ann Hinde, wife of William Hoskins, aged 25 yeares or therabouts," was examined and deposed "at Plymouth in New England" before Mr. Edward Winslow, in a lawsuit between John Darbey [*sic*] and John Chipman. Ann said that she and John Chipman had both lived in the house of Mr. [John] Darbey's father at the time that John Chipman went to New England to serve Mr. Richard Darbey, John Darbey's brother, in Plymouth, and that she came over afterwards, also to serve Richard Darbey. "Old Mr. Darbey" requested Ann Hinde to "commend him to his cozen Chipman and tell him, if he were a good boy, he would send him over the money that was due him." Ann Hinde, later Ann Hoskins, said that she heard John Darbey affirm that his money was paid to John Chipman's mother, but Ann said that John Chipman's mother "was dead a quarter yeare or thereabouts," before her old master sent this message to "his cozen Chipman." It is not known whether John Chipman ever recovered anything from Christopher Derby in Dorset, England, or from his son, John Derby, who died in Yarmouth, Mass., before 22 February 1655/6, when the inventory of his estate was taken.[12]

John Chipman worked in Plymouth from 1637 to 1641 as a house carpenter.[13] He apparently returned to Dorset around 1642, perhaps to comply with the law requiring all men to swear fidelity to the king in the Protestation Returns of 1641-42, in order to protect their rights to inherit property there.[14] John soon returned to Plymouth where he married Hope Howland, about 1646.[15]

By 1649 John and Hope (Howland) Chipman had moved to Barnstable, out on Cape Cod, where John Chipman bought the property of Edward Fitzrandolphe and was made a freeman. His new property contained eight acres

and was bounded on the north by the County Road, on the east by the road to Hyannis, on the south by the commons, and on the west by the homestead of George Lewis, Sr.[16]

The following year, Barnstable church records show that "Goody Chipman" joined the church 7 August 1650, "the day that Brother Dimmick was invested as Elder." Her husband, John Chipman, joined more than a year later, 30 January 1652. Their daughter, Elizabeth, was baptized there 18 August 1650, and daughter, Hope, 5 September 1652. A "stilleborne maide childe of John Chipman" was buried 9 September 1650.[17]

About 1659, the Chipman family moved to the Great Marshes [West Barnstable]. On 10 December 1672, Lt. John Howland, conveyed by deed to his brother-in-law, John Chipman, 45 acres of land comprising the easterly half of his property lying in Barnstable which his father, John Howland, Sr., of Plymouth, had deeded to John, Jr., "for fatherly love and affection," 28 December 1667. This land was bounded on the east by the land of John Otis and William Crocker, on the north by the marshes, and on the west by John Howland's land.[18]

The Chipman family lived in West Barnstable near the Sandwich town line, where he served the community in many positions of trust. On 21 May 1660, John Chipman and John Smith took the inventory of the estate of Mr. John Bursley of Barnstable. On 9 May 1663, John Chipman witnessed the will of Thomas Burman of Barnstable. On 31 May 1667, he and John Otis took the inventory of the estate of John Turner. On 25 June 1672, he was called Elder John Chipman when he was mentioned in the will of Thomas Shaw of Barnstable.[19]

From 1663 to 1665, and 1668 to 1669, John Chipman was the representative from Barnstable to the Colony Court. From 1665 to 1668 he was a selectman in Barnstable. He served on the council of war in 1667 and was granted 100 acres of land between Taunton and Titicut for his public services. Henry Cobb and John Chipman were ordained as ruling Elders of the West Barnstable Church, 14 April 1670.[20] On 7 March 1675, the court appointed John Chipman to serve with Mr. Hinckley and Mr. Huckins to preserve the estate of the minor children of his wife's sister, Desire[2] (Howland) Gorham, after the death of her husband, John Gorham. They were to turn over their shares of the property to the children as they reached legal age.[21]

After his second marriage in 1684, John Chipman moved to Sandwich, leaving the West Barnstable Church. The West Barnstable Church offered to pay him £5 or £6 annually if he would return to their church and continue to serve as their elder.[22] In Sandwich, John Chipman again served his new community, witnessing the wills and deeds of his neighbors. On 30 December 1686, he and Stephen Skiff and William Basset, Jr., took the inventory of the estate of Thomas Dexter of Sandwich.[23]

In his will dated Sandwich, 12 November 1702, probated 17 May 1708, John Chipman directed that all of his debts and funeral expenses should be paid. He gave his dearly beloved wife, Ruth, all of the property she had brought

with her at their marriage. In addition, he gave her half of all of his personal estate found in Sandwich at his death. He also gave her all of his carts, plows, husbandry implements, corn and meal, as well as all of the flax and wool yarn and cloth that was in his house at his decease. In addition, he gave her £20 in money which was due her by their premarital agreement, providing she quitclaimed all of her right and title to the housing and lands which he owned in Barnstable. The £20 was to be paid to her out of the money in the hands of Mr. Jonathan Russell of Barnstable. [Jonathan Russell was the minister of the West Parish Church in Barnstable.][24] John Chipman gave his two sons, Samuel and John, all of his land in Barnstable, with Samuel, the elder son, receiving a double portion. Samuel was to pay his brother, John, £70 for John's one-third share of the land, if John so desired. Sons Samuel and John were to pay out of their shares, proportionately, £5 to each of John Chipman's grandchildren, Mary Gale and Jabez Dimock, within one year after John Chipman's death.[25]

Son Samuel, who lived in Barnstable, was given his father's great table and chest, his great iron pot, and all of his carpentry tools and husbandry implements which were already in Samuel's possession. John Chipman named his daughters as Elizabeth, Hope, Lydia, Hannah, Ruth, Mercy, Bethiah and Desire, and gave them half of his moveable estate, equally divided among them, except for the tools he had given to Samuel. If any of his daughters died, their shares were to be divided among their surviving children. Sons Samuel and John Chipman were named as executors. The witnesses were Rowland Cotton, Samuel Prince and Nathan Bourne. On 17 May 1708, Mr. Rowland Cotton and Nathan Bourn acknowledged before Barnabas Lothrop, Judge of the Probate Court, that they had seen Elder John Chipman of Sandwich sign and seal his will and that he was of disposing mind and memory. Mr. Samuel Prince also appeared at the same time and swore to the validity of the will. Letters of administration were issued to Samuel Chipman and John Chipman, "only sons of the Sd Deceased."[26]

The extensive inventory of his personal estate, amounting to about £200, was taken by William Bassett and Shubael Smith. It included silver plate, 18 books, great and small, a pair of spectacles with silver bows, 4 oxen, 8 cows, a pair of money scales and weights, one spice mortar and pestle, cash amounting to £51-5-3, bills of credit for £6-6, cash in Mr. Jonathan Russell's hands amounting to £20, debts due from Jonathan Toby and from Judah Butler's estate, apparel, iron pots, beds and sheets, etc., amounting to more than £200.[27]

Elder John Chipman's second wife and widow, Ruth, did not have any surviving children of her own. In her will dated 6 December 1710, probated 8 October 1713, Ruth gave her brother, John Serjant [*sic*] of Malden, £40 to be divided among his children, except William, part of which legacy was already in his hands. [John Sargeant was the husband of Elder John Chipman's daughter, Lydia Chipman[3].][28] Ruth bequeathed one suit of her clothes to her "kinswooman, Hanna Sergeant." [Hannah Sargeant[4] was her niece, the

daughter of John Sargeant and his wife, Lydia Chipman[3], and granddaughter of Elder John Chipman.][29] Ruth gave her kinsman, Joseph Bread, £10. His daughters, Sarah and Elizabeth, received £5 each, and "the other children of my sister Bread," £10. The daughters of her "sister Felch at Reading" were given £6. [Ruth's half-sister, Hannah Sargeant, married Henry Felch of Reading.][30] Kinsman Seath Toby received £5, and Debory Ivory was also given £5. [Seth Tobey and Deborah (Tobey) Ivory were the children of Ruth's niece, Mary (Sargeant) Tobey, who married Nathan Tobey. Mary was the daughter of Ruth's brother, John Sargeant, by his first wife, Deborah Hillier. They were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*][31] Bathshebe, the daughter of "Mr. Melatiah Bourne," received £5. [Bathsheba Bourne[4] was the granddaughter of Elder John Chipman through his youngest daughter, Desire Chipman[3], who married Melatiah Bourne, a grandson of Ruth's second husband, Richard Bourne.][32]

Widow Ruth Chipman gave Mary Bassett "of Chilmark" the money her husband owed Ruth, and the sheep he and Ruth owned in partnership. [Mary (Huckins[4]) Bassett was the wife of Nathan Bassett of Sandwich, Falmouth and Chilmark, and the granddaughter of Elder John Chipman through his daughter, Hope Chipman[3], who married John Huckins.][33] Jabez Dimok [*sic*], [the grandson of Elder John Chipman through his daughter, Bethiah (Chipman[3]) (Gale) Dimmock],[34] received 20 shillings. Mary Bassett "of Sandwich," received £5. [Mary Bassett "of Sandwich" was Mary (Gale[4]) Bassett, the half-sister of Jabez Dimmock and the wife of Jonathan Bassett.[35] She was a granddaughter of Elder John Chipman through his daughter, Bethiah (Chipman[3]) (Gale) Dimmock.] Ruth's "two kinsmen Bills" were given £3 each. [The two men named Bills were the sons of Ruth's sister, Elizabeth Sergeant, who married first, David Nichols, and second, Thomas Bills.][36] Ruth gave her "sister Lydia Sergeant" the brass kettle that had belonged to her father. [Lydia (Chipman[3]) Sargeant, Ruth's sister-in-law, the second wife of John Sargeant, was also Ruth's step-daughter.][37]

As a token of her love, widow Ruth Chipman gave the children of Mr. Rowland Cotton £6. [Mr. Rowland Cotton was the minister of the church in Sandwich.][38] She gave her kinswoman, Deborah Weight, £3. [Deborah (Sargeant[4]) Weight [*sic*] was the daughter of Ruth's brother, John Sargeant and his wife, Lydia Chipman[3], and a granddaughter of Elder John Chipman. Deborah married Thomas Waite.][39] Ruth Chipman gave the remaining part of her estate to her executor, Mr. Rowland Cotton. Witnesses were her step-son, John Chipman, her friend, Remember Smith, and her step-son-in-law, Meletiah Bourne, the grandson of Ruth's second husband, Richard Bourne. On 8 October 1713, Lt. Melatiah Bourne, John Chipman and Remember Jennings, late Remember Smith, testified that they had seen Mrs. Ruth Chipman sign and seal her will. Letters of administration were issued to Mr. Rowland Cotton 18 October 1713.[40]

Children (**Chipman**), first child born in Plymouth, Mass., the rest born in Barnstable, Mass.; all baptized in the West Barnstable Church:[41]

+2 i. **Elizabeth**[3], born in Plymouth, 24 June 1647, bapt. in Barnstable, 18 August 1650.
ii. **Daughter**, unnamed, born in Barnstable and died 9 September 1650.
+3 iii. **Hope**, born 31 August 1652, bapt. 5 September 1652.
+4 iv. **Lydia**, born 25 December 1654.
v. **John**, born 2 March 1656/7; died 29 May 1657.
+5 vi. **Hannah**, born 14 January 1658.
+6 vii. **Samuel**, born 15 April 1661.
+7 viii. **Ruth**, born last of December 1663.
+8 ix. **Bethiah**, born 1 July 1666.
+9 x. **Mercy**, born 6 February 1668.
+10 xi. **John**, born 3 March 1670.
+11 xii. **Desire**, born 26 February 1673/4.

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Third Generation

The Children of Hope[2] Howland

2. **Elizabeth Chipman**[3] (*Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plymouth, Mass., 24 June 1648, and baptized 18 August 1650,[1] the daughter of John and Hope (Howland) Chipman. Elizabeth died after 24 January 1711/2, the date her husband named her in his will.[2]

Elizabeth married about 1671, as his second wife, **Hosea Joyce**,[3] who was born about 1642,[4] the son of John and Dorothy (Cochet) Joyce of Yarmouth, Mass. Hosea married first, a wife named Martha, who died in Yarmouth, 3 April 1670,[5] by whom he had a daughter, Martha Joyce, born about 1667,[6] who was not a descendant of John Howland. Hosea Joyce died in Yarmouth, Mass., between 24 January 1711/2, the date he made his will, and 15 February 1711/2, the date his will was probated.[7]

Elizabeth's father, John Chipman, in his will dated Sandwich, 12 November 1702, probated at Sandwich, 17 May 1708, mentioned Elizabeth as one of his daughters and gave all of his daughters half of his moveable estate, to be divided equally among them.[8]

Elizabeth's husband, Hosea Joyce, was the only son of his father, John Joyce, and was named sole executor by his father in his will, dated Yarmouth, 20 November 1666, probated 5 March 1666/7.[9] Hosea served as a constable in Yarmouth in 1672.[10]

In his will dated 24 January 1711/2, proved 26 February 1711/2, Hosea Joyce of Yarmouth, yeoman, mentioned his dearly beloved wife, Elizabeth, who was given part of their dwelling house as long as she lived, as well as furniture and livestock. He directed his sons, John, Thomas and Samuel, to pay his wife £10 yearly. Son John was named sole executor and was given land in Yarmouth and boards to build a barn. Son Samuel received the homestead subject to his mother's right to live in a portion of it. Son Thomas was to inherit the part of the house which was his mother's after her death, and land near the house. The barn, barnyard and stockyard were given to Samuel and Thomas together. Son Hosea received his father's "small gun," apparently because Hosea had moved to Mansfield, Conn., near his father's sister, Mary Joyce, who had married Joseph Hall and became one of their heirs.[11] He gave £4 to his only child by his first wife, Martha Godfree. His daughters by Elizabeth Chipman were listed as Dorcas Howes, who was given £3, Mary Gorham, £2, Lydia Howes, £2, Mehitable Joyce, 10 shillings, and Dorothy Joyce, £22. The legacies to his six daughters were to be paid out of his moveable estate. Any residue was to be divided equally between his sons, Samuel and Thomas. Witnesses were Elisha Taylor and Shubael Taylor. The

inventory was taken by Peter Thacher and John Miller and included housing and meadow, valued at £600, and £200 in land.[12]

Further information about daughter Mehitable and son Hosea, [Jr.], was found in a "deed of gift" made by Hosea Joyce's sister, Mary Joyce, who married Joseph Hall of Yarmouth and moved to Mansfield, Conn. Hosea and Elizabeth (Chipman) Joyce's daughter, Mehitable, married Thomas Storrs of Barnstable, and moved to Mansfield, near her Aunt Mary Hall, as did their son, Hosea, [Jr.]. In the deed dated 11 February 1717/8, Mary Hall gave most of her furniture and household goods to her niece, Mehitable Storrs, and her nephew, Hosea Joyce.[13]

When son Samuel Joyce died intestate and unmarried before 10 March 1741, the children of Hosea Joyce's daughter by his first wife, represented by Mary Carsley of Barnstable, being children and heirs of Martha Godfree, sister of the half-blood to Samuel Joyce, yeoman, deceased, sued to share equally in Samuel's estate with his brothers and sisters of the whole blood. At that date, Samuel's surviving heirs "of the whole blood" were named. They were the heirs of his deceased brother, John Joyce; his brother, Thomas Joyce; his sister, Dorcas Howes; the heirs of deceased sister, Mary Lothrop; his sister, Lydia Howes; his sister, Mehitable Stores and his sister, Dorothy Oats.[14]

Children (**Joyce**), by his second wife, Elizabeth Chipman, born in Yarmouth, Mass.:[15]

+12 i. **John**[4], born about 1672.
+13 ii. **Dorcas**, born last of March 1674.
+14 iii. **Samuel**, born 1 June 1676.
+15 iv. **Thomas**, born 3 June 1678.
+16 v. **Mary**, born 19 September 1680.
+17 vi. **Hosea**, born about 1682.[16]
+18 vii. **Lydia**, born about 1685.
+19 viii. **Mehitable**, born about 1687.
+20 ix. **Dorothy**, born about 1690.

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3. **Hope Chipman**[3] (*Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 31 August 1652, and baptized 5 September 1652,[1] the daughter of John and Hope (Howland) Chipman. Hope, "wife of Deacon Jonathan [Cobb]," died in Middleboro, Mass., 25 or 26 July 1728, "in about the 76 year of her age," and was buried in the Old Cemetery, Middleboro.[2]

Hope Chipman married first, in Barnstable, Mass., 10 August 1670 **John Huckins**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 2 August 1649,[4] the son of Thomas and Rose (Hilyer) Huckins. John died in Barnstable 10 November 1678, in the 29th year of his age.[5]

Hope married second, in Barnstable, 1 March 1682/3 **Jonathan Cobb**,[6] who was born in Barnstable 10 April 1660,[7] the son of Henry Cobb and his second wife, Sarah Hinckley. Deacon Jonathan Cobb died in Middleboro, soon after his wife, 5 August 1728, aged about 68 years, and was buried in the Old Cemetery, Middleboro.[8]

Hope's father, John Chipman, in his will dated 12 November 1702, probated 17 May 1708, mentioned Hope as one of his daughters and provided that she was to share equally with her sisters in his moveable estate.[9]

Hope and her first husband, John Huckins, lived in Barnstable where their five daughters were born.[10] John Huckins died very young, intestate. The inventory of his personal estate was taken 27 December 1678 by Joseph Laythrop [*sic*] and Barnabas Laythrop, and amounted to £154-12s. John's housing, upland and meadow was valued at £70 and one-fourth part of a ketch was valued at £30. The entire estate, with the approval of Hope's father, Elder John Chipman, and of her late husband's father, Mr. Thomas Huckings [*sic*], was given to the widow, Hope, towards the support and bringing up of the five children "which she had by him."[11] When John Huckins's father, Thomas Huckins, [Sr.], and John's brother, Joseph, were "cast away" in a storm the following year, 9 November 1679, the only surviving son, Thomas Huckins, [Jr.], was appointed administrator of his father's estate. In the settlement dated 14 March 1679/80, Hope Huckins, relict of John Huckins, eldest son, received £25 for the "benefit of the five daughters she had by John Huckins." She was also given £50 towards her own support and for bringing up the children, in addition to land at Cooper's Neck and Cotuit.[12] Eighteen months later, Thomas Huckins married Hope's younger sister, Hannah Chipman.[13]

Hope's second husband, Jonathan Cobb, was mentioned by his father, Elder Henry Cobb, in his will dated 4 April 1678, probated 3 June 1679.[14] Hope and Jonathan and their family continued to live in Barnstable until 7 July 1695, when their youngest son was baptized in the West Parish church, although Hope Cobb was not dismissed to the church in Middleboro until 3 June 1703.[15] The Cobbs moved to Middleboro, Mass., before 12 November 1695, when Jonathan Cobb's name appeared on a "List of Inhabitants and Proprietors in Middlebery." At a town meeting 12 December 1695, Jonathan Cobb and John Bennett were chosen to persuade Mr. Cushman to be their teacher. On 3 June 1707, Jonathan Cobb was named with Ebenezer Tinkham and Jeremiah Thomas "to provide for the Ministers and Messengers" who were sent to the

Council the following week. Church records show that Jonathan and Hope Cobb were admitted to membership in the First Church of Middleboro before 1708.[16]

Otis, in his *Barnstable Families*, stated that the Cobbs then moved on to Falmouth, now Portland, Maine,[17] but Plymouth County land records show that Jonathan and Hannah remained in Middleboro and died there although most of their children settled in Maine. In a deed dated 20 November 1718, Jonathan Cob, Sr. [*sic*], of Middleboro, mentioned his son, Jonathan Cob, Jr., when he sold to Peter Bennett a tract of land he had bought from John Morton. This deed was witnessed by Ignatius Cushing and Haviland Torrey.[18] On 15 February 1725/6, acknowledged the same day, Jonathan Cob [*sic*] of Middleboro, for love and affection, gave his son, Joseph Cobb of Middleboro, part of 100 acres on Tispaquin Pond which he had purchased from Jeremiah Howes, and another parcel in Middleboro. Witnesses were Jacob Tomson and Robert Macfun.[19] On the same day, 15 February 1725/6, Jonathan Cob of Middleboro, for love and affection, gave his son, Gershom Cob, "land where I dwell in Middleboro," reserving rights for himself and his wife, Hope, as long as they lived. This deed also mentions son Joseph Cob and the 100 acre lot purchased from Jeremiah Howes, and the lot purchased from John Morton. Witnesses were Jacob Tomson and Robert Macfun. This was acknowledged the same day.[20] On the same day, Jonathan Cob of Middleboro, for £1, gave his son, Gershom Cob, all of his moveable estate, reserving its use for his wife, Hope, and himself, as long as they lived, on condition that Gershom pay daughter Lydia, £80. Lydia's surname was not mentioned.[21]

On 13 March 1728, acknowledged 4 April 1729, Joseph Cob of Falmouth, glazier, and Hannah his wife, sold to Peter Bennett, Jr., of Middleboro, yeoman, for £250, land at Tuspaquon Pond "and another piece where my dwelling house stands." The description mentions land his father had sold to Peter Bennett previously, land his father had bought from John Morton, and 100 acres he had bought from Jeremiah Howes in Middleboro. Witnesses were Joshua Woodbury and John White.[22]

On 14 September 1730, acknowledged 21 May 1731, Joseph Bennett, Jr, sold to Gershom Cob of Middleboro, part of the land and meadow which he had purchased from Joseph Cob "where I dwell," beginning at 100 acres which John Morton formerly sold to Jonathan Cobb, deceased, who sold to Peter Bennett. Witnesses were Jacob Tomson and Edward Lewes.[23]

Many years later, about 1745, judging from his brother, Joseph's statement cited below, Jonathan and Hope's son, Jonathan Cobb, [Jr.], made a deposition concerning a land dispute in Middleboro, which stated, "Jonathan Cobb [formerly] of Middleboro, now of Falmouth in York Co., states that he was about ten years old when his father, Jonathan Cobb, removed from Barnstable to Middleboro with his family. Deponent lived with him until 1719 and then went to Falmouth. He was well acquainted with two hundred acres called "Governor Prence lot" adjoining the North side of Fall Brook, the stream on which Capt. Bennett's mills stand in Middleboro, and the meadow on the north

side of the said brook, near Tispaquin Pond, was improved by my father under Jeremiah Howes, reputed one of the heirs of Gov. Prence, always considered part of the two hundred acre lot. We lived on lands adjoining South side of the brook and the whole time I lived in Middleboro, old Mr. David Wood or any other ever molested my father in improvement of said meadow and I never heard tell since my remove from Middleboro that Henry Wood heirs or any others had rights to said lands."[24]

Son Joseph Cobb made a similar deposition which stated, "Joseph Cobb of Falmouth, aged 55 years, also testifies to the truth of the above except he doesn't remember concerning the premises so long as his brother Jonathan, by four years, he being the youngest brother, and he adds he never understood that when Jabez Wood entered upon said meadow he claimed any part below the small falls near to the place where Gershom Cobb's fence comes to said brook."[25] Judging by Joseph's stated age, this deposition must have been made in 1745.

No probate records have been found for either Jonathan or Hope Cobb, but these deeds mention all of their children except Samuel and Ebenezer. Records in Maine prove that Samuel and Ebenezer were brothers of Jonathan and Joseph and were therefor members of this family.[26]

Children (**Huckins**), by her first husband, born in Barnstable, Mass.:[27]

+21 i. **Elizabeth**[4], born end of October, 1671.
+22 ii. **Mary**, born 3 April 1673.
+23 iii. **Experience**, born 4 June 1675.
+24 iv. **Hope**, born 10 May 1677.
v. **Mehitable**, born about 1678/9, not recorded but named among the children of John Huckins to whom a portion of the estate was distributed; no further record.

Children (**Cobb**), by her second husband, born in Barnstable, Mass.:[28]

+25 vi. **Samuel**, born 23 February 1683/4.
+26 vii. **Jonathan**, born 26 April 1686.
+27 viii. **Ebenezer**, born 10 April 1688.
+28 ix. **Joseph**, born 24 August 1690.
+29 x. **Lydia**, born 17 January 1692/3, bapt. 8 March 1693.
+30 xi. **Gershom**, bapt. 7 July 1695.

REFERENCES:

1. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 600; *MD* 4:121. 2. "Catalogue of the Members of the First Church, Middleborough, Mass.," Thomas Weston, *History of the Town of Middleboro, Massachusetts*, (Boston and New York, 1906; rept. Taunton, Mass., 1975), 650; *MD* 12:144; Alfred Wood, *Record of Deaths, Middleboro, Mass.* (Boston 1947), 39. 3. *MD* 6:139; 24:179. 4. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England* (Boston 1857), 45. 5. *MD* 6:139; 24:179, 180-81: Plymouth Colony Wills 4:1:8-9 (John Huckens [*sic*]. 6. *MD* 3:149. 7. *MD* 3:73; Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins* 1:395. 8. *MD* 12:144; Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro, Mass.*, 650. 9. *MD* 3:181-84: Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:228-31 (John Chipman). 10. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:160, 175; 2:63.

11. Plymouth Colony Wills 4:1:8: *MD* 24:180-81 (John Huckins). 12. Plymouth Colony Wills 4:1:58: *MD* 24:179-84 (Thomas Huckins, [Sr.]). 13. *MD* 6:139. 14. Plymouth Col. Prob. Recs. 4:1:22-23 (Henry Cobb); Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:171. 15. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 4a; 33 [FHL #22364]. 16. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro, Mass.*, 563, 564, 568, 650. 17. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:175. 18. Plymouth Co. LR 14:104. 19. Plymouth Co. LR 21:110. 20. Plymouth Co. LR 23:20. 21. Plymouth Co. LR 23:21. 22. Plymouth Co. LR 25:25. 23. Plymouth Co. LR 28:201. 24. Plymouth Co. LR 38:85. 25. Plymouth Co, LR 38:85. 26. William Willis, *History of Portland, [Maine]* (Portland 1833) 2:13, 14fn, 28fn, 292. 27. *MD* 6:139; 24:179, 180-81: Plymouth Colony Wills 4:1:8-9 (John Huckens [*sic*]. 28. *MD* 3:149-50, all but Gershom; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 3a (Lydia); 4a (Gershom) [FHL #22364].

4. **Lydia Chipman**[3] (*Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), was born in Barnstable, Mass., 25 December 1654,[1] the daughter of John and Hope (Howland) Chipman. Lydia died in Malden, Mass., 2 March 1730, called "widow of John Sergeant."[2]

Lydia Chipman married, as his third wife, about 1674 **John Sargeant/Sergeant**,[3] who was baptized in Charlestown, Mass., 8 December 1639,[4] the son of William and Sarah (--) (Menshall) Sargeant. John Sargeant married, first, at Barnstable 19 March 1662 Deborah Hillier, who was born in Yarmouth, Mass., 30 October 1643,[5] by whom he had four children, Joseph, John, Mary and Jabez, none of whom were descendants of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland of the *Mayflower*. His first wife died in Malden, 20 April 1669.[6] John Sargeant married, second, 3 September 1669 Mary Bense,[7] who died in February 1670.[8] There were no children from this marriage.[9] John Sargeant died in Malden, 9 September 1716, and was buried in Bell Rock Cemetery, formerly "Old Malden Burial Ground," aged 76 years, 9 months.[10]

Lydia's father, Elder John Chipman, mentioned Lydia as one of his daughters and gave her a share in his movable estate.[11] Elder John Chipman's second wife, Lydia's step-mother, was Lydia's husband's sister, Ruth (Sargeant) (Winslow) Bourne. In her will dated 6 December 1710, Ruth Chipman gave her brother, John Serjant [*sic*] of Malden, £40 to be divided among his children. She gave her step-daughter and sister-in-law, Lydia Sargeant, the brass kettle that had belonged to her father, John Chipman.[12]

John Sargeant and his first wife lived in Barnstable from 1662 to 1666. By 1669 they had settled in Malden, where his first wife died. After his second wife's death, he returned to Barnstable to find his third wife, Lydia Chipman, and took her back to Malden where all of their children were born. John became a selectman in Malden in 1669, serving for six years. He was elected by the town "to draw the lots" when Malden made a division of 2,300 acres of common lands in May 1675 to freeholders of the town.[13]

In his extensive will dated 20 May 1708, proved in Cambridge, 12th 9m 1716, John Sargeant, Sr., of Malden mentioned all of his children by both his first and third wives. He gave his wife, Lydia, the east end of his dwelling and arranged for her support. If she should marry again, she was to have her featherbed and furniture, her two cows, the red mantle and silver cup which he

had given her, and was to leave the house, the executors to pay her £3 per year as long as she lived. He made bequests of money to his sons by his first wife, Deborah Hillier, named as Joseph and John Sargeant, and to his children by his third wife, Lydia Chipman, listed as William, Samuel, Hannah, Lydia Waite, Deborah, Hope, Ruth, Sarah and Mehitable. The daughters who were unmarried were to have his west chamber as long as they remained unmarried. He gave sons William and Samuel bequests of money because William had previously received the estate of John's brother, Samuel Sargeant, and John had already deeded land to son Samuel. He mentioned his daughter Mary, by his first wife, and her two children, Seth Tobe and Deborah Ivory. He named as joint executors his sons by Lydia, Jonathan and Ebenezer, and gave them all the remainder of his estate, divided between them. Witnesses were John Greenland, Phineas Upham, Sr., and James Upham. On 17 March 1717 /18, Jonathan and Ebenezer Sargeant, yeomen of Malden, gave their bond of £300, with Jonathan Sprague as surety.[14]

Children, (**Sargeant/Sergeant**), born in Malden, Mass., by his third wife, Lydia Chipman, the daughters listed in the order given in their father's will:[15]

+31 i. **Hannah**[4], born in December 1675; first daughter mentioned in her father's will.
+32 ii. **Jonathan**, born 11 April 1677.
+33 iii. **William**, born 20 November 1680.
+34 iv. **Lydia**, born about 1682; second daughter mentioned in her father's will.
+35 v. **Deborah**, born about 1683; third daughter mentioned in her father's will.
+36 vi. **Hope**, born about 1685; fourth daughter mentioned in her father's will.
+37 vii. **Ruth**, born 26 October 1686, died in Malden 28 October 1719; fifth daughter mentioned in her father's will.
+38 viii. **Samuel**, born 15 September 1688.
+39 ix. **Ebenezer**, born 25 September 1690.
+40 x. **Sarah**, born about 1692, died in Malden, 5 December 1716 (town records), 1717 (gravestone), aged 24 yrs. 17 days;[16] sixth daughter mentioned in her father's will.
+41 xi. **Mehitable**, born 5 September 1696; seventh daughter mentioned in her father's will.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 4:121. 2. *Malden VR*, 373. 3. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19883 (John Sargeant) [FHL #421513]; 14:498-503 [FHL #521772]; George Ernest Bowman, "John Sargeant's Will," *MD* 24:9-14. 4. Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Genealogy: William Sargent of Malden, New England, and His Descendants in America* (Somerville, Mass., 1895), 32-34. 5. *Yarmouth VR* 2:842, where her surname is spelled *Hillies*. 6. *MD* 24:9-10; *Malden VR*, 373. 7. *Malden VR*, 289. 8. *Malden VR*, 373. 9. *MD* 24:9. 10. *Malden VR*, 373. 11. *MD* 3:181-84: Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:228-31 (John Chipman). 12. *MD* 3:185-86: Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:258-59 (Ruth

Chipman). 13. Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Gen.*, 32-33. 14. "John Sargeant's Will," *MD* 24:9-14; Middlesex Co. Prob. 14:498-503 (John Sargeant) [FHL #521772]. 15. *Malden VR,* 73, (births of Hannah, Jonathan, William, Ruth, Samuel, Ebenezer, and Mehitable); *MD* 24:9-14: Middlesex Co. Prob. 14:498-503 (John Sargeant) [FHL #521772]; *Malden VR*, 373 (deaths). 16. *Malden VR*, 373.

5. **Hannah Chipman**[3] (*Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 14 January 1658/9,[1], the daughter of John and Hope (Howland) Chipman. Hannah died in Barnstable 4 November 1696, at 37 years of age and was buried in Lothrop's Hill Cemetery, Barnstable.[2]

Hannah Chipman married in Barnstable 1 May 1680 **Thomas Huckins**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 25 April 1651,[4] the son of Thomas and Rose (Hilyer) Huckins. Thomas married second, Widow Sarah (Pope) Hinkley, in Barnstable 17 August 1698, by whom he had a daughter, Hannah Huckins, born 22 August 1699,[5] who was not a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Widow Sarah Huckins died in Harwich after 5 January 1726/7, the date she made her will, and before 5 July 1727, the date her will was accepted for probate.[6] Thomas Huckins died in Barnstable before 15 October 1714, the date his intestate estate was probated.[7]

Hannah died before her father, Elder John Chipman, but in his will dated 12 November 1702, he mentioned Hannah along with her sisters, and gave all of them half of his movable estate, divided equally among them, with the provision that if any of them died, their shares were to be divided among their surviving children.[8]

Hannah's husband, Thomas, was a brother of her sister, Hope's husband, John Huckins. Thomas was appointed as the administrator of the estate of his father, Thomas Huckins, [Sr.], and was charged with caring for the property which Hope's children had inherited from their paternal grandfather. Thomas was a carpenter and owned a great deal of land in Barnstable at Cooper's Pond and the Neck.[9]

Mr. Thomas Huckins of Barnstable, yeoman, died intestate. His oldest surviving son, John Huckins, was appointed as the administrator of his estate, 15 October 1714. On the same day, Sarah Huckins, widow relict of Mr. Thomas Huckins, and his son John Huckins, administrator, presented the inventory, which was taken 5 October 1714 by John Lewis, John Baker and Ebenezer Phinney. Thomas's real estate was appraised at £1,085-12-0, and his personal estate, including carpenter's tools, was valued at £66-5. On 5 November 1714, John Baker, John Lewis and David Loring reported that they had set off the widow's thirds to Sarah, reserving a way through to the marsh for the heirs. The distribution dated 11 December 1714, confirmed that his second wife and widow, Sarah Huckins, had received her dower share. His eldest son, John Huckins, inherited the homestead, dwelling house, barn, housing, orchard, upland and meadow, which comprised his double share. The settlement also said that John Huckins, eldest son, had "bought out and signed

with the widow of the said Thomas Huckins, the deceased, for her rights and dower." All of the remaining real estate, including the Neck Farm with the dwelling house, barn and outhouses on it, and twenty-nine shares of the 64th wood lot, was divided equally between sons Thomas Huckins and Samuel Huckins. Daughter Hope and her husband, Benjamin Hamblen, were given £120-12-5. The same bequest was made to daughter Hannah Huckins, Thomas's daughter by his second wife, Sarah.[10]

Children (**Huckins**), born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized in the West Parish Church of Barnstable, 31 January 1696, "of Thomas Huckins":[11]

i. **Hannah**[4], born 6 April 1681, died unmarried 29 October 1698.

+42 ii. **Joseph**, born 6 October 1682, died before his father.

+43 iii. **Mary**, born 13 June 1684, died before her father.

+44 iv. **John**, born 4 May 1686; called "eldest son" in his father's probate records and administrator of his estate.

+45 v. **Thomas**, born 15 January 1687/8.

+46 vi. **Hope**, born 21 September 1689; called wife of Benjamin Hamblin in her father's probate records.

+47 vii. **James**, born 20 August 1691; died before his father.

+48 viii. **Samuel**, born 19 August 1693; died testate in 1718.

ix. **Jabesh**, bapt. 31 January 1696; died in June 1699.[12]

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 4:121. 2. *MD* 6:139; Bunnell, *Barnstable Cem. Inscr.*, 243. 3. *MD* 6:139. 4. *MD* 6:139. 5. *MD* 6:139. 6. *MD* 10:12, 14-16. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:159, 161-64 (Thomas Huckins) [FHL #904598]. 8. *MD* 3:181-84: Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:228-31 (John Chipman). 9. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:63-64. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:159, 161-64 (Thomas Huckins) [FHL #904598]; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:63, mistakenly stated that the second son, Thomas, was appointed as the administrator of his father's estate instead of the eldest son, John. 11. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 5a [FHL #22364]; *MD* 6:139; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 615. 12. *MD* 6:139.

6. **Samuel Chipman**[3] (*Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 15 April 1661,[1] the son of John and Hope (Howland) Chipman. Samuel died probably in Barnstable, before 17 June 1723, the date his will was probated.[2]

Samuel Chipman married in Barnstable 27 December 1686 **Sarah Cobb**,[3] who was born in Barnstable, 10 March 1662/3,[4] the daughter of Henry Cobb and his second wife, Sarah Hinckley. She was the sister of Jonathan Cobb, who married Samuel's sister, Hope (Chipman) Huckins, as her second husband. Sarah was nearly 80 years old when she died in Barnstable before 8 March 1743, the date her will was presented for probate.[5]

As the eldest surviving son of his father, Elder John Chipman, Samuel inherited his father's homestead and extensive farmlands.[6] Samuel's wife,

Sarah, was mentioned by her father, Elder Henry Cobb, in his will dated 4 April 1678, proved 3 June 1679.[7]

Samuel Chipman was a farmer and carpenter, an innkeeper, and a successful businessman in Barnstable, active in town affairs. He was admitted to membership in the West Parish Church in Barnstable, 16 August 1691 and became a deacon in 1706. Sarah was admitted 24 January 1691/2.[8] Samuel's tavern was in existence until after 1800 when it burned to the ground. A brass mold in the Queen Anne style, made about 1705 for pouring pewter spoons, was discovered in the ruins of a stone cupboard and is used today for producing a commemorative spoon.[9]

In his will dated 31 August 1722, and accepted for probate 18 July 1723, Samuel Chipman of Barnstable, bequeathed to his wife, Sarah, all of his personal estate and the income from his real estate, for her lifetime. He gave his sons, Samuel and Jacob, all of his lands and meadows in Barnstable, after his wife's death, provided they paid son Thomas £23-3sh, "which makes of what he has had of me £60." He gave his son, John, £10. Son Joseph received £10 which brought his share to £40. Son Seth was given £31, which brought his share to £40. Son Barnabas received £40, one bed "and furniture." His two grandsons, Elamuel and Nathaniel Jackson, sons of his deceased daughter, Abigail Jackson, were to receive £6 each from his sons, Samuel and Jacob Chipman, when they reached adulthood, their mother having received much of her portion in her lifetime. Daughter Hannah Lothrop was given £17-4sh, which brought her portion to £40. Sons Samuel and Jacob Chipman were named executors. Witnesses were John Howland, Timothy Crocker and Daniel Parker. John Howland and Timothy Crocker made oath, 17 June 1723, that they had seen Samuel Chipman sign and seal his will. Daniel Parker acknowledged the same thing 20 June 1723. The inventory, filed 21 June 1723, contained marsh and sedge ground worth £190, as well as upland and housing which amounted to £733-10sh.[10]

Widow Sarah Chipman of Barnstable, seamstress, in her will dated 27 November 1733, probated 8 April 1743, gave her sons, Samuel and Jacob, 5 shillings each "in bills of credit." She gave her granddaughter, Sarah Chipman, daughter of her son, Jacob, her "great iron pot." Son Thomas received the "staff and spectacles with silver bows which were his father's." Granddaughter Sarah, daughter of Thomas, was given one of her gold rings. Daughter Hannah Lothrop was given her two best suits of wearing apparel, her best gold ring and her silver tankard. The remainder of the estate was divided in seven parts and assigned to sons Thomas, John, Seth and Barnabas; to daughter Hannah; to the children of deceased son Joseph, and to the children of deceased daughter Abigail Jackson. The sum of £20, the value of the silver tankard given to daughter Hannah Lothrop was to be deducted from her share, and the sum of £6 for the brass kettle given to son Thomas, was to be deducted from his share. The £25 which she gave son Joseph Chipman during his lifetime was to be deducted from his children's share and £17 which she gave son Seth Chipman was to be taken from his share. Son Barnabas was named sole executor. The

witnesses were Emanuel White, Silvanus Bourn and Desire Bourn. On 3 May 1743, Benjamin Mastin, Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and Benjamin Crocker were appointed as apprasers.[11]

Children (**Chipman**), born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized in the Barnstable West Parish Church:[12]

+49 i. **Thomas**[4], born 17 November 1687, bapt. 23 August 1691.
+50 ii. **Samuel**, born 6 August 1689, bapt. 23 August 1691.
+51 iii. **John**, born 16 February 1691, bapt. 23 August 1691.
+52 iv. **Abigail**, born 15 September 1692, bapt. 30 October 1692 as "Mercy, daughter of Samuel and Sarah."
v. **Mercy**, born 10 January 1693/4 (twin); died young.
+53 vi. **Joseph**, born 10 January 1693/4, bapt. 4 March 1693/4 (twin).
+54 vii. **Jacob**, born 30 August 1695, bapt. 3 September 1695.
+55 viii. **Seth**, born 24 February 1697, bapt. 4 April 1697.
+56 ix. **Hannah**, born 24 September 1699.
x. **Sarah**, born 1 November 1701, died 1 July 1715, aged 14 yr. 8 mo.
+57 xi. **Barnabas**, born 24 March 1702, bapt. 26 April 1702.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 4:121. 2. *MD* 16:65-66: Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:125, 126 (Samuel Chipman). 3. *MD* 4:121. 4. *MD* 3:73. 5. *MD* 16:67. 6. *MD* 3:181-84: Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:228-31 (John Chipman). 7. Otis, *Barnstable Fams*. 1:171. 8. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 40; Otis, *Barnstable Fams*. 1:161. 9. John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 10. 10. *MD* 16:65-67: Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:125, 126 (Samuel Chipman). 11. *MD* 16:67-68: Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:433-34, 436 (Sarah Chipman). 12. *MD* 4:121 (no Mercy listed); Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 2a (Thomas, Samuel and John); 3a (Mercy, Joseph); 4a (Jacob); 5a (Seth); no baptismal date found (Hannah); 9a (Barnabas) [FHL #22364].

7. **Ruth Chipman**[3] (*Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 31 December 1663,[1] the daughter of John and Hope (Howland) Chipman. Ruth died in Barnstable, 8 April 1698, aged 34 years.[2]

Ruth Chipman married, as his first wife, in Barnstable 7 April 1682 **Eleazer Crocker**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 21 July 1650,[4] the son of Deacon William Crocker and his first wife, Alice. Eleazer Crocker married second, in Barnstable 25 January 1716/7 Mercy Phinney[5] by whom he had one child, Mercy Crocker, who was a descendant of Thomas Rogers[6] but not of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Eleazer Crocker died intestate in Barnstable before 17 September 1723.[7]

Ruth was mentioned by her father, Elder John Chipman, in his will dated 12 November 1702, probated 17 May 1708. She shared half of her father's movable estate equally with her sisters.[8] Ruth's husband, Eleazer Crocker, was mentioned by his father, Deacon William Crocker, in his will dated 6 September 1692, probated 19 October 1692, in which he was bequeathed

upland and marshlands in Barnstable, in addition to land already given him previously.[9]

Eleazer Crocker was admitted to Barnstable as a townsman in 1681. In 1692 he was appointed to a committee to draw up a list of the proprietors of the common lands and determine each man's share. After 1693 he was made a land measurer.[10]

Eleazer Crocker of Barnstable died intestate before 17 September 1723, the date his sons, Nathan and Theophilus, were appointed as administrators of their father's estate which amounted to £1589-14-2. It included personal apparel, beds and bedding, one rug, table linen, brass and pewter, glass bottles, farming tools, carpenter's tools, a horse and "horse tacklin," cattle, sheep and swine, land and marsh adjoining Col. Otis's land, marsh at the mouth of the dock, part of a dock landing and upland, and other pieces of marsh and woodland. In the division of Eleazer's estate, dated 19 November 1724, his second wife, Mercy, received her widow's share, and the remainder of the estate was divided into ten parts. A double portion, amounting to £265, was given to Nathan Crocker, "eldest son." The eight other surviving children, who received £132-10s each, were named as Theophilus, Able, Eleazer, Bethiah Whiting, Sarah Bursley, Ruth Fuller, Rebecca Robins and "youngest daughter Mercy,"[11] who was his daughter by his second wife.

Children (**Crocker**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[12]

i. **Benoni**[4], born 13 May 1682, died 3 February 1701.[13]
+58 ii. **Bethiah**, born 23 September 1683.
+59 iii. **Nathan**, born 27 April 1685.
+60 iv. **Daniel**, born 23 March 1686/7.
+61 v. **Sarah**, born 23 March 1689.
+62 vi. **Theophilus**, born 11 March 1691.
+63 vii. **Eleazer**, born 3 August 1693 (twin).
+64 viii. **Ruth**, born 3 August 1693 (twin).
+65 ix. **Abel**, born 15 June 1695.
+66 x. **Rebecca**, born 10 December 1697.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 4:121. 2. *MD* 4:120. 3. *MD* 4:120. 4. *MD* 3:150. 5. *MD* 14:227. 6. Robert M. Sherman, *Mayflower Fams.: Thomas Rogers* 2:182; Donald Lines Jacobus, "The Crockers of Willington," *TAG* (Apr. 1940) 16:207-20. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:34-37, 77-81, 286-87 (Eleazer Crocker). 8. *MD* 3:181-84: Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:228-31 (John Chipman). 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 1:171 (William Crocker) [FHL #904598]; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:205-8. 10. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:217. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:34-37, 77-81, 286-87 (Eleazer Crocker). 12. *MD* 4:120. 13. *MD* 1:120.

8. **Bethiah Chipman**[3] (*Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 1 July 1665,[1] the daughter of John and Hope (Howland) Chipman. Bethiah probably died before 12 November 1702, the date her father, John Chipman,

mentioned Bethiah and her sisters in his will and made bequests to Bethiah's two children by name.[2]

Bethiah Chipman married first, about 1688, a man whose last name was **Gale**,[3] who has not been identified further. By him she had one daughter, Mary Gale. Bethiah married second, after 1693, **Timothy Dimmock**,[4] who was born in Barnstable in March 1668,[5] the son of Shubael and Joanna (Bursley) Dimmock. By him Bethiah had one son, Jabez Dimmock. After Bethiah's early death, Timothy Dimmock married a second wife whose name is not known,[6] by whom he had a daughter, Silence,[7] who was not a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Timothy Dimmock married third, Abigail Doane of Eastham, Barnstable Co., Mass., and moved to Mansfield, Conn., in 1703. By Abigail he had six children recorded in Mansfield: Timothy, born 2 June 1703, John, born 3 January 1704/5, Shubael, born 27 May 1707, Daniel, born 28 January 1709/10, Israel, born 22 December 1712, and Ebenezer, born 22 November 1715, the last two being minors when their father died. Abigail died in Mansfield in 1718. Timothy died in Ashford, Conn., in 1733.[8]

Almost nothing is known about Bethiah Chipman and her life and marriages. Pages 3 and 4 of Book 2 of the original vital records of Sandwich, have been missing for many years, but the index shows that in 1693, "page 4 included the family of Bethiah Gale."[9] This indicates that Bethiah's first husband died before 1693. In a published version of "Scituate and Barnstable Church Records," an entry for 1 September 1700 states, "Bethia, the wife of Shubael Dimock. She was admitted Aug. 25."[10] But the original handwritten record looks more like "Tabitha," not "Bethiah."[11] Note: Shubael Dimmock married in Barnstable, 4 May 1699, Tabitha Lothrop.[12]

Bethiah's father, Elder John Chipman, in his will dated 12 November 1702, probated 17 May 1708, listed Bethiah along with his other daughters, giving the daughters half of his movable estate to be divided among them equally. He added that, if any of his daughters died, their surviving children were to share their inheritances. In addition, John Chipman provided that his two sons, Samuel and John, were to pay out of their shares within one year, £5 to each of his two grandchildren, Mary Gale and Jabez Dimmock, [Bethiah's children by two husbands].[13] When John Chipman's second wife, Ruth, made her will, 6 December 1710, probated 8 October 1713, she also made bequests to Bethiah's two children. Jabez Dimok [*sic*] received 20 shillings, and his half-sister, now Mary Bassett of Sandwich, [wife of Jonathan Bassett], was given 5 shillings.[14]

Child (**Gale**), by her first husband, (--) Gale, probably born in Sandwich, Mass.:[15]

+67 i. **Mary**[4], born about 1689.

Child (**Dimmock**), by her second husband, Timothy Dimmock, probably born in Sandwich, Mass.:

+68 ii. **Jabez**, born about 1699.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 4:121. 2. *MD* 3:181-84: Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:228-31 (John Chipman); *MD* 3:185-86: Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:258-59 (Ruth Chipman). 3. Ibid: determined from the probate records of her father and step-mother; Torrey, *New England Marriages*, 221. 4. Torrey, *New England Marriages*, 221; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:161, confused Bethiah's husband, Timothy Dimmock, with his brother, Shubael Dimmock. 5. *MD* 4:221; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:339, 341, but does not mention Timothy's first marriage to Bethiah (Chipman) Gale or second marriage to Silence (--). 6. Torrey, *New England Marriages*, 221; Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent, Dutchess Co., N.Y.* 4:306, states that Timothy Dimmick's second wife was named "Elizabeth Gale." This has not been documented. Bethiah Chipman's name, when she married Timothy Dimmick as her second husband, was "Bethiah Gale," which someone replaced with the similar, but not equivalent, "Elizabeth." 7. Torrey, *New England Marriages*, 221. 8. Mansfield VR, 62 [FHL #823814); Henry R. Stiles, *Gen. and Biog. of Ancient Wethersfield, Conn.* 2:295; Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 2:1009, gives Timothy's death as 1733 "when guardians were appointed for Isreal and Ebenezer." 9. *Sandwich Vital Records* (1996) 1:32. 10. Amos Otis, "Scituate and Barnstable Church Records," *Mayflower Source Records,* (from the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*), Gary Boyd Roberts, ed., (Baltimore 1986), 617. 11. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs. 8a [FHL #22364]. 12. Torrey, *New England Marriages*, 221. 13. *MD* 3:181-84: Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:228-31 (John Chipman). 14. *MD* 3:185-86: Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:258-59 (Ruth Chipman). 15. Ibid.; *Sandwich VR* 1:32; Bethiah Gale's family was listed in Sandwich vital records on a page which disappeared many years ago.

9. **Mercy Chipman**[3] (*Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., in February 1668,[1] the daughter of John and Hope (Howland) Chipman. Mercy died in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Dukes Co., Mass., 12 (or 21) June 1724, called "wife of Nathan [Skiffe]."[2]

Mercy Chipman, "of Barnstable," married in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., as his third wife, 13 December 1699 **Nathan Skiffe**[3] of Chilmark, Dukes Co., who was born in Sandwich, Mass., 27 May 1658,[4] the son of James Skiffe and his second wife, Mary. Nathan Skiffe, called "of Tysburie," married first in Edgartown, Dukes Co., Mass., about 10 July 1680 Hepzibah Codman of Edgartown,[5] who was born about 1657, the daughter of Robert Codman of Edgartown.[6] By his first wife Nathan Skiffe had Hepzibah, Patience, James, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Stephen and Mary,[7] who were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Nathan's first wife, Hepzibah, died in Chilmark 19 July 1696.[8]

Nathan Skiffe married second, in 1797, a wife named Mercy whose surname is not known. *Chilmark Vital Records* state that Nathan and Mercy Skiffe had a daughter, Sarah Skiffe, who was born in Chilmark in February 1697/8.[9] This birth occurred one and one-half years after Nathan's first wife, Hepzibah Codman, died in Chilmark, 19 July 1696. This time period allowed him the customary three seasons, or nine months of mourning before he remarried, followed by another nine months before the birth of their daughter, Sarah. Sarah's mother, Mercy, apparently died soon after Sarah's birth. One and one-half years later, the marriage of Nathan Skeffe of Chilmark, and Mercy Chipman of Barnstable was solemnized in Sandwich, 13 December 1699, by

Nathan's brother, Stephen Skeffe, Esq., Justice of the Peace in Sandwich.[10] Since Nathan's first wife had died in 1696, there was no reason for Nathan not being married to the mother of his daughter, Sarah Skiffe. Thus, Nathan must have had another wife, also named Mercy, before he married Mercy Chipman. Nathan Skiffe's daughter, Sarah Skiffe, was the child of his second wife, Mercy, whose surname is not known. She was not a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*.

Sarah Skiffe, Nathan's daughter by his second wife, married in Chilmark, 22 July 1717 Solomon Athearn,[11] of Edgartown, later of Tisbury, by whom she had Hepsibah, born in 1719, Simon, born in 1722, Sarah, bapt. 14 March 1725, Hannah, bapt. 26 February 1727, Rebecca, bapt. 8 June 1729, and Lydia, born in July 1731.[12] Note that Sarah named her first child "Hepzibah" in honor of her eldest step-sister, Hepzibah Skiffe, indicating that Hepzibah had become Sarah's surrogate mother when Sarah's own mother died soon after Sarah's birth. None of Sarah's five daughters was named for her father's third wife, Mercy Chipman.

Nathan Skiffe died in Chilmark, 9 February 1725/6, "in the 68th year of his age."[13]

Mercy's father, Elder John Chipman, in his will dated 12 November 1702, probated 17 May 1708, mentioned Mercy as one of his daughters who were to share equally in half of his movable estate.[14]

Nathan Skiffe moved from Sandwich to Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, with his brothers about 1681. He served as town clerk and constable in Tisbury before moving to Chilmark in 1695.[15]

Mercy (Chipman) Skiffe died before her husband and was not mentioned in his will. Nathan Skiffe of Chilmark, yeoman, in his will dated 23 December 1725, probated 2 March 1725/6, divided his property among all of his children by all three wives. Joseph, his youngest son by Mercy Chipman, was still a minor 18 years of age. He was given the house and surrounding lands jointly with his half-brother, Benjamin, Nathan's son by his first wife, Hepsibah Codman. Son Benjamin was named executor of the estate. Stephen, his son by his first wife, and Samuel and John, sons by his third wife, were given the lands which extended to land he had given to his deceased son, James Skiffe. The remainder of his land was to be divided among all of his sons, equally, they to pay certain amounts to his daughters: £10 to Hepzibah Norton; £5 to Patience Thatcher; £5 to Elizabeth Sturgis; £5 to Mary Bacon; £5 to Sarah Athearn; and £20 to his unmarried daughter, Mercy, £10 of which was to be paid to Mercy by his executor out of money due from Daniel Little. His sons were directed to pay 50 shillings each to their nephews, Stephen and James Skiffe, the children of his deceased son, James Skiffe, within two years. "The reason why I give them no more is because I gave to their father considerable lands in his lifetime." He also gave his daughter, Mercy, all of his household goods except certain items which were designated to be sold to pay any debts. In addition she was given "all the cloath to me belonging, Woolen & linen ...." Witnesses were William Clark, Shobal Smith, Jr., and Pain Mayhew.[16]

Children (**Skiffe**), by Mercy Chipman, born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.:[17]

+69 i. **Mercy**[4], born 5 July 1701.
+70 ii. **Samuel**, born 24 December 1703.
+71 iii. **John**, born 22 August 1705.
+72 iv. **Joseph**, born 18 November 1709.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 4:121. 2. *Chilmark VR*, 94; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 110. 3. *MD* 29:31; *Chilmark VR*, 72; *Sandwich VR* 1:41. 4. *Sandwich VR* 1:17; MD 14:167. 5. *Edgartown VR*, 175 (no date). 6. Charles Edward Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* 2:59-61; 3:95, 434. 7. *Chilmark VR*, 29, all but first two, Hepzibah and Patience; Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:434-35. 8. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:434. 9. *Chilmark VR*, 29. 10. *Sandwich VR* 1:41; *MD* 29:31; *Chilmark VR*, 72. 11. Charles E. Banks, "Diary of Rev. William Homes of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard," *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 104. 12. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:22. 13. *Mayflower Source Recs*, 110; *Chilmark VR*, 94. 14. *MD* 3:181-84: Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:228-31 (John Chipman). 15. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:434. 16. Dukes Co. Prob. 2:5-7 (Nathan Skiffe) [FHL #911747]. 17. *Chilmark VR*, 29.

10. **John Chipman**[3] (*Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 3 March 1669/70,[1] the son of John and Hope (Howland) Chipman. He was called "John Chipman, Esq.," when he died in Newport, R.I., in his 85th year, and was buried in the Common Burial Ground there, 4 January 1756, next to his third wife, Hannah.[2]

John Chipman married first, in Sandwich, Mass., about 1691 **Mary Skiffe**,[3] who was born in Sandwich, 13 November 1671,[4] the daughter of Stephen Skiffe and his wife, Lydia Snow. Mary died in Sandwich 12 March 1711.[5] Mary was a descendant of Richard Warren of the *Mayflower* through her mother, Lydia Snow.

John Chipman married second, in Dartmouth, Mass., in 1716 **Elizabeth (Handley) (Pope) Russell**,[6] who was born about 1675,[7] the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Young) Handley of Boston, Mass. She was the childless widow of Thomas Pope of Dartmouth[8] and of Capt. William Russell of Rhode Island.[9] Elizabeth died in Dartmouth 30 January 1725/6, "at Capt. Pope's house," and was buried in Dartmouth.[10]

John Chipman married third, in Newport, R.I., about 1727 **Hannah (Hookey/Hoxie) (Griffen) Case** of Rhode Island,[11] who may have been born about 1693, according to her age on her tombstone, the widow of James Griffen and also of a Capt. Case. By her first husband, James Griffen, she had a daughter, Mary Griffen, who married the Hon. John Chipman's son, Stephen Chipman[4]. Hannah died in Newport, R.I., in her 53rd year and was buried 21 February 1747 in the Common Burial Ground there.[12] There were no children from John Chipman's third marriage.

John Chipman's father, Elder John Chipman of Sandwich, in his will dated 12 November 1702, probated 17 May 1708, gave John one-third of his land in Barnstable.[13]

Stephen Skiffe of Sandwich, the father of John Chipman's first wife, Mary Skiffe, in his will dated 7 May 1701, with a codicil dated 20 August 1708, called her "Mary Chipman," naming her as one of his daughters. The will was probated 28 June 1710.[14] Seth Pope, the father-in-law of John's second wife, Elizabeth (Handley) (Pope) Russell, in his will dated 1 April 1720, probated 7 April 1726/7, named Elizabeth as his former daughter-in-law, "now wife of Lt. John Chipman," and mentioned her son, "Handy" Chipman.[15]

The Hon. John Chipman of Sandwich had ten children by his first wife and two by his second wife, all born in Sandwich. His children by his first wife were not baptized until after he married his second wife. On 18 March 1716, John, Mary, Bethiah, Stephen, Lydia and Ebenezer were baptized in the Sandwich church. Deborah was not baptized until 9 September 1716.[16] Son James was 21 years old and had moved elsewhere. Son Perez, aged 13, was living in Plymouth, probably as an apprentice, and was baptized in the Plymouth church, 5 August 1716, called, "son of Mr. John Chipman of Sandwich."[17]

John Chipman served as a magistrate and a representative to the General Court, Coroner for Barnstable County, and Lieutenant and Captain in the militia. He moved from Sandwich to Martha's Vineyard before 1722, the year his daughter, Deborah Chipman, was called "of Chilmark" when she married Nicholas Nickerson.[18] On Martha's Vineyard he served as Justice of the Peace and as a Judge of the Inferior Court. In addition, John Chipman was the agent for the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel." About 1727, soon after marrying his third wife, John Chipman left the Vineyard and moved to Newport, R.I., where he became a shopkeeper and a member of the Commission of Review. In 1738 he was elected Assistant to the Governor and was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court.[19]

After the death of his third wife, John Chipman lived with his youngest daughter, Rebecah, and her husband, Capt. David Moore, in Newport. When Rebecah died a few years later, John Chipman moved to the home of his youngest son, Handley Chipman, also in Newport. He gave £4000 to Handley with which to buy a farm, in return for Handley's promise to care for his father for the rest of his natural life. John Chipman, [Jr.], John Chipman's second son by his first wife, objected to this gift and Handley agreed to pay John, [Jr.], £300, and his other half-brothers, £200 each, after their father's death.[20]

John Chipman, Esq., of Newport, made his will 7 October 1749. It was probated 3 February 1756, but the original is now so damaged that it is illegible in many places. In it John Chipman gave his eldest surviving son by his first wife, James Chipman, all of his wearing apparel except for his cloak and gowns which he bequeathed to his only son by his second wife, Handley Chipman. He gave a certain piece of land "to my son James Chipman [this name is very faint] and to his son Perez Chipman." He mentioned his son,

Ebenezer Chipman, deceased, his daughter, Lydia Swift, his grandchildren, Isaac Smith and Mary Smith, children of his deceased daughter, Mary Smith, his sons John and Perez, his daughters, Bethiah and Deborah, and his daughter[-in-law] Mary Chipman and her son, William Chipman. He said that he had given his deceased daughter Rebecah Moore, £500 and sundry other things in full of her portion. He provided that, in case any of his "said sons and daughters, John, Perez, Handley, Bethia, Lidia, or Deborah, shall die before me," then their shares were to be equally divided between their children, and "if my son, James, or his son, Perez, shall die before me," then what had been given to both of them was to be"enjoyed by the survivor." If both of them should die, the whole was to be divided equally among all of their children. John Chipman added that all of his children were to receive their respective portions of the estate of his deceased son, Stephen Chipman, and were to deliver their discharges to his executors. He named his son, Handley Chipman, and son-in-law, David Moore, as joint executors. Witnesses were Eln. Hammond, William Rodgers and Josias Lyndon. The will was recorded 3 February 1756. The inventory, taken 1 March 1756, amounted to £1976.[21]

Children (**Chipman**), by his first wife, Mary Skiffe, born in Sandwich, Mass.:[22]

i. **John**[4], born in 1693, died in infancy.

+73 ii. **James**, born 18 December 1694; not baptized in Sandwich or in Plymouth.

+74 iii. **John**, born 18 September 1697, bapt. in Sandwich, 18 March 1716.

+75 iv. **Mary**, born 11 December 1699 [twin], bapt. in Sandwich, 18 March 1716.

+76 v. **Bethiah**, born 11 December 1699 [twin], bapt. in Sandwich, 18 March 1716.

+77 vi. **Perez**, born 28 September 1702, bapt. in Plymouth, 5 August 1716, "son of Mr. John Chipman of Sandwich; in his 13th year."[23]

+78 vii. **Deborah**, born 6 December 1704, bapt. in Sandwich 9 September 1716.

+79 viii. **Stephen**, born 9 June 1708 [twin], bapt. in Sandwich 18 March 1716.

+80 ix. **Lydia**, born 9 June 1708 [twin], bapt. in Sandwich 18 March 1716.

+81 x. **Ebenezer**, born 13 November 1709, bapt. in Sandwich, 18 March 1716.

Children (**Chipman**), by his second wife, Elizabeth (Handley) (Pope) Russell, born and baptized in Sandwich, Mass.:

+82 xi. **Handley**, born 31 August 1717, bapt. 1 September 1717.

+83 xii. **Rebecca**, born 10 November 1719, bapt. 15 November 1719.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 4:121. 2. Alden Gamaliel Beaman, *Rhode Island Vital Records, New Series* 2:92; Handley Chipman, "A Chipman Family History", *NEHGR* (Apr. 1937) 91:160. 3. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:433; Torrey, *New England Marriages*, 151. 4. *MD* 29:21 (called "Marcy"; *Mayflower Families in Progress*: Robert S. Wakefield, Janice A. Beebe, etc., *Richard Warren of the Mayflower*, 4th ed. (Plymouth, Mass. 1991), 28, (where she is called "Marcy/Mary"), 109 (where she is called "Marcy"). She is called "Mary Chipman" in her father's will. 5. John Hale Chipman III, *A Chipman Genealogy* (Norwell, Mass. 1970), 11. 6. Ibid. 7. Handley Chipman, "A Chipman Family History," *NEHGR* (Apr. 1937) 91:160. 8. Charles Henry Pope, *A History of the Dorchester Pope Family . . . Also the Plymouth Popes*, (Boston 1888), 286. 9. *Gen. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:498; J.H. Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 12. 10. *Dartmouth VR* 3:23, where her surname was misspelled *Chapman*; Pope, *Dorchester Pope Families*, 286; Handley Chipman, "Chipman Family History," *NEHGR* (Apr. 1937) 91:160. 11. *Gens. of Mayflower Families* 1:418. 12. Beaman, *Rhode Island Vital Records, New Series* 2:92, where Beaman mistakenly called her "Mary," which was the name of John Chipman's first wife who died in Sandwich, Mass.; J.H. Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 12, 21; *NEHGR* (Apr, 1937) 91:160. 13. *MD* 3:181-84: Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:228-31 (John Chipman). 14. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:137-39 (Stephen Skiffe). 15. H. L. Peter Rounds, *Bristol County Probate Recs.* 1:144-45: Bristol Co. Prob. 5:393-96 (Seth Pope). 16. *Sandwich VR* 1:48-49; 2:1376 (John, Mary, Bethiah, Stephen, Lydia), 1377 (Ebenezer and Deborah). 17. *Plymouth Church Records, 1620-1859* (N.Y. 1920-1923; rept. Baltimore 1975) 1:3:215. 18. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 98; *MD* 8:36. 19. *Gen. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:498; J. H. Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 11. 20. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:501. 21. Newport, R.I., Town Council, 1756-1760, 2;11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]. The original copy of this will is very deteriorated. 22. *MD* 29:70-71 (all children); *Sandwich VR* 1:48-49; 2:1376 (John, Mary, Bethiah, Stephen, Lydia), 1377 (Ebenezer and Deborah), 1378 (Hanly [*sic*], 1379 (Rebecca). 23. *Plymouth Church Records, 1620-1859* (N.Y. 1920-1923; rept. Baltimore 1975) 1:3:215.

11. **Desire Chipman**[3] (*Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), was born in Barnstable, Mass., 26 February 1673/4,[1] the daughter of John and Hope (Howland) Chipman. She died in Sandwich, Mass., 28 March 1705.[2]

Desire Chipman married in Sandwich, as his first wife, 23 February 1692/3 **Melatiah Bourne**,[3] who was born in Sandwich 12 January 1673/4,[4] the son of Shearjashub and Bathsheba (Skiffe) Bourne. Melatiah Bourne married second, about 1706, Abigail (--) Smith, widow of Thomas Smith.[5] Abigail died after 7 September 1742, the date Melatiah Bourne made a codicil to his will.[6] Abigail had four children by her first husband, Thomas Smith, named John, Rebecca, Shubael and Samuel,[7] none of whom were descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. However, her son, Shubael Smith, married Mary Chipman[4] (*John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and son Samuel Smith married Mary's twin sister, Bethiah Chipman[4]. Col. Melatiah Bourne did not have any children by Abigail. He died in Sandwich 24 November 1742.[8]

Elder John Chipman, Desire's father, in his will dated 6 December 1710, probated 8 October 1713, mentioned Desire as one of his daughters, saying that she and her sisters were to share equally in half of his movable estate.[9] Desire's husband, Melatiah Bourne, was one of the witnesses to the will of her step-mother, Ruth Chipman. In her will dated 6 December 1710 and probated 8

October 1713, Ruth Chipman gave Desire and Melatiah's youngest daughter, Bathsheba Bourne, £5.[10]

Shearjashub Bourne, the father of Desire's husband, Melatiah Bourne, in his will dated 6 March 1718/9 and probated 20 April 1719, called Melatiah his "eldest son" and gave him all of his lands and meadows in the Township of Falmouth.[11]

Col. Melatiah Bourne was very prominent and successful. On 14 July 1715 he was made a Justice of the County Court of Common Pleas in Barnstable County.[12]

In his will dated 11 August 1742, with a codicil dated 7 September 1742, probated 15 February 1742/3, Melatiah Bourne, Esq., of Sandwich, gave his beloved [second] wife, Abigail, £75 and one-third of his household goods. She was to have the use of his real estate in Sandwich during her life, and the services of his negro woman as long as she lived. Melatiah Bourne also gave his wife one-third of his books of Divinity. He gave his wife's son, Samuel Smith, £25, her son, John Smith, £12-10s, and her daughter, Rebecca Smith, the same amount. Melatiah gave his wife's grandchildren, Mary and Isaac Smith, children of her deceased son, Shubael Smith, £7-10s when they reached 21 years of age. Her grandson, Dr. Thomas Smith, son of Samuel Smith, was given £12-10s. These bequests were apparently made to settle any claims Abigail's children might have on property from her first marriage which she brought with her when she married Melatiah Bourne. Melatiah gave his eldest grandson, Melatiah Bourne, son of Silvanus, his ivory-headed cane. Son Silvanus inherited his arms, weapons and accoutrements, and his watch. Son Silas was given his clock. Son John received his gold shirt buttons. Grandson Joseph, John's son, was given his silver shoe buckles. Son Shearjashub was given £100. Daughter Bathsheba Ruggles received £25, and each of her children by her deceased husband, William Newcomb, was given £12-10s. Son John Bourne received land in Falmouth, and Silvanus Bourne was given land in Sandwich and £125. Son Silas Bourne was also given land in Sandwich. Melatiah's Negro man, Nero, was to be manumitted after one year and set free. Sons Silvanus and Silas were named as co-executors and residuary legatees. Witnesses were John Rogers, John Freeman and Samuel Jennings.[13]

Children (**Bourne**), born in Sandwich, Mass., all by his first wife, Desire Chipman:[14]

+84 i. **Silvanus**[4], born 10 April 1694; co-executor of his father's will.

+85 ii. **Richard**, born 13 August 1695.

iii. **Samuel**, born 7 February 1696/7, [twin], died 17 February 1696/7.

iv. **Sarah**, born 7 February 1696/7, [twin], died 17 February 1696/7.

+86 v. **John**, born 10 March 1697/8; son Joseph given his grandfather's gold shirt buttons.

+87 vi. **Shearjashub**, born 21 December 1699; given £100 by his father.

+88 vii. **Silas**, born 10 December 1701; co-executor of his father's will.

+89 viii. **Bathsheba**, born 11 November 1703.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 4:121. 2. *MD* 29:70; *Sandwich VR* 1:48. 3. *MD* 29:70; *Sandwich VR* 1:47. 4. *MD* 14:169; *Sandwich VR* 1:20. 5. Frederick Freeman, *History of Cape Cod* 1:681, 2:83-84; Maclean W. McLean, "The Rev. Richard Bourne of Sandwich, Mass.," *NEHGR* 118:204, 210; rept. *Gen. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:217-18. Mr. McLean, in a personal letter to the author, stated that he was mistaken in identifying Abigail as a Skiffe. Her maiden name and parentage are not known. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 7. *Sandwich VR* 1:34-35; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:218. 8. *Sandwich VR* 1:149. 9. *MD* 3:181-84: Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:228-31 (John Chipman). 10. *MD* 3:185-86: Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:258-59 (Ruth Chipman). 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:577 (Shearjashub Bourne). 12. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:217. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 14. *MD* 29:70; *Sandwich VR* 1:47, 48.

12. **John Joyce**[4] (*Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Mass., about 1672,[1] the son of Hosea and Elizabeth (Chipman) Joyce. John died in Yarmouth 10 January 1714/5.[2]

John Joyce married first, in Yarmouth 5 February 1701/2 **Margery Miller**,[3] who was born in Yarmouth 2 March 1674/5,[4] the daughter of John and Margaret (--) Miller. Margery died in Yarmouth 12 April 1705,[5] aged 30 years, one month, leaving no surviving children.

John married second, as her first husband, in Yarmouth 7 November 1707 **Esther White**,[6] who was born in Yarmouth about 1685,[7] the daughter of Jonathan White[3] (*Peregrine*[2], *William*[1]) and his wife, Hester Nickerson, a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger William White. Widow Esther Joyce married second, in Boston 25 June 1719 Capt. John Drake[8] by whom she had two more children, Elizabeth and Francis Drake, who were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Esther died in Warwick, R.I., 23 July 1738, at 53 years of age.[9]

John Joyce's father, Hosea Joyce, named John as the executor of his will dated 24 January 1711/12, probated 26 February 1711/2 and gave him land in Yarmouth and boards with which to build a barn. He was to pay his mother £4-10s yearly.[10]

John's widow, Esther, had already married her second husband when her father, Jonathan White of Yarmouth, mentioned her in his will dated 14 July 1736, probated 22 February 1737, in which he called her "Esther Drake."[11]

John Joyce of Yarmouth, husbandman, in his will dated 28 December 1714, probated 6 April 1715, named his young daughters, Desire and Fear Joyce, his brother, Thomas Joyce, and his wife's sister, Elizabeth White. He mentioned land in Yarmouth which he had been given by his father, and named his wife, Esther Joyce, and his brother, Samuel Joyce, as co-executors of his will. Witnesses were Daniel Greenleaf, his brother-in-law Ebenezer Howes, and John Hall.[12]

When John's brother, Samuel Joyce of Yarmouth, yeoman, died unmarried, and intestate, 29 July 1741, Mary Carsley, the daughter of their deceased half-sister, Martha (Joyce) Godfree, sued to share in the estate equally with Samuel's brothers and sisters "of the whole blood." In the distribution, dated 11 March 1741/2, recorded 21 February 1742/3, the estate was divided into eight equal shares, with one share going to the heirs of John Joyce, deceased.[13]

Children (**Joyce**), all by his second wife, Esther White, born in Yarmouth, Mass.:[14]

i. **John**[5], died in Yarmouth 27 December 1710.

ii. **Hosea**, died in Yarmouth in February 1711.
+90 iii. **Desire**, born 17 January 1709.
+91 iv. **Fear**, born 15 February 1712/3.

REFERENCES:

1. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:346-8 (Hosea Joyce). 2. *Yarmouth VR* 1:133. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:135; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:160. 4. *Yarmouth VR* 1:128. 5. *Yarmouth VR* 2:811. 6. *TAG* 43:7-8; *Mayflower Families: Francis Eaton, Samuel Fuller, William White* 1:169-70. 7. *TAG* 43:7-8; *Mayflower Families: Eaton, S. Fuller, White* 1:103-4. 8. *Boston VR* 28:81. 9. East Greenwich, R.I., Prob. 1:215 (Esther Drake). 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:346-8 (Hosea Joyce). 11. *MD* 9:122: Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:304 (Jonathan White). 12. *MD* 9:123: Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:344 (John Joyce). 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:62, 280-84, 490-93 (Samuel Joyce) [FHL #904600]; *TAG* (Jan. 1967) 43:9. 14. *Yarmouth VR* 1:17, 132.

13. **Dorcas Joyce**[4] (*Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Mass., the last of March 1674,[1] the daughter of Hosea and Elizabeth (Chipman) Joyce. Dorcas died in Yarmouth 14 November 1757, in her 86th year [*sic*].[2]

Dorcas Joyce married in Yarmouth 8 August 1695 **Prence/Prince Howes**,[3] who was born in Yarmouth about 1670,[4] the son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Prence) Howes. Prence Howes died in Yarmouth 2 (or 9) October 1753, in his 84th year.[5]

Dorcas was named by her father, Hosea Joyce, as his daughter, Dorcas Howes, in his will dated 24 January 1711/2, probated 26 February 1711/2.[6] Her husband, Prence Howes, was named by his father, Mr. Jeremiah Howes of Yarmouth, in his will dated 14 August 1708, probated 6 October 1708, in which he was bequeathed his father's homestead and other land and was designated as a co-executor of his father's will.[7] Dorcas Howes was mentioned by her brother, Hosea Joyce of Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., yeoman, in his will dated 25 July 1728, in which he gave her ten shillings.[8] When Dorcas Howe's unmarried brother, Samuel Joyce, died intestate, Dorcas Howes received one share in the distribution, dated 11 March 1741/2 and recorded 21 February 1742/3.[9]

Prence Howes was a farmer and landowner in Yarmouth. In 1712 he received 36 shares of the common lands in Yarmouth. In 1739 he was one of the proprietors of the common lands of Crockett Neck.[10]

Prence Howes, Sen[r], of Yarmouth, in his will dated 13 February 1739/40, probated 16 October 1753, mentioned his loving wife, Dorcas, and made bequests to his two daughters, Desire Hallett and Dorcas Matthews. The remainder of his estate, both real and personal, was to be divided among his four sons, Prince, Jeremiah, Thomas and Lott Howes. He appointed his wife, Dorcas, and his son, Jeremiah, as co-executors. Witnesses were Josiah Dennis, Joseph Howes and Prince Howes, 3rd. His inventory dated 15 January 1754, was taken by Daniel Hall, Samuel Howes, Jr., and Thomas Tobey, Jr., all of Yarmouth. The land and buildings were valued at £695-5-4, with cash amounting to £28.[11]

A deed dated 29 March 1754, recorded in Plymouth Co., Mass., 14 January 1755, identifies several of the sons in this family. Prince Howes of Stratford, County of Fairfield, Colony of Connecticut, yeoman, and Thomas Howes, Jr., and Lott Howes, both of Yarmouth, yeomen, "for £4 paid by our brother, Jeremiah Howes of Plymouth, yeoman, do quitclaim all rights to Plymouth lands which might belong to the estate of our Honoured Father Prince Howes, late of Yarmouth, deceased." This deed was witnessed, 29 March 1754. by Thomas Howes, 4th, and Thomas Winslow, and was recorded 14 January 1755.[12]

Children (**Howes**), born in Yarmouth, Mass.:[13]

+92 i. **Desire**[5], born 22 May 1696.
ii. **Mary**, born 10 February 1698; died young; not named in her father's will.
+93 iii. **Prince**, born 1 February 1700/1.
+94 iv. **Dorcas**, born 10 March 1702.
+95 v. **Jeremiah**, born 26 April 1704.
+96 vi. **Thomas**, born 27 June 1706.
+97 vii. **Lot**, born 24 July 1708.
viii. **Sarah**, died 11 October 1734, in her 23[d] year.[14]

REFERENCES:
1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:2. 2. *Yarmouth VR* 1:166; Derick, *Dennis Cemetery Inscriptions*, 1. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:133. 4. Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 1:159. 5. *Yarmouth VR* 1:165; Derick, *Dennis Cemetery Inscriptions*, 2. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:346-50 (Hosea Joyce). 7. Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 1:444-46; Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:174 (Jeremiah Howes). 8. Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn. 1:1:271 (Hosea Joyce, [Jr.]). 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:62, 280-84, 490-93 (Samuel Joyce) [FHL #904600]. 10. Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 1:442. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:65-67 (Prince Howes). 12. Plymouth Co. Deeds 43:43. 13. *MD* 10:242; *Yarmouth VR* 1:23. 14. Derick, *Dennis Cemetery Inscriptions*, 1.

14. **Samuel Joyce**[4] (*Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Mass., 1 June 1676,[1] the son of Hosea and Elizabeth (Chipman) Joyce. Samuel died in Yarmouth 29 July 1741, in his 65th year and was buried in Yarmouth.[2]

Samuel Joyce did not marry. His father, Hosea Joyce, named Samuel in his will and gave him property in Yarmouth.[3] His brother, John Joyce of Yarmouth, named him as the co-executor of his will, dated 28 December 1714, probated 6 April 1715.[4] When his brother, Hosea Joyce, died in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., in 1728, Hosea mentioned Samuel Joyce, in his will, dated 20 August 1728, and gave him ten shillings.[5]

When Samuel Joyce of Yarmouth, yeoman, died intestate, Mary (Godfree) Carsley of Barnstable, the daughter of Samuel's deceased half-sister, Martha (Joyce) Godfree of Yarmouth, representing her brother and sister, signed a petition dated 10 March 1741, in which she demanded to share in the estate equally with Samuel's brothers and sisters "of the whole blood," or their legal

representatives. She won her suit. The inventory of Samuel's estate, taken by Josiah Gorham, Jonathan Smith and Joseph Hamblin, amounted to £1708-9-6. In the distribution, dated 11 March 1741/2, recorded 21 February 1742/3, the estate was divided into eight equal shares, with one share going to the children and heirs of Martha Godfree, deceased; one share to the heirs of John Joyce, deceased; one share each to Thomas Joyce and Dorcas Howes, surviving; one share to the children and heirs of Mary Lothrop, deceased; and one share each to Lydia Howes, Mehitable Storrs and Dorothy Oats, surviving. The Hon. Silvanus Bourn, Judge of Probate, appointed Joseph Thacher, Daniel Hall, Joseph Rider, Ebenezer Taylor and Jonathan Smith, all of Yarmouth, to make the division 9 February 1742/3. The division was presented 1 [5?] March 1742/3, and sworn to and accepted 21 March 1742/3.[6]

REFERENCES:

1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:2. 2. *Yarmouth VR* 1:157; 2:811; *Barnstable Fams.* 1:160. 3. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:346-59 (Hosea Joyce). 4. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:304 (John Joyce). 5. Mansfield Prob. Dist. 1:1:271 (Hosea Joyce, [Jr.]). 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6: 62, 280-84, 490-93 (Samuel Joyce) [FHL #904600]; *TAG* (Jan. 1967) 43:9.

15. **Thomas Joyce**[4] (*Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Mass., 3 June 1678,[1] the son of Hosea and Elizabeth (Chipman) Joyce. Thomas "came to an untimely death" in Yarmouth, 20 April 1743.[2]

Thomas Joyce married in Barnstable, Mass., 19 March 1718/9 **Mercy Bacon**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 30 January 1689/90,[4] and baptized 17 April 1691,[5] the daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Howes) Bacon. Mercy died in Yarmouth 18 April 1759, in her 69th year, widow of Thomas Joyce.[6]

Some printed sources state that Thomas Joyce had a first wife named Elizabeth Bent or Burt. However, Marshfield, Mass., records show that a different Thomas Joyce married in Marshfield, 31 October 1701, Elizabeth Bent and had two children, John and Abigail Joyce, who both matured and married in Marshfield.[7]

Thomas Joyce was named in the wills of his father, Hosea Joyce, [Sr.], his brothers, John Joyce and Hosea Joyce, [Jr.], in the petition of his half sister's daughter, Mary Carsley, and in the distribution of the estate of his brother, Samuel Joyce, deceased.[8] Mercy, the wife of Thomas Joyce, was mentioned by her mother, Elizabeth (Howes) Bacon, as Marcy Joyce in her will dated 5 June 1725. Mercy was given one-third of the residue of her mother's estate.[9]

Thomas and Mercy Joyce were members of the West Parish Church in Yarmouth and their children were baptized there as Jeremiah, Elizabeth, M[ercy], Mary, Dorcas and Sarah Joyce. Thomas's brother-in-law and sister, John and Dorothy Oats, were also members.[10]

In his will dated 3 October 1737, Thomas Joyce of Yarmouth, yeoman, gave half of his estate, real and personal, to his beloved wife, Marcy Joyce, for her lifetime, and named her sole executrix. He listed his daughters as Elizabeth, Mercy, Mary, Dorcas and Sarah, and bequeathed £50 to each as they became 18 years of age or were married. He gave his son, Jeremy, the remainder of his

estate, real and personal, half at the age of 21 years, the rest when his mother died or remarried. Witnesses were Thomas Smith, John Oats and John Oats, Jr. The will was presented for probate 12 May 1743. The probate judge ruled that the widow, Mercy Joyce, was incapable of performing the duties of executrix and in her place appointed their son, Jeremiah Joyce, as administrator. The inventory, dated 25 May 1744, was taken by Jonathan Hallett, Ebenezer Taylor and Joseph Hamblen, and amounted to £606-19sh, Old Tenor.[11] When son Jeremiah Joyce of Yarmouth made his will, 22 March 1755, probated 6 May 1755, he named his five sisters as Elizabeth Taylor, Marcy Hallett, Mary Joyce, Dorcas Taylor and Sarah Bray.[12]

Amos Otis reported in *Barnstable Families* that Thomas Joyce had a large family of girls noted for their beauty. His son, Jeremiah, was a cripple. In spite of his wealth, Thomas committed suicide.[13]

Children (**Joyce**), born in Yarmouth, Mass.:[14]

+98 i. **Jeremiah**[5], born 17 November 1721.
+99 ii. **Elizabeth**, born 11 February 1722/3.
+100 iii. **Mercy**, born 20 March 1723/4.
+101 iv. **Mary**, born 16 August 1725.
+102 v. **Dorcas**, born 20 February 1726/7.
+103 vi. **Sarah**, born 20 October 1729.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 3:37; *Yarmouth VR* 1:2. 2. *Yarmouth VR* 1:157. 3. *MD* 14:227. 4. *MD* 2:215. 5. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 2a. 6. *Yarmouth VR* 1:166; 2:811. 7. Letter from Maclean W. McLean to Elizabeth Pearson White, 24 Sept. 1977; *Marshfield VR* 22, 28; *TAG* (Jan. 1967) 43:9. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:346-50 (Hosea Joyce, [Sr.]); 3:304 (John Joyce); 6:62, 280-4, 490-93 (Samuel Joyce) [FHL #904600]; Mansfield Prob. Dist., Windham Co., Conn. 1:271 (Hosea Joyce, [Jr.]). 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:254-56 (Elizabeth Bacon) [FHL #904599]. 10. *Mayflower Source Records*, 650. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:149-50 (Thomas Joyce). 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:132-34 (Jeremiah Joyce) [FHL #904602]. 13. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:29, 160. 14. *Yarmouth VR* 1:56.

16. **Mary Joyce**[4] (*Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Mass., 19 September 1680,[1] the daughter of Hosea and Elizabeth (Chipman) Joyce. Mary died before 11 March 1741/2, the date the estate of her brother, Samuel Joyce, deceased, was distributed to his heirs.[2]

Mary Joyce married first, in Barnstable, Mass., 29 September 1709 **James Gorham**[4],[3] who was born in Barnstable 6 March 1676/7,[4] the son of James Gorham[3] (*Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Hannah Huckins. He was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. James Gorham died in Barnstable after 10 September 1718, the date he made his will, and before 5 November 1718, the date it was probated.[5] Mary had four children by James Gorham.

Mary married second, in Barnstable 26 May 1720 **Elisha Parker**,[6] who was born in Barnstable in April 1680,[7] the son of Robert Parker and his second

wife, Patience Cobb. Elisha Parker died in Barnstable 27 October 1731 and was buried in Lothrop's Hill Cemetery, Barnstable.[8] Mary had one daughter by Elisha Parker.

Mary married third, in Barnstable 16 September 1736 (intentions 21 August 1736) **Thomas Lothrop**,[9] who was born in Barnstable 6 January 1673/4,[10] the son of the Rev. Joseph and Mary (Ansel) Lothrop. Thomas married first, Experience Gorham, the sister of Mary's first husband, James Gorham.[11] Thomas Lothrop died in Barnstable 23 July 1757, in his 84th year.[12] Mary did not have any children by Thomas Lothrop.

Mary Joyce was called "Mary Gorham" by her father, Hosea Joyce, [Sr.], in his will dated 24 January 1711/2. She was called "Mary Parker" by her brother, Hosea Joyce, [Jr.], in his will dated 20 August 1728, and "Mary Lothrop, deceased," when the estate of her brother, Samuel Joyce, was distributed, 11 March 1741/2, recorded 21 February 1742/3.[13]

Mary's first husband, James Gorham, was very wealthy. He was named sole executor of the estate of his father, also named James Gorham, which was probated 4 November 1707.[14] In his own will, dated 20 September 1717, probated 26 January 1718, James Gorham, Gentleman, mentioned his wife, Mary, his daughter, Thankful, and his three sons, Isaac, Hezekiah and James. His younger daughter, Mary, was born posthumously. Executors were his wife, Mary, her brother, Thomas Joyce of Yarmouth, and Joseph Davis of Barnstable. Witnesses were Shubael Gorham, James Dimock and James M. Sparrow. The inventory was dated 20 October 1718. On 5 November 1718 James M. Sparrow of Barnstable testified that he had seen James Gorham sign his will. More than two months later, 26 January 1718[/19], Shubael Gorham also gave his oath and the will was then accepted for probate.[15] After James Gorham's death, his children shared in the estate of his brother, Silvanus Gorham of Stratford, Conn.[16]

Mary's second husband, Elisha Parker, owned a grist mill in Sandy Cove, Barnstable. He died intestate. On 24 November 1731, his widow and relict, Mary Parker, with Thomas Cobb of Barnstable and Jonathan Hallet of Yarmouth, both yeomen, were appointed as joint administrators of Elisha's estate.[17] The inventory dated 7 January 1731/2, amounted to £219-10sh.[18] On 10 November 1732, Mary Parker stated that she had received from the other administrators the indoor movables which belonged to her daughter, Hannah Parker, valued at £46-1-8. This included books, chairs, candlesticks, silver spoons, spectacles, two chests, sheets, one bed and bedstead, blankets and bolsters.[19] On 28 November 1733, John Davis, Esq., was appointed as the guardian of Hannah Parker, minor daughter of Elisha Parker.[20]

On 31 July 1734, application was made to settle the estate of Elisha Parker, late of Barnstable, deceased, "and there being but one child left by said Parker, viz.: Hannah Parker, his only daughter, and he also left surviving a widow, viz.: Mary Parker . . . settle the whole of the real estate to and upon Hannah Parker the only daughter and heir . . . reserving one-third part thereof during her life to the said widow as her dower." Since "Mary, the widow," had already received her third of the personal estate, the balance of £273-0-4 remaining in

the personal estate was given to Hannah. The total value of the estate, real and personal, amounted to £670-14-2.[21]

On 1 August 1734, John Davis said that he had taken charge of the "above particulars" [in the personal estate] and they were "yet in Mrs. Mary Parker's hands and I will be accountable to Hannah Parker for them as her guardian." The guardian stated that the estate in his hands included notes and interest amounting to £226-10-0, in addition to the grist mill for which widow Mary Parker had given her bond of £90-00-0. On the same day, Judge M. Bourne accepted the accounts of Mr. Thomas Cobb, Mr. Jonathan Hallet and Mrs. Mary Parker, administrators of the estate of Elisha Parker.[22] On 9 April 1741, after Mary (Joyce) (Gorham) (Parker) Lothrop's death, her third husband, Thomas Lothrop, witnessed the final transfer of the property of Mary's daughter, Hannah, from the estate of her guardian, John Davis, Esq., to Hannah and her husband, John Miller.[23]

Thomas Lothrop, yeoman, "advanced in age," in his will dated 24 May 1751, proved 3 August 1757, mentioned his children by his first wife, Experience Gorham, but did not mention any present wife.[24]

Children (**Gorham**), by her first husband, James Gorham, born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized in the Barnstable West Parish Church:[25]

+104 i. **Thankful**[5], born 25 May 1711, bapt. in May 1714.
+105 ii. **Isaac**, baptized 17 April 1715 [twin].
+106 iii. **Hezekiah**, baptized 17 April 1715 [twin].
+107 iv. **James**, baptized 12 May 1717.
+108 v. **Mary**, born [posthumously], bapt. 19 July 1719, called "of James Gorham" in church records.

Child (**Parker**), by her second husband, Elisha Parker, born in Barnstable, Mass.:[26]

+109 vi. **Hannah**, born 30 March 1721.

REFERENCES:

1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:2; *MD* 3:37. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:62, 280-84, 490-93 (Samuel Joyce) [FHL #904600]; *TAG* (Oct. 1965) 41:194. 3. *MD* 5:73; Barnstable VR 1:373; *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:72-73. 4. *MD* 5:72; Barnstable VR 1:371. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:277 (James Gorham, Sr.). 6. *MD* 32:148; *NEHGR* (July 1958) 112:196. 7. *MD* 11:100; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 2:795. 8. Paul J. Bunnell, *Cemetery Inscriptions, Town of Barnstable*, 336. 9. *MD* 33:127; Barnstable VR 2:407; *TAG* (Jan. 1967) 43:11. 10. *MD* 6:237; Barnstable VR 1:390. 11. *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:73-74. 12. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 26. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:346-50 (Hosea Joyce, [Sr.]); 6:62, 280-84, 490-93 (Samuel Joyce) [FHL #904600]; Mansfield Prob. Dist., Windham Co., Conn. 1:271 (Hosea Joyce, [Jr.]. 14. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:254 (James Gorham [father]). 15. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:497-99 (James Gorham [Mary's husband]) [FHL #904598]. 16. Stamford Prob. Dist. 2:337-38 (Silvanus Gorham). 17. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:593 (Elisha Parker) [FHL #904599]. 18. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:655, 666-67 (Elisha Parker) [FHL #904599]. 19. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:206 (Elisha Parker) [FHL #904599]. 20. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:192 (Hannah Parker, minor) [FHL #904599]. 21. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:205 (Elisha Parker) [FHL #904599]. 22. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:206 (Elisha Parker) [FHL #904599]. 23. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:67-68 (John Davis, guardian of Hannah Parker). 24. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:300-301 (Thomas Lothrop). 25. Barnstable VR 1:373; *MD* 5:73 (only Thankful); all

recorded in Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 140, 141, 146, 150 [FHL #0022364]. 26. *MD* 32:153; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 2:795-96.

17. **Hosea Joyce**[4] (*Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Mass., about 1682.[1] He died in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., after 25 July 1728 and before 20 August 1728, the date the inventory of his estate was taken.[2]

Hosea Joyce did not marry. His father, Hosea Joyce, [Sr.], in his will dated 24 January 1711/2, probated 26 February 1711/2, mentioned his son, Hosea, and gave him his "small gun."[3]

Hosea Joyce, [Jr.], and his younger sister, Mehitable, and her husband, Thomas Storrs, moved to Mansfield, Conn., and settled near their aunt, Mary Joyce, who had married Joseph Hall of Yarmouth and had moved to Mansfield. Joseph and Mary Hall apparently did not have any children of their own. On 11 February 1717/8, widow Mary Hall of Mansfield made a deed of gift to some of her "loving cousins," meaning her nieces and nephews, which clearly took the place of a will. In it she included gifts to Thomas Storrs and his wife, her niece Mehitable (Joyce), and their children, Mehitable, Rebeckah, Zerviah, Cornelius and Thomas Storrs, and to her nephew, Hosea Joyce. This deed was witnessed by John Arnold, John Dunham and Cornelius Storrs who, on 23 April 1718, swore that they had seen Mary Hall sign this deed.[4]

Hosea Joyce, [Jr.], of Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., yeoman, in his will dated 25 July 1728, gave his beloved brother[-in-law], Thomas Storrs, all of his land in Mansfield, including his tools, money and clothing, with the provision that Thomas Storrs was to pay 10 shillings each to Hosea's brothers, Samuel Joyce and Thomas Joyce, and to his sisters, Martha Godfroy [*sic*], Dorcas Hows [*sic*], Mary Parker and Dorothy Oats, and 40 shillings to his sister, Lydia Hows [*sic*]. Thomas Storrs was named sole executor. The inventory taken 20 August 1728, totaled more than £1000, including 60 acres "next to Benjamin Hall."[5]

REFERENCES:
1. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:346-50 (Hosea Joyce [Sr.]). 2. *TAG* (April 1967) 43:124-25; Mansfield Prob. Dist., Windham Co., Conn. 1:1:271 (Hosea Joyce [Jr.]). 3. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:346-48 (Hosea Joyce [Sr.]). 4. *TAG* (Jan. 1967) 43:5-6; Mansfield, Conn., Deeds 1:556. 5. *TAG* (April 1967) 43:124-25; Mansfield Prob. Dist., Windham Co., Conn. 1:1:271 (Hosea Joyce [Jr.]).

18. **Lydia Joyce**[4] (*Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Mass., about 1685,[1] the daughter of Hosea and Elizabeth (Chipman) Joyce. Lydia, called "wife of Capt. Ebenezer Howes," died in Yarmouth, in the part which later became Dennis, Mass., 4 November 1755, in her 71st year, and was buried in the Howes Cemetery in North Dennis.[2]

Lydia Joyce married, as his second wife, in Yarmouth, 20 November 1706 **Ebenezer Howes**[3], who was born about 1675, the son of Jeremiah and Sarah

(Prence) Howes. Lydia's older sister, Dorcas Joyce, had married Ebenezer's brother, Prence Howes, ten years earlier. Ebenezer had married as his first wife, Sarah Gorham[4], the daughter of Joseph Gorham[3] *(Desire[2] Howland, John[1])* and his wife, Sarah Sturgis, by whom he had Thomas, Sarah, Elizabeth and Ebenezer Howes, all descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower* through their mother. Sarah (Gorham) Howes died in Yarmouth, 9 September 1705, aged about 27 years, and was buried in the Old Burying Ground, North Dennis.[4] Capt. Ebenezer Howes died in Yarmouth 8 January 1726, aged about 53 years, and was buried in the Howes Cemetery, North Dennis.[5]

Lydia's father, Hosea Joyce of Yarmouth, in his will dated 24 January 1711/2, called her "Lydia Howes," and gave her £2.[6]

Capt. Ebenezer Howes was a sea captain. In 1712 he received 47½ acres of the common lands in Yarmouth. In his will dated 3 December 1726, probated 13 February 1726/7, Ebenezer Howes named his second wife, Lydia, and his children by both wives, Lydia, Thankful, Mercy, Anna, Susannah, Mary, Samuel, Prince, "eldest son" Thomas, Ebenezer, Sarah Sears and Elizabeth Howes. The last four named were his children by his first wife, Sarah Gorham. The first eight were by his second wife, Lydia Joyce. His second wife, Lydia, was given the use of the homestead during her widowhood. Land in Middleboro, Bridgewater, Harwich and Yarmouth was to be sold to pay their daughters the portions allotted to them. The inventory, amounting to £532-15-10 in personal property and £1920 in real estate, was taken 22 February 1726/7, and included "the housing Thomas lives in."[7]

On 16 September 1734, Thomas Howes, "third," and his brother, Ebenezer Howes, [Jr.], Ebenezer's sons by his first wife, Sarah Gorham, witnessed a deed in Barnstable which was recorded in Plymouth County, Mass., in which Ebenezer's second wife, Lydia, and their son, Samuel Howes, executors for the estate of Ebenezer Howes, [Sr.], of Yarmouth, deceased, sold to Shubael Gorham, Jr., of Barnstable, Mass., for £40, all of the land in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., which had belonged to their father, Ebenezer Howes.[8]

Lydia's brother, Hosea Joyce, [Jr.], of Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., yeoman, in his will dated 25 July 1728, called her his "sister, Lydia Hows," and gave her 40 shillings.[9] When her brother, Samuel Joyce, died unmarried and intestate before 10 March 1741, Lydia Howes was listed as one of his heirs.[10]

Children (**Howes**), born in Yarmouth, Mass.:[11]

+110 i. **Samuel**[5], born 14 December 1707.

ii. **Lydia**, born 10 August 1709; living 3 December 1726 when her father made his will; she was called "Mrs. Lydia Howes," when she died 5 January 1787, in her 78th year, and was buried in the Howes Cemetery, North Dennis.[12] In this case, "Mrs." was used to denote a higher social class, not her marital status.

+111 iii. **Thankful**, born 22 August 1711.

+112 iv. **Mercy/Marcy**, born 27 December 1713.

+113 v. **Anna**, born 14 February 1715.
+114 vi. **Prince**, born 13 April 1718.
+115 vii. **Susannah**, born 10 October 1720.
+116 viii. **Mary**, born 7 January 1722/3.

REFERENCES:
1. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:346-50 (Hosea Joyce). 2. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 433; Derick, *Dennis Cemetery Inscriptions*, 2. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:137. 4. *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:95-96. 5. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 433; Derick, *Dennis Cemetery Inscriptions*, 2. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:346-50 (Hosea Joyce). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:379-83 (Ebenezer Howes). 8. Plymouth Co. Land Recs. 29:97. 9. Mansfield Prob. Dist., Windham Co., Conn. 1:1:271 (Hosea Joyce, [Jr.]). 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:62, 280-84,490-93 (Samuel Joyce) [FHL #904600]. 11. *Yarmouth VR* 1:31; *MD* 11:114. 12. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 433; Derick, *Dennis Cemetery Inscriptions*, 3.

19. **Mehitable Joyce**[4] (*Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., about 1687,[1] the daughter of Hosea and Elizabeth (Chipman) Joyce. Mehitable died in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., 10 March 1776, called "widow of Thomas Storrs, Esq.," and was buried in Mansfield Center Cemetery.[2]

Mehitable Joyce married in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., (also recorded in Mansfield,) 14 March 1708 **Thomas Storrs**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 27 October 1686 and baptized in the Barnstable Church,[4] the son of Samuel Storrs and his second wife, Hester Egard. Thomas Storrs, Esq., died in Mansfield, Conn., 4 April 1755, in his 69th year, and was buried in Mansfield Center Cemetery.[5]

Mehitable was named by her father, Hosea Joyce of Yarmouth, in his will dated 24 January 1711/2, probated 26 February 1711/2. He called her "Mehitable," and gave her only 10 shillings,[6] perhaps because she had moved to Connecticut to live near her childless aunt, Mary (Joyce) Hall.

Mehitable's husband, Thomas Storrs, was named by his father, Samuel Storrs of Mansfield, yeoman, as the executor of his will dated 22 May 1717, probated 7 July 1719. Earlier his father had deeded Thomas his home-lot and pasture, house, barn and other parcels of land in Mansfield.[7]

On 11 February 1717/8, Mehitable's aunt, widow Mary Hall, spinster, of Mansfield, signed with her mark when she made a deed in which, for love, good will and affection, she made specific bequests of livestock, furniture and other personal possessions to several of her "cousins," among them her niece, Mehitable Stores [*sic*] and her husband, Thomas Stores, and their children, Mehitable, Rebeckah, Zerviah, Cornelius and Thomas Stores. Witnesses attested to the deed 23 April 1718.[8]

Mehitable's brother, Hosea Joyce, settled in Mansfield, near Thomas and Mehitable Storrs. In his will dated 25 July 1728, Hosea Joyce gave his "beloved brother Thomas Stores" all of his lands in Mansfield, including tools, money, clothing and all else, and named him sole executor. Thomas Storrs was directed to pay ten shillings each to Hosea's two brothers, Samuel Joyce and

Thomas Joyce, and to his half-sister, Martha Godfree, and his sisters, Dorcas Hows, Mary Parker and Dorothy Oats. His sister, Lydia Hows, was to be given 40 shillings.[9] When the intestate estate of Mehitable's unmarried brother, Samuel Joyce of Yarmouth, was distributed, 11 March 1741/2, Mehitable Stores received one-eighth part.[10]

Thomas Storrs was called "Capt." when the marriages of his daughters were recorded in Mansfield town records.[11]

On 7 October 1748, Thomas Storrs of Mansfield, gave his son, Lemuel Storrs, for parental love and affection, 100 acres in Mansfield adjoining the farm he gave his son, Judah Storrs, and the dwelling house he gave his son, Josiah Storrs. Witnesses were another son, Amariah Storrs and Hannah Mayo.[12]

No probate records have been found for either Capt. Thomas Storrs or his wife, Mehitable.

Children (**Storrs**), born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn.:[13]

+117 i. **Mehitable**[5], born 30 March 1709.
+118 ii. **Rebeckah**, born 29 August 1710.
+119 iii. **Zerviah**, born 27 August 1712.
+120 iv. **Cornelius**, born 30 December 1714.
+121 v. **Thomas**, born 16 January 1716/7.
+122 vi. **Prince**, born 12 March 1718/9.
+123 vii. **Josiah**, born 25 March 1721.
+124 viii. **Judah**, born 26 September 1723.
+125 ix. **Lemuel**, born 13 March 1725/6.
+126 x. **Amariah**, born 11 June 1728.
+127 xi. **Anna**, born 18 January 1732.

REFERENCES:

1. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:346-50 (Hosea Joyce). 2. Mansfield VR D:343; Mansfield Center Cemetery, Mansfield, Conn. 3. Mansfield VR D:285; *TAG* (Jan. 1967) 43:12. 4. *MD* 12:154; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 612. 5. Mansfield VR D:343; Mansfield Center Cemetery, Mansfield, Conn. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:346-50 (Hosea Joyce). 7. Charles Storrs, *Storrs Family* (N.Y. 1886), 81-2. 8. Mansfield Land Records, Index to Deeds, Grantor: Mary Hall, Will, April 23, 1718 (received) 1:556-57 [FHL #4866]. 9. Mansfield Prob., Windham Co., Conn. 1:1:271. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:62, 280-84, 490-93 (Samuel Joyce) [FHL #904600]. 11. Mansfield VR D:204, 268. 12. Mansfield Deeds 5:68-70 [FHL #4868]. 13. Mansfield VR D:169; first five also named in deed by Mehitable's aunt, Mary (Joyce) Hall of Mansfield, mentioned above.

20. **Dorothy Joyce**[4] (*Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Mass., about 1690,[1] the daughter of Hosea and Elizabeth (Chipman) Joyce. Dorothy's date of death in not known but probably occurred after leaving Yarmouth, Mass., in the 1740s.[2]

Dorothy Joyce married in Yarmouth 12 December 1717 **John Oats/Oates**,[3] who was called "an Englishman,"[4] but whose ancestry has not been proved. John Oats was probably older than his wife and thus born before 1690. He is said to have settled in Bristol, Lincoln Co., Me., about 1762, "where he died."[5]

Dorothy was the youngest child and was not yet married when her father, Hosea Joyce of Yarmouth, made his will, 24 January 1711/12, in which he called her "Dorothy Joyce" and gave her £22.[6] Her unmarried brother, Hosea Joyce of Mansfield, Conn., in his will dated 25 July 1728, called her "Dorothy Oats" and gave her 10 shillings.[7] When her unmarried brother, Samuel Joyce of Yarmouth, died intestate before 10 March 1741, she was again called "Dorothy Oats" when she received a one-eighth share of his estate.[8]

Dorothy and her husband must have lived in the western part of Yarmouth, near the West Parish Church. The early church records are missing, but when Rev. Joseph Green was installed as pastor, 15 September 1762, he listed the names of people who had been baptized since 16 April 1729. Among them were the children of John and Dorothy Oats, named as Mary Oats, John Oats, Peter Oats, James Oats, Thankful Oats, Samuel Oats and Desire Oats.[9]

Dorothy's husband was a shoemaker and a carpenter. Her brother, Samuel Joyce, signed a deed with her husband, dated 8 November 1731, which mentions a house "formerly built by Oats."[10] When another brother, Thomas Joyce, made his will, 3 October 1737, her husband, John Oats, and their son, John Oats, Jr., signed as witnesses.[11] John, Jr., would have been 17½ years of age.

John and Dorothy Oats left Yarmouth sometime during the 1740s with at least three of their children, John, Peter and Samuel. They may have stopped first at Mansfield, Conn., where her sister, Mehitable, lived with her husband, Thomas Storrs, and their eleven children.[12] [See #19 Mehitable Joyce[4].] However, the first court records for this family were found in Beekman Patent, Dutchess Co., N.Y. On 22 April 1751, Henry Livingston, acting for the estate of Gilbert Livingston, deceased, was paid £9-17sh for legal work which included drawing up a lease and release in which Samuel Oats was given rights to "the Low land" and 1/3 of Lot No. 12.[13] Frank J. Doherty, in *Settlers of Beekman Patent*, states that this same land was later owned by Henry Cornell and contained 90 acres and 30 roods "and was in Beekman on the south side of the Fishkill Creek in the middle of lot 1 of the Poughquaq Purchase. . . . This land had originally been sold to Samuel Oats on 16 [*sic*] April 1751."[14]

Another land record confirms the presence of three of their sons in Dutchess County. On 5 May 1752, an indenture was signed by Robert G. Livingston, merchant, of New York City, eldest son of Gilbert Livingston, Esq., late of Ulster Co., N.Y., and his brother, Gilbert Livingston, Gentleman, of Bermuda, in which Robert Livingston confirmed to his brother, Gilbert Livingston, the ownership of the rents and profits from two pieces of land in Beekman Precinct, being 190 acres in Lot No. 7 and Lot No. 8, "which was heretofore Granted and Demised by the said Robert Livingston to Samuel Oats, his Executors and Assigns, for and during his natural life and the lives of his Brothers, John Oats and Peter Oats and the Life of the longest liver of them." Also included was 130 acres of farming land situated in Lot No. 15. Witnesses were Peter Vanderburgh and Jacob Lowe. On 15 June 1757, Jacob Lowe acknowledged the validity of the deed and it was recorded 6 October 1757.[15]

In a lawsuit found in the Dutchess Co. Court of Common Pleas, held at Poughkeepsie, Thursday, 21 October 1755, John Oats, Junr" sued Joshua

Champlin for debt.[16] This proves that John Oats, Sr., was also living in Dutchess County, or his son would not have been called "John, Jun[r]."

John Oats is said to have gone on to Yarmouth, N.S., with his son, Samuel, and finally settled in Bristol, Lincoln Co., Me., around 1762.[17] No probate records have been found in either New York or Maine for John or Dorothy Oats.

Children (**Oats/Oates/Otis**), born in Yarmouth, Mass., all baptized in the West Parish Church of Yarmouth before 1739:[18]

+128 i. **Mary**[5], born 6 March 1719/20 [twin].
+129 ii. **John**, born 6 March 1719/20 [twin].
+130 iii. **Peter**, born 6 November 1722 [twin].
iv. **James**, born 6 November 1722 [twin]; no further record.
v. **Thankful**, born 1 November 1725; no further record.
+131 vi. **Samuel**, born in January 1729.
vii. **Desire**, born 10 November 1730.

REFERENCES:
1. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:346-50 (Hosea Joyce). 2. "Oats of Yarmouth, M[as]s.," *NEHGR* (Apr. 1852) 6:150-51; *Gen. of Mayflower Families* 2:761-62. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:140; *TAG* (Jan. 1967) 43:13. 4. *NEHGR* (Apr. 1852) 6:150-51; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:160; no proof has been found that he was born in Dover, N.H., the son of Stephen and Mary (Pitman) Oats, or of Richard Oates, as stated by William A. Otis, *A Genealogical and Historical Memoir of the Otis Family in America* (Chicago 1924), 80-81. 5. *NEHGR* (Apr. 1852) 6:150-51; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 2:761-62. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:344-50 (Hosea Joyce). 7. Mansfield Prob. Dist., Windham Co., Conn. 1:1:271 (Hosea Joyce). 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:281 (Samuel Joyce). 9. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 650-51. 10. *NEHGR* (Apr. 1852) 6:150; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 2:761-62. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:149-50 (Thomas Joyce). 12. Mansfield, Conn., Land Records, Index to Deeds, Grantor Mary Hall, Wills, April 23, 1718 1:556-57 [FHL #4866]. 13. Dutchess Co. Ancient Doc. #2236 [FHL #925801]. 14. Frank J. Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 3:686. 15. Dutchess Co. Deeds 3:173-76 [FHL #565011]. 16. Dutchess Co. Court of Common Pleas, 204, 220 [FHL 565228]. 17. *NEHGR* (April 1852) 6:150; Otis, *Otis Family in America* (Chicago 1924), 80-81. 18. *Yarmouth VR* 1:51 (Samuel omitted); *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 651 (includes Samuel); *TAG* (Jan. 1967) 43:13 (includes Samuel).

21. **Elizabeth Huckins**[4] (*Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., the last of October 1671,[1] the daughter of John and Hope (Chipman) Huckins. Elizabeth died in Barnstable 12 July 1741, at 70 years of age, called "widow of Deacon John Lewis."[2]

Elizabeth married in Barnstable 4 June 1695 **John Lewis/Lewes**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 1 January 1666,[4] the son of Edward Lewis and his wife, Hannah Cobb. Deacon John Lewis died in Barnstable 5 March 1738/9, aged 70 years.[5]

John Huckins, Elizabeth's father, died intestate at a young age, leaving five daughters, including Elizabeth, who were mentioned in the settlement of his estate in 1678.[6] Elizabeth's husband, John Lewis, was bequeathed £5 by his

father, Edward Lewis of Barnstable, in his will dated 22 February 1702/3, probated 6 April 1703.[7]

Hope Chipman, Elizabeth's mother, married her second husband, Jonathan Cobb, when Elizabeth was about eleven years of age. When her mother and stepfather moved to Middleboro, Elizabeth stayed behind and married John Lewes.

When their first four children were baptized in the West Parish Church in Barnstable, starting in 1696, only their father, John Lewis, was a member of the church. Starting with James, born in 1703, the children were called "of John and Elizabeth Lewis," signifying that both parents were now members of the church.[8] At a Town Meeting in April 1712, John Lewis was appointed to a committee to consider whether the Town of Barnstable should have two meeting houses. Again, 27 January 1712/3, the town meeting named John Lewis to a committee of twelve members to consider the cost and the duty of the town in building two churches.[9] In 1725, John Lewis signed the petition and covenant at the church in the East Precinct and became a deacon there. On 29 June 1725, Elizabeth Lewis was admitted into membership.[10]

John Lewis of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 5 August 1736, probated 25 April 1739, mentioned his well-beloved wife, Elizabeth, who was given the use and improvement of the new end of his dwelling house and his two best cows, furniture, sheets, napkins, tablecloths and the use of suitable and necessary household stuff for her to keep house as long as she lived. He directed his sons, James and Shubael, to care for the cows and to provide their mother with specific amounts of grain, beef, flax, wool and firewood at her door, annually. All of the children except James and Shubael, had already been given most of their portions earlier, but in addition he gave £20 in money to son Edward; son John was given 5 shillings together with the privilege of using one-third of his landing place at Cooper's Island, which was to revert to James and Shubael; son Gershom received £65; daughter Elizabeth Snow was given £20; and unmarried daughter Thankful received £50 in money, a feather-bed and bedstead, a golden blanket and coverlet belonging to the nice chamber, and the liberty to live in the house with her mother as long as her mother survived, and then she was to have the chamber and privileges in the lean-to oven and the cellar, only as long as she continued unmarried, "but not to have the liberty of taking any body in to live with her." Sons James and Shubael Lewis were bequeathed equal halves in the real estate, both woodland and upland, meadows and housing, as specified in a Deed of Gift their father had made to them, 2 April 1734. In return they were to pay all of the legacies within two years of their father's death. James and Shubael Lewis were named as joint executors. Witnesses were John Sturgis, Jr., Thomas Huckins and Peleg West. The will was presented for probate and acknowledged by all three witnesses 3 August 1739.[11]

Children (**Lewis/Lewes**), born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized in the Barnstable West Parish Church:[12]

i. **James**[5], bapt. 18 April 1696, "of John Lewis"; died young.

+132	ii.	**Edward**, born 6 September 1697, bapt. 23 July 1699, "of John Lewis."
	iii.	**Thankful**, born 6 December 1698, bapt. 23 July 1699; unmarried in 1736 when named in her father's will.
+133	iv.	**John**, born 28 April 1700, bapt. 2 June 1700.
+134	v.	**Elizabeth**, born 28 August 1701, bapt. 28 September 1701.
+135	vi.	**James**, born 4 June 1703, bapt. 18 July 1703, "of John and Elizabeth."
+136	vii.	**Gershom**, born 30 December 1704, bapt. 11 February 1704/5.
+137	viii.	**Shubael**, born 29 December 1705.
	ix.	**Mehitable**, bapt. 27 June 1708; not mentioned in father's will.
	x.	**Hannah**, bapt. 7 December 1712; not mentioned in father's will.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 6:139. 2. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 7; (Typed MS, Sturgis Library, Barnstable, Mass., 23. 3. *MD* 10:150. 4. *MD* 10:250. 5. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 8. 6. *MD* 24:180-81: Plymouth Colony Wills 4:1:8-9 (John Huckins). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 2:188, 197 (Edward Lewis) [FHL #904598]. 8. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs. 7a, 8a, 9a, 10a [FHL #22364]. 9. Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 2:1673, 1674. 10. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs. MS, 23. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:323-25 (John Lewis) [FHL #904599]. 12. *MD* 10:250; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 4a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10a, 11a [FHL #22364]; Otis, *Barns. Fams.* 2:139.

22. **Mary Huckins**[4] (*Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 3 April 1673,[1] the daughter of John and Hope (Chipman) Huckins. Mary died in Chilmark, Dukes Co., Mass., 8 November 1743, in her 71st year.[2]

Mary Huckins married in Barnstable about 1690 **Nathan Bassett** of Sandwich, Mass.,[3] who was born in Sandwich 25 September 1667,[4] the son of William and Mary (Rainsford) Bassett. Nathan Bassett died in Chilmark 16 November 1743, in his 77th year.[5]

Mary Huckins was one of the children mentioned in 1678 in the settlement of the estate of her father, John Huckins of Barnstable.[6]

Nathan Bassett was a blacksmith. He and Mary lived in Sandwich and Falmouth before moving to Chilmark in 1694. By 1724 he was a wealthy merchant and landowner in Chilmark. He mistrusted paper money and made the bequests in his will in measured weights of silver which could be taken in "Bills of Credit" if the recipient preferred. He donated the land on Abel's Hill where the church was built. Mary was very religious and very intelligent. She wrote an account of her life for her grandchildren which remained in the Bassett family for many years.[7]

Nathan Bassett, gentleman, in his will dated 31 January 1739/40, probated 29 January 1743[/44], gave his loving wife, Mary, the northerly end of his dwelling house including the lower rooms, chamber, garrett, porch chamber

and kitchen, together with the improvement of one-third part of his lands, and his silver tankard, during her natural life and no longer. He also gave her all of the household goods and half of the other moveables, excepting the shop tools. He gave his eldest son, Samuel Bassett, 16 pounds 11 ounces and 4 penny weight in silver, and his silver tankard and seal ring. He bequeathed to Dorothy Bassett, daughter of his son, Nathan Bassett, deceased, 24 ounces of silver. He gave each of his three daughters, Mary Smith, Elizabeth Smith and Hope Tisdale £120, but specified that all of the money or property that each of them received before his death must be deducted out of their respective legacies, the remainders to be paid in silver at the rate of 25 shillings per ounce, or in lawful Bills of Credit. He gave 8 ounces of silver to each of his grandsons, Cornelius and Barachiah Bassett. He bequeathed to son William Bassett the southerly part of the tract of land where he lived, southward of the dividing fence, including housing and edifices, except for one acre of land which son John Bassett was to have for an orchard. William was also given "my Island in the Pond," and half of a tract of land he had bought from Elijah Mayhew, provided he pay his brother, Samuel Bassett, 7 lbs. 9 oz. 12 penny weight of silver, "together with half the other legacies given." Son John received all of the remaining tract of land lying northward of the dividing fence, with the half share of land reserved for an orchard together with the other half of the land bought from Elijah Mayhew. John was also given the house lot, housing barn and shop and all other buildings, together with his shop tools and his meadow at Long Point and one wood lot lying on the way to New-Town, provided he pay his brother, Samuel, 9 pounds 1 ounce 12 penny weight in silver, together with half of the other legacies given in the will. Sons Samuel and William Bassett were given all of the residue of lands not already disposed of to be equally divided between them. Sons Samuel, William and John Bassett were to share equally in his pew in the church. Sons Samuel and William were named as sole executors. Witnesses were James Allen, Benjn Allen and Benjn Mayhew. The inventory of the intestate property, taken by Willmott Wass, Joseph Skiffe and Silva^{s} Allen, submitted 4 December 1743, totaled £256-18-8½. Division of the estate was made to seven heirs, 14 December 1743, named as Samuel Bassett, eldest son, who received a double portion, sons William Bassett and John Bassett, daughters Mary Smith, widow, Elizabeth Smith, wife of Thomas Smith, Hope Tisdale, wife of Ebenezer Tisdale, and his granddaughter, Dorothy Bassett, daughter of son Nathan Bassett, dec.[8] No mention was made of son Barachiah Bassett who had died in Charleston, S.C., 30 October 1728, where he was living near his older brother, the Rev. Nathan Bassett.

Children (**Bassett/Basset/Bassit**), all recorded in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.:[9]

i. **Ruth**[5], born 17 February 1691; died in December 1691.

+138 ii. **Samuel**, born 4 February 1693; mentioned in his father's will.

iii. **Cornelius**, born 21 April 1695, drowned 12 January 1714; unmarried.

+139 iv. **Mary**, born 10 May 1697; mentioned in her father's will.

+140	v.	**Elizabeth**, born 12 September 1699; mentioned in her father's will.
+141	vi.	**Nathan**, born 14 February 1701/2; died in Charleston, S.C., before his father; his daughter was mentioned in his father's will.
+142	vii.	**William**, born 17 December 1702; mentioned in his father's will.
	viii.	**Barakiah**, born 2 March 1704; died in Charleston, S.C., 30 October 1728;[10] neither he nor any heirs were mentioned in his father's will.
+143	ix.	**John**, born 25 April 1706; mentioned in his father's will.
+144	x.	**Hope**, born 26 July 1708; mentioned in her father's will.
	xi.	Son, born 11 August 1713, died the same day.
	xii.	**Nathaniel**, born 2 August 1715, died 11 August 1715.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 6:139. 2. *Chilmark VR*, 85. 3. Charles E. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:31. 4. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:31. 5. *Chilmark VR*, 85. 6. *MD* 24:180-81: Plymouth Colony Wills 4:1:8-9 (John Huckins). 7. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:31. 8. Dukes Co. Prob. 2:154-57, 160-64 (Nathan Bassett) [FHL #911747]. 9. *Chilmark VR*, 12, 13, 14 (births), 85 (deaths). 10. *Chilmark VR*, 85; *Mayflower Source Records*, 113.

23. **Experience Huckins**[4] (*Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 4 June 1675,[1] the daughter of John and Hope (Chipman) Huckins. Experience, called "Widow Lewis," died in Barnstable 22 July 1766, in her 93[d] year.[2]

Experience Huckins married in Barnstable 28 September 1698 **Thomas Lewis/Lewes**,[3] who was born in Barnstable the last of March 1669,[4] the son of Edward and Hannah (Cobb) Lewis. Thomas Lewis died in Barnstable 9 February 1754/5, at 84 years of age.[5]

Experience was listed as one of the children of her father, John Huckins, when his estate was settled, 7 March 1678/9.[6] Her husband, Thomas Lewis, was given 5 shillings by his father, Edward Lewis of Barnstable, in his will dated 2 February 1702/3, probated 6 April 1703.[7]

Thomas Lewis and his father and brothers were called "South Sea men" in 1697 when their proportions of the common meadows in the first and second divisions were set off to them in the easterly part of the Wequaquet meadows, although they were taxed as belonging to the north side of town.[8] Thomas Lewis signed the petition and covenant of the East Precinct Church in Barnstable, no date given. On 20 June 1725, Experience Lewis was also admitted to membership there.[9]

Thomas Lewis of Barnstable, husbandman, in his will dated 1 February 1754, proved 6 March 1754, bequeathed to his three sons, Thomas, Jesse and Ephraim, in equal shares, all of his real estate, both lands and meadow, and each of them were to have "the land their dwelling houses now stand upon," He gave his son, Thomas Lewis, all of his buildings, reserving "to my widow

and loving daughter, Abigail," the liberty of dwelling in the house so long as they live single. Abigail was given the northeast bedroom. He gave his loving wife all of his wearing apparel and household stuff and stores, also two cows to be kept for her, winter and summer, and one-half of his other cattle and sheep, and one horse to ride, with oak and pine wood at the back door. He also gave her the improvement [income] from one-third of his estate during her life. He made bequests to his three beloved daughters: Experience, £2, Desire, £2, and Abigail, £4. He gave his remaining livestock to his three sons, they to pay his just debts and funeral expenses. He named his three sons as co-executors. The witnesses were Ebenezer Claghorn, James Coleman and Lemuel Lumerd [*sic*]. The will was presented for probate 6 March 1754 by Thomas, Jesse and Ephraim Lewis. All three witnesses, James Coleman, Ebenezer Claghorn and Ebenezer Lumbert [*sic*], were present and said they had seen Thomas Lewis sign, seal and declare his will to be his final wish. The will was approved and allowed to be recorded the same day.[10]

This will leaves some unanswered questions. Thomas Lewis did not call any of his daughters by their married names, a not uncommon practice. He gave his two older daughters, Experience and Desire, £2 each. Records show that Desire had already married Stephen Davis but nothing more is known about Experience. Their father made special arrangements for his daughter, Abigail, to live in his house as long as she remained unmarried, and gave her twice as much money as her two older sisters received. Their brother, Thomas Lewis, [Jr.], called his sister "Desire Davis" in his will dated 20 January 1774, probated 4 December 1775, but did not mention his sister, Experience.[11]

Children (**Lewis/Lewes**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[12]

i. **Experience**[5], born 18 August 1699; apparently died unmarried at about 55 years of age. She was living 1 February 1754, the date her father made his will, but was dead by 20 January 1764, the date her brother, Thomas Lewis, made his will and did not mention her.[13]

+145 ii. **Thomas**, born 1 August 1702.

+146 iii. **Jesse**, born 11 March 1705.

+147 iv. **Desire**, born 14 May 1707, bapt. 21 April 1717.

+148 v. **Ephraim**, born 8 April 1710.

vi. **Abigail**, born about 1717, bapt. 24 November 1717; probably died unmarried after 20 January 1764, the date her brother, Thomas Lewis, mentioned her in his will.[14]

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 6:139. 2. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., MS, 22.; Otis, *Barnstable Families* 2:139-40 erroneously gives her death date as 23 December 1733. However, her son, Thomas Lewis, in his will dated 20 January 1764, named his mother, Experience Lewis, as his sole executrix, proving that she was still living in 1764: Barns. Co. Prob. 17:301-2 (Thomas Lewis, son) [FHL #904607]. 3. *MD* 10:250. 4. *MD* 10:250. 5. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., MS, 24. 6. *MD* 24:180-81: Plymouth Colony Wills 4:1:8-9 (John Huckins). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 2:188, 197 (Edward Lewis) [FHL #904598]. 8. Otis, *Barnstable*

Families 2:126. 9. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., MS, 22, 24. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:142-43 (Thomas Lewis [father]) [FHL #904602]. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:301-2 (Thomas Lewis, son) [FHL #904607]. 12. *MD* 10:250. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:301-2 (Thomas Lewis, son) [FHL #904607]. 14. Ibid.

24. **Hope Huckins**[4] (*Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 10 May 1677,[1] the daughter of John and Hope (Chipman) Huckins. Hope died in Middleboro, 7 December 1782, at 105 years of age, and was buried in the Nelson graveyard.[2]

Hope Huckins married in Middleboro 24 March 1697/8 **Thomas Nelson**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 17 May 1675,[4] the son of William and Ruth (Foxell/Foxwell) Nelson. Thomas Nelson died in Middleboro 28 March 1755, aged 79 years 9 months 11 days.[5]

Hope was mentioned as one of his daughters in the settlement of the estate of her father, John Huckins, 7 March 1678/9.[6] Hope was very young when her father died. When her mother married Jonathan Cobb as her second husband, and moved to Middleboro, Hope went with them.

William Nelson of Middleboro, the father of Hope's husband, Thomas, in his will dated 20 March 1717, probated 11 April 1718, gave Thomas all of his housing, meadows and swamps lying in Middleboro, in return for caring for his mother, Ruth Nelson, and paying £22 to each of his five sisters, Marcy Fuller, Mary Thomas, Martha Griffiths[?]/Irish[?], Anna Smith and Ruth Thomas.[7]

Thomas Nelson's name was on the list of Inhabitants and Proprietors of the township of Middlebery taken 12 November 1695. He was the first settler of the area in Middleboro known as Lakeville. His farm was between the Long Pond and Assawampsett. On 12 April 1722, the town agreed that he should take his fish at the ware at Assawampsett Brook and load carts for 12 pence a load. He and Hope were early followers of the Separatists and became members of the Baptist Church in Swansea, 5 August 1723. On 8 December 1735, Thomas Nelson and Thomas Peirce of Middleboro were appointed by the church in Swansea to give the assessors of each precinct in Middleboro the names of those called Ana-Baptists whom they believed were conscientious, in order to avoid being taxed to support the established church. In 1751 Thomas objected to the ordination of his grandson, Jabez Wood, as pastor of the church, asserting that Jabez accepted the call only to gain control of the church farm. As a result, Thomas Nelson and others left the Swansea church and joined the Baptist Church of Rehoboth. In 1753, Thomas Nelson organized a church which met in his house in Assawampsett, and secured the services of Ebenezer Hinds to preach to them. This developed into the Second Baptist Church of Middleboro. Hope became a member when it was formed and attended communion service after she was one hundred years of age. The Rev. Isaac Backus said that at her death, 7 December 1782, she had 337 descendants of whom 257 were living, three of whom were Baptist ministers.[8]

During his lifetime, Thomas Nelson bought and sold many tracts of land in Middleboro. On 2 April 1734, he sold to Samuel Warren of Middleboro for £65, one-half of Lot 8 in the last allotment of 100 acre lots in the 26 Mens'

Purchase, mentioning his father, William Nelson, deceased, and John Cobb, deceased. Witnesses were Abiah Nelson and Mary Richmond. This deed was acknowledged 3 March 1734/5.[9] On 26 October 1736, he gave his son, Thomas Nelson, Jr., for love and affection, land in Middleboro which he had purchased from Solomon Macfarland, 26 April 1726, originally Ephraim Little's, plus 4 acres of meadow bought from Edward Southworth, 15 April 1729. Witnesses were William Nelson and Sarah Nelson. This deed was acknowledged the same day.[10]

On 10 February 1737/8, he bought 47 acres of land in Middleboro on the east side of County Road at Assawamsett Neck from John and Lydia Packard of Bridgewater for £40.[11] On 29 March 1738, he purchased 20 acres at Assawamsett Neck in Middleboro, originally Lot #40, owned by Samuel Fuller, deceased.[12]

On 19 May 1740, Thomas Nelson bought 4 acres of meadow in Middleboro which belonged to Henry Samson and Thomas Little.[13] On 26 May 1740, he bought 25 acres in the Sixteen Shilling Purchase from Jeremiah Howland.[14] On 16 September 1742, he purchased part of Lot #25 at Agawam Neck from Peter Bennett for £15, witnessed by his two youngest sons, Foxsell Nelson and Ebenezer Nelson.[15] On 26 May 1743, he bought two lots at Assawamsett Neck from Ephraim Tomson and Jacob Tomson of Halifax for £80.[16] On 29 March 1744, he bought 45 acres from Elkanah Leonard, Esq., for £30.[17] The next year, 27 March 1745. he sold most of it back to Elkanah Leonard.[18]

Instead of making a will, Thomas Nelson gave land to his children before he died. On 1 April 1745, for love and affection, he gave his son, Thomas Nelson, Jr., land bought from the Proprietors in the Twelve Men's Purchase in Middleboro.[19] On 10 November 1746, acknowledged the same day, for love and affection, he gave his homestead land at Assawamsett Neck in Middleboro, plus a parcel on the east side of the highway, plus one-half of Lot #53 on Assawamset Neck, to his son, Thomas Nelson, Jr., reserving its use to himself and his wife, Hope, during their lifetime.[20] On the same day, he gave several parcels of land in Middleboro to his two sons, Thomas Nelson, Jr., and William Nelson, Jr., of Middleboro.[21] [In colonial days, the suffix "Junior" was used to identify the younger of two men with the same given name; it did not mean that the younger man's father had the same given name, as it does today.] On the same day he deeded several parcels of land at Assawamsett Neck and Lot #51 in the Sixteen Shilling Purchase to his son, William Nelson, Jr.[22] Also on the same day, he gave his three granddaughters, Abiah, Charity and Hope Nelson, children of his son, John Nelson, deceased, land at Assawamsett Neck and land on "Annxanan Island in Eastermost Quittequas Ponds." Witnesses were Barnabas Samson and William Holloway.[23] Thomas also gave his five daughters, Hannah Wood, wife of Jabez Wood, Lois Thomas, wife of Jedediah Thomas, Ruth Thomas, wife of Henry Thomas, all of Middleboro, and Elizabeth Cole, wife of Benjamin Cole, and Sarah Cole, widow, both of Swanzey, two whole shares in the South Purchase in Middleboro, in the original right of his father, William Nelson, and in his own right. Witnesses were Barnabas Samson and William Holloway.[24] The same five daughters and

their husbands made an agreement concerning the division of this property, 15 June 1747. It was acknowledged by Elizabeth Cole, Benjamin Cole and Sarah Cole, 3 July 1747, and by the remaining sisters and their husbands, 30 July 1747.[25]

Thomas Nelson, died intestate. Administration on his estate was given to his son, Thomas Nelson of Middleboro, yeoman, 5 May 1755. He was to make a true inventory and submit it before 5 August 1755, and render an accounting by 5 May 1756. The inventory was taken 27 May 1755 by Uriah Samson, John Macomber and Joseph Phinney and was presented to the probate court at Rochester, Mass., 2 June 1755. On 14 August 1755, Thomas Nelson gave his oath that the inventory contained all of the estate.[26]

Children (**Nelson**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[27]

+149 i. **Hannah**[5], born 10 April 1699.
ii. **Hope**, born 23 December 1700; not mentioned in father's deeds; must have died young.
+150 iii. **John**, born 1 August 1702, died 6 July 1732, in his 30th year.
+151 iv. **Lois**, born 19 April 1704.
+152 v. **Ruth**, born 25 February 1705/6.
+153 vi. **Elizabeth**, born 3 June 1708.
+154 vii. **Thomas**, born 12 April 1710.
+155 viii. **Sarah**, born 17 August 1712.
+156 ix. **William**, born 30 May 1714.
x. **Foxel**, born 22 June 1716, died 12 July 1745, age 28 years, 10 months, 21 days.
xi. **Amos**, born 31 December 1718, died 27 January 1724.
xii. **Ebenezer**, born 22 December 1721, died in April 1745, in his 23rd year.

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25. **Samuel Cobb**[4] (*Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 23 February 1683/4,[1] the son of Jonathan and Hope (Chipman) (Huckins) Cobb. Deacon Samuel Cobb died in Falmouth, now Portland, Cumberland Co., Maine in October 1767.[2]

Samuel Cobb married probably in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., about 1707,[3] a wife named **Abigail** who has not been identified.[4] Abigail was born in July 1686 and died in Falmouth, Me., 3 September 1766, aged 80 years 2 months. She was buried in the Eastern Cemetery.[5]

Samuel Cobb moved from Barnstable to Middleboro with his mother and father about 1695. He lived in Middleboro during the first twelve years of his marriage and his first six children were born there.[6] In 1717 he moved to Falmouth, Me., where he built the second house in Purpoduck, but next year he moved to Falmouth Neck.[7] On 18 January 1720 the Proprietors of Falmouth voted that Samuel Cobb should have a three acre lot as well as a one acre house lot. On 24 February 1720/1, the Proprietors granted Samuel another 30 acres of land, "being the fifth lot in number southerly towards Brimhals, fronting on the River." This was signed by Benjamin Larraby, John Sawyer and Thos. Thomas.[8]

Samuel was a ship carpenter, 38 years of age, when he settled in Maine. His brothers, Jonathan, Ebenezer and Joseph, soon followed him and settled at Purpoduck.[9] Samuel must have taken his family to Manchester, Mass., a town in Essex County, between Beverly and Gloucester, for a short time, because his son, James Cobb, was baptized there, 14 July 1723, called "son of Samuel [Cobb], in full communion att Middleboro."[10] In Falmouth he lived on Congress Street, near India Street. He served as town clerk, treasurer and selectman,[11] and on 10 July 1727, he was chosen as deacon in the First Church of Falmouth. His wife, Abigail, was admitted as a member 13 August 1727.[12]

On 26 April 1731, he was one of the committee which inventoried the estate of James Mills of Falmouth, and on 4 February 1731/2, he helped inventory the estate of Benjamin Wright. Between 8 October 1733 and 1 August 1737 he appraised the estates of Peter Walton, William Rouse and Moses Goold. He inventoried the estate of Job Winslow, 23 September 1743, and of Capt. Zebulon Tricky, 10 October 1744.[13]

Many land records describe his purchase and sale of property. In 1739 he moved to Capisic where he and his son, Chipman Cobb, had a corn mill and four acres of land which they purchased from Thomas Westbrook.[14] On 3 December 1739, Samuel Cobb, House Carpenter, sold to Thomas Westbrook for £150 an acre of land with a dwelling house in Falmouth. His wife, Abigail, signed away her dower rights. Witnesses were Benjamin Allen and Nathaniel Coffin, Jr. This deed was acknowledged by both Samuel and Abigail the same day and was recorded 4 January 1739/40.[15] Later he and Abigail lived with their son, Samuel, in Portland, on Fore Street, "fronting the beach."[16]

On 14 October 1748, Samuel Cobb of Falmouth, Housewright, sold for £40 to Benjamin Winslow of Falmouth, yeoman, [his son-in-law], thirty acres of land lying in Falmouth, bounded "as may appear by the Return of the Proprietor's Committee for laying out lands . . . as assigned to me the said

Samuel Cobb." This deed was witnessed by Othniel Tripp and James Winslow. This deed was not acknowledged by Samuel Cobb until 16 June 1759 and was "recorded from the original" 21 October 1765.[17] On 30 November 1762, Samuel Cobb of Falmouth, Housewrite [*sic*], in payment of 40 shillings by Benjamin Winslow of Falmouth, Husbandman, sold "all of his right, title and interest whereby I was invested by the Town's Govmnt to make up the Hundred & Four Acres." Witnesses were Isaac Hardy and Luke Hovey Woster. Samuel Cobb acknowledged this deed 12 February 1765 and it was recorded 21 October 1765.[18]

In a deed to his son, Ebenezer Cobb of Falmouth, housewright, 4 February 1754, Samuel Cobb of Falmouth, housewright, sold him a lot of land "at the Neck" in Falmouth, half of which Ebenezer, in turn, granted to his son, Smith Cobb of Falmouth, housewright, 19 December 1761, "as a good perfect and absolute Estate of Inheritance in fee simple."[19]

No probate records have been found for Samuel and Abigail Cobb.

Children (**Cobb**), first six children born and recorded in Middleboro, Mass., seventh born in Falmouth, now Portland, Me., eighth bapt. in Manchester, Essex Co., Mass., recorded in Falmouth., Me.:[20]

+157 i. **Chipman**[5], born 5 March 1708/9.
ii. **Samuel**, born 11 December 1710, died 22 December 1710.
+158 iii. **Hannah**, born 1 April 1712.
+159 iv. **Ebenezer**, born 23 March 1713/4.
+160 v. **Hope**, born 13 March 1715/6.
+161 vi. **Samuel**, born 10 March 1717/8.
+162 vii. **Peter**, born in Falmouth, 4 February 1719/20.
+163 viii. **James**, bapt. in Manchester, Mass., 7 July 1723; recorded in Falmouth.

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26. **Jonathan Cobb**[4] (*Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 26 April 1686,[1] the son of Jonathan and Hope (Chipman) (Huckins) Cobb. Jonathan Cobb probably died in Falmouth, now Portland, Me., after April 1765, when his surviving children were ordered by the court to support him.[2]

Jonathan Cobb married first, in Middleboro, Mass., in December 1711 **Elizabeth/Betty Vaughn**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 7 March 1686/7,[4] the daughter of Joseph and Joanna (Thomas) Vaughn. Elizabeth died in Falmouth, after 12 March 1732, the date her father mentioned her in his will, and before August 1736, when Jonathan married his second wife.[5]

Mr. Jonathan Cobb "of Falmouth" married second, as her second husband, in Middleboro 26 August 1736 (intentions Falmouth 7 July 1736) **Lydia (Thomas**[4]**) Hackett**,[6] of Middleboro, the widow of George Hackett, by whom she had Sarah, Gideon and Lydia Hackett. Lydia, who was also a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*, was born in Middleboro 26 March 1694,[7] the daughter of Jeremiah Thomas and his first wife, Lydia[3] Howland (*John*[2-1]). Lydia died after 31 March 1756, the date her son from her first marriage, Gideon Hackett, sold property in Middleboro, reserving to Lydia her dower rights.[8] [See John Howland 2:96-97, #38.] All of Jonathan Cobb's children were by his first wife, Elizabeth Vaughn.

Jonathan's father, Jonathan Cobb of Middleboro, did not leave any probate records, but on 20 November 1718, when he sold land in Middleboro to Peter Bennett, he mentioned his son, Jonathan Cob, Jr. [*sic*].[9] Elizabeth's father, Capt. Joseph Vaughn of Middleboro, in his will dated 12 March 1732, probated 15 March 1733/4, bequeathed to his daughter, Betty Cobb, a share of his "Household-Stuff" and £25, in addition to what he had already given her, to be paid to her by his son, John Vaughn.[10]

Jonathan Cobb was called "weaver" in early deeds but later was designated as "yeoman" and "farmer." He left Middleboro for Falmouth, Me., in 1719,[11] and settled on the Purpoduck (Cape Elizabeth) side of the Fore River. On 18 January 1720, Mr. Jonathan Cobb was granted the "Sixth Lott toward Maiden Cove" by the Proprietors of Falmouth.[12]

On 28 April 1726 Jonathan was admitted to membership in the First Church of Falmouth.[13] On 27 September 1731, the Proprietor's Committee for laying out land in Falmouth granted Jonathan Cobb 60 acres of land in Falmouth. On 22 May 1733, he was allowed 10 acres in place of 10 acres he had formerly been allotted. On 12 December 1733 he was given another 60 acres. These last two deeds were recorded 26 February 1733/4.[14]

Jonathan Cobb and some friends were dismissed 10 November 1734, from the First Church in Falmouth to form a church on the Purpodock side of the river, with the Rev. Benjamin Allen as pastor. Jonathan was active in public life, serving as tithingman, constable, and surveyor of highways.[15] Jonathan and his family lived in the house he built at Purpoduck Point until he sold it to John White, tanner, 20 December 1736.[16] He then built a house on his 30 acre lot at Maiden Cove. On 6 May 1741 Jonathan Cobb sold 104 acres of land in Falmouth to Jabez Fox which was part of the land in Falmouth assigned to him

by the Proprietors of Falmouth.[17] On 14 December 1744 Jonathan Cobb of Falmouth, farmer, sold for £40 paid by his son, Ebenezer Cobb, labourer, 20 acres of land at Maiden Cove which was granted and laid out by the Town of Falmouth 18 January 1720, being part of a 30 acre lot lying between "the lot whereon Joseph Cobb, Jun[r], now lives" and the lot of Simon Armstrong. Witnesses were Christopher Strout, Jr., and George McLellen. Jonathan Cobb acknowledged the deed the same day and it was recorded from the original 14 March 1745.[18]

Around 1745, Jonathan Cobb made a deposition concerning land near the millstream which his father had owned in Middleboro. He stated that he now lived in Falmouth, York Co. He said that he was born in Barnstable and moved with his father to Middleboro when he was about ten years of age. He lived with his father until 1719 when he went to Falmouth. He said that he was well-acquainted with 200 acres called "Governor Prence lot" adjoining the north side of Fall Brook, "the stream on which Capt. Bennett's mills stand in Middleboro." The meadow on the north side of said brook, near Tispaquin Pond, "was improved by my father . . . . and the whole time I lived in Middleboro, old Mr. David Wood or any other ever molested my father in improvement of said meadow and I never heard tell since my remove from Middleboro that Henry Wood['s] heirs or any others had rights to said lands."[19]

On 5 November 1762, Jonathan Cobb of Falmouth, weaver, sold to his brother Samuel's son-in-law, Benjamin Winslow of Falmouth, yeoman, for 40 shillings, all of his rights in his part or share of lands in Falmouth by virtue of his being a Proprietor in the Common & undivided lands in the Township of Falmouth. Witnesses were James Torrey and Hannah Hall. This deed was acknowledged by Jonathan Cobb 6 March 1765 and was recorded from the original 21 October 1765.[20]

In April 1765, one month after Jonathan acknowledged the sale of his last piece of land, James Gooding and William Cotton, selectmen of Falmouth, petitioned the court, saying that Jonathan Cobb was "a poor man belonging to the Town of Falmouth [who] was unable to support himself." They stated that his children were of sufficient ability to support him but "neglect and refuse to do so." The children were named as Ebenezer Cobb of Falmouth, yeoman, Andrew Simonton, wheelwright, and Wheeler Riggs, shipwright, both of Falmouth, "who each of them married a daughter," and Joseph Cate, joiner, and Samuel Crokitt [*sic*], shipwright, both of Gorham, "who also married daughters." The court excused Samuel Crockett from responsibility because his first wife, Sarah Cobb, had died several years earlier. The others were ordered to pay £4-19-1, divided equally.[21]

No mention was made of Jonathan's second wife, Lydia, who had probably died previously.

Children (**Cobb**), all by his first wife, Elizabeth Vaughn, first three born in Middleboro, Mass., rest born in Falmouth, now Portland, Maine:[22]

+164 i. **Elizabeth**[5], born in Middleboro 8 October 1712.

+165 ii. **Josiah**, born in Middleboro 1 April 1714.

+166	iii.	**Sarah**, born in Middleboro 18 March 1716/7.
+167	iv.	**Lydia**, born in Falmouth 9 August 1720.
+168	v.	**Ebenezer**, born in Falmouth 19 February 1721/2.
+169	vi.	**Mary**, born in Falmouth 8 November 1723.
+170	vii.	**Deborah**, born in Falmouth 14 August 1725.
+171	viii.	**Jonathan**, born in Falmouth 25 July 1727, bapt. 6 August 1727, First Church of Falmouth, Me.
+172	ix.	**Jedediah**, bapt. in September 1730, First Church of Falmouth, Me.; nothing further found.

NOTE: Philip Cobb, in his *History of the Cobb Family*, 77, is mistaken in stating that Sarah Cobb, born 18 March 1716/17, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Cobb, was the Sarah Cobb who was buried in Middleboro 21 Sept. 1727. It was a different Sarah Cobb, born eight months earlier, 8 July 1716,[23] the daughter of John Cobb and his second wife, Mary Conant, who died in 1727. John Cobb of Middleborough, in his will dated 9 August 1748, probated 6 August 1750, gave his [second] wife, Mary, one-third of the profit of his improved lands during her life, and all of his personal estate. He gave his sons [born to his first wife, Joanna Thomas,] Gershom and John Cobb, 10 shillings each, which, with the land their father had given them during his lifetime, made them more than equal with his other children. He made bequests to his sons, Nathan, Gideon and Ephraim Cobb and to his daughters, Joanna Wood, Lidia Tomson, Mary Cobb and Hannah Cobb. He designated his wife, Mary Cobb as his executrix. No mention was made of a daughter, Sarah, who must have been the Sarah who was buried in the Old Cemetery in Middleboro, 21 September 1727.[24]

In an article, "Records from Old Cemetery, Middleboro, Mass.," published in the *Genealogical Quarterly Magazine* [*sic*, title not otherwise identified] (October 1903) 4:3:170-71, contributed in 1979 by Edward M. Tolman of New York City, all of the Cobbs are listed in one group but not alphabetized within the group. Here one finds "Mary, daughter of John, Apr. 30, 1727, 9 mos." Directly below it are the words, "Sarah, died Sept. 21, 1727, 11th yr." These two girls certainly were sisters and both were the daughters of John Cobb of Middleboro. In a different record for the "Old Cemetery at the Green in Middleboro," published in the *Mayflower Descendant* (July 1910) 12:142-145, all of the entries under the surname, "Cobb," are in alphabetical order which separates Sarah from her sister, Mary, "daughter of John." In *The Record of Deaths, Middleboro, Massachusetts*, compiled by Deacon Alfred Wood (Boston 1947), the death of "Mary, dau. of John and Mary, Apr. 30, 1727, age 8 years" [*sic*] is entered on p. 41, but "Sarah, died Sept. 21, 1727, 11th yr." does not appear at all. Taking all of these records into consideration, it is certain that Sarah Cobb, born 18 March 1716/7, the daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Cobb, was not the Sarah Cobb who was buried in the Old Cemetery in Middleboro, as stated by Philip Cobb in his *Cobb Family*. Instead she settled in Maine near her brothers and sisters, and married Samuel Crockett.[25] This conclusion is confirmed by a deed dated April 1765, following the complaint

by the selectmen of Falmouth, in which the court ordered Jonathan Cobb's son, Ebenezer Cobb, yeoman, and the husbands of his daughters, Andrew Simonton, wheelwright, husband of Elizabeth/Betty Cobb, and Wheeler Riggs, shipwright, husband of Mary Cobb, all of Falmouth, along with Joseph Cates, joiner, husband of Deborah Cobb, of Gorham, to share in Jonathan's support. Samuel Crockett, shipwright, also of Gorham, whose first wife was Sarah Cobb, was excused from the responsibility because Sarah had died and Samuel Crockett had remarried.[26]

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1. *MD* 3:149-50; Barnstable VR 2:353 (original 400). 2. Cumberland Co. Deeds 1:88-89, contributed by Clayton R. Adams; William Willis, *Hist. of Portland (Maine) From Its First Settlement* (Day Fraser and Co., Portland 1831) 1:28, fn 2; 2:13, 14, fn 1, 28, fn 2, 292; 3. *MD* 2:158; *Middleborough VR* 1:11; Philip Cobb, *Cobb Family*, 77-78, 113 [has many errors; use with caution]. 4. *MD* 1:223. 5. *MD* 8:30. 6. *MD* 8:30; *Middleborough VR* 1:44; Falmouth Town Records 2:330. 7. *MD* 2:107; 20:132; *Middleborough VR* 1:10. 8. Plymouth Co. Deeds 43:225 [FHL #558830]. 9. Plymouth Co. LR 14:104. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:18-20 (Joseph Vaughn) [FHL #550513].; Mary Lovering Holman, "George Vaughn of Middleborough, Mass.," *TAG* 23:29-30. 11. Plymouth Co. LR 38:85. 12. Falmouth Town Records 1:8, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 13. King, *First Church of Falmouth*, 7. 14. Falmouth Deeds, 130, 214 [FHL #10866]; William Willis, *Hist. of Portland (Maine) From Its First Settlement* (Day Fraser and Co., Portland 1831) 1:28, fn 2; 2:14, fn 1. 15. Isaac Cobb, "Early History of the Cobb Family," (MS) 2:344. 16. *York Co. Deeds* 29:237. 17. Referred to in York Deeds 29:231 (Jabez Fox to Robert Mayo) [See #176 Hannah Cobb.] 18. *York Co. Deeds* 25:187-88 [FHL #12652]. 19. Plymouth Co. LR 38:85. 20. Cumberland Co. Deeds 4:387-88 [FHL #10643]. 21. Cumberland Co. Deeds 1:88-89, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 22. *MD* 3:86; *Midd. VR* 1:17 (Elizabeth, Josiah, Sarah); Falmouth Town Records 1:100, 101, 102 (Lydia, Ebenezer, Mary, Deborah. Jonathan); Marquis F. King, comp. *First Church in Falmouth, now Portland, Maine: Baptisms and Admission* (Portland 1898), 61 (Jonathan and Jedediah); Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:175 (Lydia, Ebenezer, Mary, Deborah). 23. *Midd. VR* 1:35. 24. Plymouth Co. Prob. 12:98 (John Cobb) [FHL #551539]. 25. Hugh D. McLellan, *History of Gorham, Maine* (1903; 1980), 452; *Maine Hist. Quarterly* (Spring 1980) 19:246. 26. Cumberland Co. Deeds 1:88-89.

27. **Ebenezer Cobb**[4] (*Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 10 April 1688,[1] the son of Jonathan and Hope (Chipman) (Huckins) Cobb. Ebenezer Cobb, called "husband of Mary Cobb," died in Falmouth, now Portland, Maine 29 October 1721, in his 33rd year, called "son of Jonathan and Hope Cobb and husband to Mary Cobb."[2]

Ebenezer Cobb married, probably in Middleboro, Mass., but not recorded at the town hall, about 1716 **Mary Vaughn**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 6 October 1694,[4] the daughter of Joseph and Joanna (Thomas) Vaughn and the sister of Ebenezer's brother Jonathan's wife, Elizabeth/Betty Vaughn. Mary, called "Mary Cobb," married second, as his second wife, in Ipswich, Mass., 16 February 1724/5 John Mariner. Mary had two more daughters by her second husband, named Mary Mariner, born in Gloucester, Mass., 17 January 1726/7, and Hannah Mariner, baptized in Falmouth, Me., in September 1730, neither

of whom were descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Mary (Vaughn) (Cobb) Mariner died in Falmouth before 15 November 1737.[5]

Ebenezer's father-in-law, Joseph Vaughn of Middleboro, made his will 12 March 1732, after Ebenezer had died and his wife, Mary Vaughn, had remarried. In his will Joseph Vaughn called his daughter "Mary Mariner" and gave her a share of his household goods and £20 out of his estate, in addition to what he had already given her.[6]

Ebenezer Cobb moved to Falmouth, Maine, in 1719 with his brothers, Jonathan and Joseph, following their oldest brother, Samuel, who had settled there the previous year.[7] On 18 January 1720, the Proprietors of Falmouth granted "Mr. Ebenz Cobb the 5th Lott toward Maiden Cove Thirty Pole by the Harbor and Eight Score Pole into the woods." On 10 March 1720/1, he was granted one three acre lot "buting upon the cuntrey Road," and on 16 March 1720/1 he was granted one house lot beginning at Church Street. The committee was composed of Benjm. Larraby, John Sawyer, Tho. Thomas and Daniel Ingersoll.[8] The mark of Ebenezer's Cobb's creatures, entered at Falmouth, 20 September 1721, was "a crop on the top of the neare ere, and tow slitts in the same."[9]

Ebenezer Cobb died suddenly, intestate, in 1721. Thirteen years later, on 14 December 1734, sixty acres of land lying in the township of Falmouth on the northerly side of the Presumpscot River, was laid out to his heirs and assigns, calling him "Ebenezer Cobb, late of Falmouth, deceased." This was recorded 21 December 1734.[10] On 5 December 1743, Ebenezer's daughter, Joanna, now married to Joseph Sawyer of Falmouth, and Ebenezer's son, Joseph Cobb, Jr., mariner, [called "Jr." to differentiate him from his uncle of the same name], conveyed sixty acres of land lying on the northerly side of the Presumpscot River in Falmouth, to John Proctor "of the same town."[11]

On 4 May 1786, Ebenezer's son, Joseph Cobb, yeoman, and Joseph Sawyer, gentleman, [widower of Joanna Cobb, now deceased], both of Cape Elizabeth, conveyed by deed to Jonathan Thompson of Falmouth, tailor, fourteen acres of land in Falmouth "made out to us on the right of Ebenezer Cobb, where he can find it free of former grants." Witnesses were Mary Deake and George Deake. This deed was acknowledged 11 May 1789.[12] Although no probate records were found for Ebenezer Cobb, this deed provides proof that Joanna (Cobb) Sawyer and Joseph Cobb were his two surviving children.

Children (**Cobb**), first probably born in Middleboro, Mass., but not recorded there, second probably born in Falmouth, Me.:[13]

+173 i. **Joanna**[5], born 16 August 1718; named for her maternal grandmother, Joanna Thomas.

+174 ii. **Joseph**, born about 1720; named for his maternal grandfather, Joseph Vaughn.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 3:149-50. 2. Falmouth Town Records 1:114 [FHL #1711364]. 3. Mary Lovering Holman, "Desc. of George Vaughn of Middleborough, Mass.", *TAG* 23:29-31. 4. *Middleboro VR* 1:8. 5. *TAG* 23:29-31. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:18-20 (Joseph Vaughn) [FHL

#550513]. 7. Willis, *History of Portland, Maine* 2:13-14fn, 28fn. 8. Falmouth Town Recs. 1:8, 16, 17, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 9. Isaac Cobb, "Early History and Genealogy of the Cobb Family in New England," MS, Maine Historical Society Library 2:348-49. 10. Records of the Proprietors of Falmouth 1:145. 11. York Deeds 24:267-68 [FHL #12652]. 12. Cumberland Co. Deeds 16:312-13 [FHL #10649]. 13. Ibid.

28. **Joseph Cobb**[4] (*Hope [Chipman[3]] Huckins, Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 24 August 1690,[1] the son of Jonathan and Hope (Chipman) (Huckins) Cobb. Joseph Cobb was probably the Joseph Cobb who died 14 May 1776, probably in Cape Elizabeth, Me. He was living 3 May 1774, the date he acknowledged a deed in which he conveyed property to his grandson-in-law, George Deake, but had died before 4 May 1786, the date his nephew, Joseph Cobb, son of his brother, Ebenezer Cobb, born about 1720, was no longer called "Jr." in court records.[2]

Joseph Cobb married in Plymouth, Mass., 5 July 1716 **Hannah Clark**,[3] who was born in Plymouth, 2 August 1697,[4] the daughter of William Clark and his third wife, Abiah Wilder. Hannah died in Cape Elizabeth, Me., after 6 March 1770, when her husband mentioned her "wearing apparel" in a deed.[5]

Joseph moved from Barnstable to Middleboro with his parents before 1695 and spent his boyhood there. His wife was born nearby in Plymouth and the first years of their married life were spent in Middleboro where their two children were born.

The History of Portland states that Joseph Cobb arrived in Falmouth, Me., with his brothers, Jonathan and Ebenezer, in 1717 or 1718, joining their oldest brother, Samuel Cobb, who had built the second house in Purpooduck.[6] According to Plymouth court records, Joseph did not settle permanently in Falmouth until after June 1725, the date Nathan Howland of Middleboro was charged with "absence from worship," and Joseph Cob [*sic*] of Middleboro informed the court that the defendant "has had sickness in his family." Charges against Nathan Howland were dismissed, paying fees.[7]

On 15 February 1725/6, Joseph's father, Jonathan Cob [*sic*] of Middleboro, for love and affection, gave Joseph part of 100 acres he had purchased from Jeremiah Howes on the Tuspaquin Pond, and another parcel in Middleboro. This deed was witnessed by Jacob Tomson and Robert Macfun and was acknowledged the same day.[8] On 13 March 1728, acknowledged 4 April 1729, Joseph Cob of Falmouth, glazier, and Hannah, his wife, sold to Joseph Bennett, Jr., of Middleboro, for £250, land on Tuspaquin Pond and another piece "where my dwelling house stands" in Middleboro. Witnesses were his son-in-law, Joshua Woodbury, and John White.[9]

Joseph and Hannah must have moved to Falmouth before they sold the property in Middleboro which had been given to Joseph by his father, for on 17 August 1727, he was officially admitted as an inhabitant of Falmouth. He was granted a house and a one acre lot in Falmouth, 1 September 1727, on condition he build on the lot within twelve months and was not to sell it for seven years.[10] On 9 April 1728, the town gave him a tract of land in Falmouth bounded by land owned by James Webster "and thence fronting on the

highway that goes to Spurwick, thence to James Davis, and John Sawyer, Jr. Next a tract of land beginning at Jonathan Cobb's lot, fronting the road "and thence back toward the sea, "the said Joseph Cobb taking the said tracts of land for his ten acre lot." The deed was signed by the committee, Benja Larraby, Samll Proctor and Benj. Wright.[11] This was probably identified later as land he owned at Sandy Point and Barren Hill. Along with his son-in-law, Joshua Woodbury, he owned half of a mill stream at Barbery Creek in Falmouth, now Cape Elizabeth, which they sold to Ebenezer Roberts, 2 April 1737. In deeds, Joseph Cobb was called yeoman and glazier. He served as a selectman, tithingman, constable, juryman and fence-viewer in Falmouth. In 1735 he was taxed as a member of the Second Parish [Cape Elizabeth].[12] On 8 May 1739, Joseph Cobb, with Joshua Woodberry and Archable Dowglass, witnessed the will of Joseph's nephew, Josiah Cobb of Falmouth, son of Jonathan Cobb.[13]

On 1 December 1739, Joseph Cobb of Falmouth, glazier, for love and affection, gave his "dutiful children, namely my son-in-law, Joseph Strout, Junr, and my daughter, Hannah Strout, of Falmouth," a tract of land in Falmouth containing 30 acres, "being the southwesterly half of a 60 acre lot granted unto me by the Proprietors," on or near Barran Hill. Joseph had previously given the easterly half to Archabel Dowglas. This deed was witnessed by Joseph's other daughter, Mary Woodberry [*sic*] and her husband, Joshua. Joseph Cobb personally appeared and acknowledged this deed 9 October 1740 and it was recorded 15 October 1742.[14]

About 1745 there was a dispute about the property in Middleboro which Joseph's father, Jonathan Cobb, Sr., now deceased, had owned during his lifetime. Both Joseph Cobb and his brother, Jonathan, were called "of Falmouth" when they gave depositions concerning their father's property. Joseph deposed that he was "aged fifty-five years" and testified to the truth of his brother, Jonathan's statement, saying that, he being the youngest brother [of the two], added that he never understood that when Jabez Wood entered upon said meadow he claimed any part below the small falls near to the place where Gershom Cobbs' fence comes to the brook."[15]

Joseph and Hannah were living at Purpooduck in 1747. In a deed dated 6 March 1770, Joseph Cobb of Cape Elizabeth, yeoman, for the sum of £100 lawful money, conveyed to George Deake of Cape Elizabeth, mariner, [the son-in-law of Joseph's daughter, Mary Woodbury], "all my lands lying in the District of Cape Elizabeth with all the buildings thereon and all my Town Rights in the Town of Falmouth, and all my Personal Estate of what Name or Nature soever, Except my Silver Tankard, the Bed on which I lodge, and my own & my wife's wearing apparel." Witnesses were Ephraim Clark and Elizabeth Clark. This deed was acknowledged 3 May 1774 and recorded 29 February 1781.[16]

This Joseph Cobb was not mentioned in the Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771 because he had deeded his property to his grandson-in-law in 1770. No probate records were found in Maine for Joseph or Hannah Cobb. The deeds mentioned above disposed of their property to their heirs.

Children (**Cobb**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[17]

+175 i. **Mary**[5], born 17 June 1717.

+176 ii. **Hannah**, born 16 November 1718.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 3:149-50. 2. Cumberland Co. Deeds 11:226 [FHL #10647]; 16:312-13 [FHL #10649]. 3. *MD* 14:38; *Plymouth VR*, 91. 4. *MD* 13:203; *Plymouth VR*, 8; Donald L. Jacobus, "Thomas Clarke of Plymouth and Boston, Mass." *TAG* (Jan. 1971) 47:5-6. 5. Cumberland Co. Deeds 11:226. 6. William Willis, *History of Portland, Maine* 2:13-14fn. 7. David Thomas Konig, *Plymouth Court Records, General Sessions, 1719-1749* 2:59-60. 8. Plymouth Co. LR 21:119. 9. Plymouth Co. LR 25:25. 10. Isaac Cobb, "Early Hist. and Gen. of the Cobb Family," MS, Maine Historical Society 2:347-48. 11. Falmouth Town Records 2:84 [FHL #1711364]. 12. Isaac Cobb, "Early Hist. and Gen. of the Cobb Family," MS, Maine Historical Society 2:347-48. 13. York Co. Prob. 23:81 (Josiah Cobb) [FHL #12651]. 14. York Co. Deeds 5:175 [FHL #12784]. 15. Plymouth Co. LR 38:85. 16. Cumberland Deeds 11:226 [FHL #10647]. 17. *MD* 3:86, 233; *Middleboro VR* 1:17, 19.

29. **Lydia Cobb**[4] (*Hope [Chipman[3]] Huckins, Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 17 January 1692/3, baptized 8 March 1693,[1] the daughter of Jonathan and Hope (Chipman) (Huckins) Cobb.

Lydia was about three years of age when her parents moved to Middleboro when her parents settled there about 1696. A Lydia Cobb, possibly this one, became a member of the First Church in Middleboro in October 1716 when our Lydia would have been 24 years of age.[2] When her father, Jonathan Cob [*sic*] of Middleboro, for £1, deeded all of his moveable estate to her brother, Gershom Cobb, 15 February 1725/6, reserving the use of it to himself and his wife, Hope, during their lives, he obliged Gershom to pay Lydia £80. This deed was witnessed by Jacob Tomson and Robert Macfun.[3]

No more records have been found for Lydia Cobb.

REFERENCES:

1. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs. 3a [FHL #22364]. 2. Weston, *History of Middleboro, Mass.*, 651. 3. Plymouth Co. LR 23:21.

30. **Gershom Cobb**[4] (*Hope [Chipman[3]] Huckins, Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*) was baptized in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 7 July 1695 ,[1] the son of Jonathan and Hope (Chipman) (Huckins) Cobb. Deacon Gershom Cobb died in Hardwick, Worcester Co., Mass., 28 August 1781, in his 87th year.[2]

Gershom Cobb married in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 19 January 1726/7 **Melatiah Smith**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 31 July 1705,[4] the daughter of John and Mary (--) Smith. Melatiah died in Hardwick, Mass., 26 March 1788, in her 84th year, called "widow of Gershom."[5]

Gershom Cobb, the youngest son of his parents, was taken from Barnstable to Middleboro soon after his birth. On 15 February 1725/6, shortly before his marriage, Gershom was deeded land by his father, Jonathan Cob [*sic*] of Middleboro, "for love and affection," which included the "land where I dwell

in Middleboro," and a lot purchased from John Morton, reserving rights in the property to himself and his wife, Hope, as long as they lived. Jonathan mentioned Gershom's brother, Joseph, and the 100 acre lot he had purchased from Jeremiah Howes. Witnesses were Jacob Tomson and Robert Macfun. This deed was acknowledged the same day.[6] In another deed executed at the same time, Jonathan Cob of Middleboro, for £1 gave his son, Gershom Cob all of his moveable estate, reserving its use for himself and his wife, Hope, during their lives, on condition that he pay his sister, Lydia £80.[7]

On 14 September 1730, Joseph Bennett, Jr., of Middleboro, sold to Gershom Cob [*sic*] of Middleboro, part of the land and meadow "where I dwell," which he had purchased from Gershom's older brother, Joseph Cob, beginning at 100 acres which John Morton formerly sold to Jonathan Cob, deceased, who sold it to Peter Bennett. Witnesses were Jacob Tomson and Edward Lewes. This deed was acknowledged 21 May 1731.[8]

In a deposition made about 1745, Gershom's older brother, Jonathan Cob [*sic*] of Middleboro, "now of York Co.," said that he was "well-acquainted with 200 acres called Governor Prence lot adjoining the north side of Fall Brook . . . and the meadow on the North side of said brook near Tispaquin Pond was improved by my father under Jeremiah Howes . . . always considered part of the 200 acre lot. We lived on lands adjoining the south side of said brook and the whole time I lived in Middleboro, old Mr. David Wood or any other ever molested my father in improvement of said meadow and I never heard tell since my remove from Middleboro that Henry Wood heirs or any other had rights to said lands."[9]

Gershom's brother, Joseph Cobb of Falmouth, made a similar disposition concerning a dispute over land near Tispaquin Pond. He said that he "never understood that when Jabez Wood entered upon said meadow he claimed any part below the small falls near to the place where Gershom Cobb's fence comes to the brook."[10]

In a deed dated 25 March 1777, which was signed, sealed & delivered at Worcester, 24 April 1777, but recorded at Plymouth, 6 July 1781, Gershom Cobb and his wife, Maltiah Cobb, of Middleborough [*sic*], sold to Ichabod Atwood of Middleboro for £220, about 45 acres which was the easterly part of his homestead farm "whereon we now dwell." This land was bordered by Tispaquin Pond, Fall Brook, and the land of John Bennett, showing that it was land Gershom had obtained from his father, Jonathan Cobb, Sr.[11] This deed was recorded in Plymouth County next to one in which Gershom's son, Ebenezer Cobb, 2nd, and his wife, Joanna, sold land in Middleboro which Ebenezer had bought from his brother, Sylvanus, and which bordered on his "Honoured Father's homestead line," John Bennet's land and Fall Brook, etc.[12]

Middleboro First Church records state that Gershom Cobb was made a deacon in 1745, before he and his family moved to Hardwick, Mass., where he and his wife were buried.[13] This Gershom Cobb, born in Barnstable in 1695, son of Jonathan and Hope (Chipman) (Huckins) Cobb, has sometimes been confused with a younger man of the same name, who was born in Middleboro in 1714, son of John Cobb and his second wife, Mary Conant. Additional proof

that it was the older Gershom Cobb, son of Jonathan and Hope Cobb, who went to Hardwick, is found in the names of his first two children, Hope and Jonathan, obviously named for his parents.

No probate records were found for either Gershom Cobb or his wife, Malatiah.

Children (**Cobb**), born in Middleboro, Mass.[14]

+177 i. **Hope**[5], born 10 November 1727.
+178 ii. **Jonathan**, born 14 November 1729.
+179 iii. **Perez**, born 5 August 1731.
+180 iv. **Andrew**, born 13 October 1733.
v. **Joseph**, born 23 January 1735/6; nothing further known.
+181 vi. **Lydia**, born 31 May 1739.
+182 vii. **Sylvanus**, born 13 June 1741.
+183 viii. **Ebenezer**, born 27 May 1744.

REFERENCES:

1. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs. 4a [FHL #22364]. 2. *Hardwick VR*, 287; Wood, *Middleboro Deaths*, 42. 3. *MD* 5:39; *Middleborough VR* 1:30. 4. *MD* 3:233; *Middleborough VR* 1:19. 5. *Middleboro Deaths*, 42. 6. Plymouth Co. LR 23:20. 7. Plymouth Co. LR 23:21. 8. Plymouth Co. LR 28:201. 9. Plymouth Co. LR 38:85. 10. Plymouth Co. LR 38:85. 11. Plymouth Co. Deeds 60:183 [FHL #559123]. 12. Plymouth Co. Deeds 60:182 [FHL #559123]. 13. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro*, 658; Lucius R. Paige, *History of Hardwick, Mass.* (Boston, New York 1883), 852. 14. *MD* 4:69 (Joseph); 6:229 (Hope); 8:28 (Jonathan); 9:49 (Perez); 12:230 (Andrew); 14:245 (Lydia); 15:121 (Sylvanus); 16:133 (Ebenezer).

31. **Hannah Sargeant/Sergeant**[4] (*Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., in December 1675,[1] the daughter of John and Lydia (Chipman) Sargeant/Sergeant. Hannah died after 9 November 1716, the date the will of her father, John Sergeant, was probated.[2]

Hannah Sargeant apparently did not marry. Hannah's father's sister, Ruth (Sargeant) (Winslow) (Bourne) Chipman, the widow of her grandfather, Elder John Chipman, in her will dated 6 December 1710, probated 8 October 1713, gave Hannah's father £40 to be divided among Hannah and her siblings, and gave Hannah "one suit of clothes."[3]

Hannah's father, John Sargeant of Malden, in his will dated 20 May 1708, proved 12th 9m 1716, gave Hannah £12 and stated, "The reason I give her no more is because I have given her a good trade." Hannah was to have £10 paid to her within two years after her father's death, and 40 shillings more within seven years after his death. She and her unmarried sisters were to live in the west chamber of his home as long as they remained unmarried.[4]

Nothing more is known about Hannah Sargeant.

REFERENCES:

1. *Malden VR*, 373. 2. *MD* 24:9-14: Middlesex Co. Prob. 14:498-503 (John Sargeant) [FHL #521772]. 3. *MD* 3:185-86: Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:258-59 (Ruth Chipman). 4. *MD* 24:9-14: Middlesex Co. Prob. 14:498-503 (John Sargeant) [FHL #521772].

32. **Jonathan Sargeant/Sergeant**[4] (*Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 17 April 1677,[1] the son of John and Lydia (Chipman) Sergeant. Jonathan died in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., 27 October 1754, called "Elder Jonathan Sargeant."[2]

Jonathan Sargeant married first, in Malden 13 March 1699/1700 **Mary Lynde**,[3] who was born 5 July 1673,[4] the daughter of John and Mary (Pierce) Lynde. Mary died in Malden 19 November 1716, aged 38 years 4 months 14 days.[5]

Jonathan Sargeant married second, in Malden 26 November 1717 **Mary Sprague**,[6] who was born in Malden 25 May 1696, (a twin),[7] the daughter of Jonathan and Mary (--) Sprague. Mary died in Mansfield, 14 March 1787, called "widow of Elder Jonathan Sergeant."[8]

Jonathan's father, John Sargeant, Sr., of Malden, in his will dated 20 May 1708, probated in Cambridge, Mass., 12th 9m 1716, gave Jonathan and his brother, Ebenezer, land called "Maverick's lot" and salt marsh, and whatever land had not already been disposed of in his will, to be divided equally between them, in addition to land and housing he had already given Jonathan by deed of gift. Jonathan and his brother, Ebenezer, were named as joint executors of their father's extensive estate.[9]

Jonathan Sargeant lived most of his life in Malden. He was a selectman for three years and representative for seven years. On 6 August 1731, "for love, goodwill and affection that I have for the Christian people of Malden," gave a quarter acre of land, "being part of my homestead or homedwelling whereon now I dwell," for erecting a meeting house to worship God "in the Congregational way." Jonathan acknowledged the instrument 23 February 1733/4 and it was recorded 23 January 1735.[10]

Around 1740, Jonathan Sargeant and his second wife, Mary Sprague, moved to Mansfield, Conn., where, in 1743, their daughter, Mary, married her cousin, Josiah Storrs, who was also a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*.[11]

In a deed dated 21 September 1754, Jonathan Sargeant of Mansfield, sold for £2000 to his son-in-law, Josiah Storrs of Mansfield, one pair of oxen in the possession of John Sargeant, Jr., one cow, 17 sheep, a note for £279-4 owed him by Jonathan Spaulding, a note from Thomas Storrs and Amariah Storrs for £111-0-5, another note from Jonathan Spaulding for £30, and all of his household stuff and moveable estate, only reserving to himself and his wife, improvements from household goods during each of their natural lives. Witnesses were John Sargeant, Jr., and Thomas Storrs.[12]

Children (**Sargeant/Sergeant**), born in Malden, Mass.:[13]
By his first wife, Mary Lynde:

+184 i. **Jonathan**[5], born 20 February 1700/1.
+185 ii. **Phineas**, born 21 September 1702.

By his second wife, Mary Sprague:

+186 iii. **Nathan**, born 27 August 1718.
+187 iv. **John**, born 6 November 1720.

+188 v. **Mary**, born 7 November 1722. [See #123 Josiah Storrs[5], (*Mehitable Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2], *John*[1])].
vi. **Hannah**, born 8 February 1724/5; died young.
vii. **Ebenezer**, born 4 November 1726; died young.
viii. **Lydia**, born 28 November 1728.
ix. **Hannah**, born 10 October 1730.
x. **Ebenezer**, born 13 April 1732; died young.
xi. **Samuel**, born 4 November 1733; died young.

REFERENCES:
1. *Malden VR*, 73. 2. Mansfield VR D:339. 3. *Malden VR*, 289. 4. Thomas Bellows Wyman, *Charlestown Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Mass.*, (Boston 1879, rept. 2 vols. in 1, Somersworth, N.H., 1985) 640; Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Gen.: William Sargent of Malden*, (Somerville, Mass., 1895), 34. 5. *Malden VR*, 373. 6. *Malden VR*, 289. 7. *Malden VR* 80. 8. Mansfield VR D:339. 9. Middlesex Co. Prob. 14:498-503 (John Sargeant) [FHL #521772]. 10. Middlesex Co. Deeds 37:227-28 [FHL #554021]; Winthrop Sargent, *Early Sargents of New England*, (1922), 17. 11. Mansfield VR D:285. 12. Mansfield Deeds 5:436, [FHL #4868]. 13. *Malden VR*, 73-74.

33. **William Sargeant/Sergeant**[4] (*Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 20 November 1680,[1] the son of John and Lydia (Chipman) Sargeant. William died in Malden 15 March 1731/2, at 51 years of age.[2]

William married in Malden 30 December 1702 **Mary Lewis**,[3] who was born 1 March 1680/1,[4] the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Davis) Lewis. Mary was the half-sister of Elizabeth Pratt who married William's brother, Samuel Sargeant. Mary died in Malden in February 1743/4, called "widow of William Sargeant."[5]

William's father, John Sargeant, Sr., of Malden, in his will dated 20 May 1708, proved at Cambridge, Mass., 12th 9m 1716, gave William £3 and said that he had given him a good trade and helped him to set it up. His father also gave William his book entitled, "Anitations on the Scriptures," and said that he gave him no more because William had received the estate of Samuel Sargeant, his father's brother.[6]

William and Mary Sargeant raised their family in Malden where they lived for most of their married life. William served as a selectman in Malden for nine years.[7]

William Sargeant of Malden died intestate. On 10 April 1732, his widow, Mary Sargeant of Mauldin [*sic*] was appointed as the administratrix of his estate. She was ordered to present the inventory before the following July 4th. Her bondsmen were her brother-in-law, Jonathan Sargeant, and Jose [?] Bucknam, Esq. Witnesses were Sam[l] Danforth and Nathaniel Holbrook. On 1 November 1734, Mary Sargeant was awarded her widow's third of the house, including the lower room and chamber, and half of the cellar, and the new end of the barn, with liberty to pass and repass. This was appraised at £46-13-04. She also received part of the orchard valued at £30-00-00 and another 9 acres

of land worth £10-13-4, and more than a quarter acre of the "close" worth £13-6-8. Her share also included more than an acre of salt marsh valued at £15-3-4, and three acres of swamp land worth £13-10. The total value of her dower amounted to £268-13-04.[8]

Mary Sargeant apparently was slow in completing the division of the estate among her children. The judge ordered Samuel Green, John Green, Phineas Upham and James Upham to examine the children "relating to what they had received as their portions. In their final accounting, 9 May 1735, the appraisers said some of the children had received money or property, as follows. Daughter Mary Douglas, wife of Mr. Thomas Douglas, received £46-19-6. Daughter Zabiah, her name not given but called "wife of Mr. Robert Laveston," received £21-09-0. According to the widow, son William Sargeant had cost the estate, "since he came of age," the sum of £30-00-00 for not fulfilling his father's obligation to his late master, Mr. Belcher[?] [Batcher[?], of Boston. Son John had been given a lot of two acres by his father worth £6-0-0, but had just recently received the deed. "As for Anna Sargeant, we don't find that she has received one thing."[9]

In 1738, two of Mary's brothers, Isaac Lewis and Joseph Lewis, as the administrators for the intestate estate of another brother, John Lewis of Charlestown, sold two-thirds of a house on West Middlegate St., Charlestown, to Richard Hunniwell of Charlestown, leaving the last third in the hands of John's widow, Elizabeth Lewis, as her dower.[10]

On 13 April 1744, two months after widow Mary Sargeant died, a deed was written in Middlesex County in which Mary's children joined other heirs of John Lewis in selling their shares in the now deceased widow Elizabeth Lewis's dower third of the house to the same buyer, Richard Hunniwell, for £200 old tenor. The heirs were listed as Isaac Lewis of Chelsea, husbandman, Joseph Lewis of Charlestown, shipwright, Abraham Lewis of Reading, husbandman, (and Mary's children and their spouses), William Sargeant of Boston, mariner, John Sargeant of Malden, taylor [*sic*], Thomas Douglas of Malden, yeoman, and Mary his wife, Robert Livingstone of Chelsea, blacksmith, and Zibiah his wife, and Thomas Jenkins. Son William Sargeant's wife, Mercy, joined in signing the deed, but Thomas Jenkins, widower of daughter Anna Sargeant, did not sign the deed although his name was listed in the deed as an heir. The witnesses were Edward Larkin, Joseph Lewis, Jr., Thomas Hall and Henry Barry. On 16 October 1745, Joseph Lewis, Abraham Lewis, John Sargeant, Thomas and Mary Douglas, Robert and Zibiah Livingstone and Hannah Lewis personally appeared and acknowledged the deed. The deed was recorded four years later, after William Sargeant personally appeared in Cambridge, 25 September 1749, and acknowledged his signature.[11]

Children (**Sargeant/Sergeant**), all but the first child recorded in Malden, Mass.:[12]

+189 i. **Mary**[5], born 21 June 1704.
+190 ii. **Zabiah/Zibiah**, born 17 January 1708/9.

+191 iii. **William**, born 29 December 1712.
+192 iv. **Anna**, born 1 April 1715.
+193 v. **John**, born 26 April 1717.

REFERENCES

1. *Malden VR*, 73. 2. *Malden VR*, 373; Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Gen.*, 34, 37. 3. *Malden VR*, 260, 289. 4. Wyman, *Charlestown Gens. and Estates*, 617. 5. *Malden VR*, 373; Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Gen.*, 34. 6. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19883 (John Sergeant) [FHL #421513]; 14:498-503 [FHL #521772]; *MD* 24:9-14. 7. Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Gen.*, 34. 8. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19906 (William Sargeant) [FHL #421513]. 9. Ibid. 10. Middlesex Co. Deeds 39:497; Michael L. Cook, *Pioneer Lewis Families* (Evansville, Ind. 1978) 1:1137. 11. Middlesex Co. Deeds 49:95-96 [FHL #554028]. 12. *Malden VR*, 73.

34. **Lydia Sargeant/Sergeant**[4] (*Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., about 1682,[1] the daughter of John and Lydia (Chipman) Sargeant. Lydia died before 16 December 1766, the date her children and their spouses signed a receipt for their share of their father's estate.[2]

Lydia married in Malden in 1701 **Joseph Waite, Jr.**,[3] who was born in Malden about 1675,[4] the son of Joseph Waite and his first wife, Hannah Oakes. Joseph was an older brother of Thomas Waite who married Lydia's sister, Deborah Sargeant. [See #35 Deborah Sargeant]. Joseph Waite died in Malden 9 April 1725.[5]

Lydia was called "Lydia Waite" by her father, John Sargeant, Sr., of Malden, in his will dated 20 May 1708, proved at Cambridge, Mass., 12th 9m 1716, in which he said that Lydia had already received her portion of £15.[6] Lydia's husband's father, Joseph Waite, [Sr.], died intestate in 1692,[7] when Joseph was still a minor. On 1 January 1694, when he was 19 years of age, Joseph Waite, [Jr.], chose John Green of Malden as his guardian.[8]

Joseph Waite died intestate.[9] On 22 November 1725, Nathan Upham was named as the guardian of two of Joseph Waite's five minor children listed as Hannah Waite, in her 17th year, and Mehitable Waite, in her 12th year. Thomas Waite was appointed as the guardian of Ruth Waite, in her 15th year and Lois Waite, in her 8th year. Widow Lydia Waite was granted the guardianship of her two youngest children, Sarah Waite, in her 5th year, and Lydia Waite, in her 1st year.[10]

Lydia's brother, Ebenezer Sargeant of Brookline, Mass., made his will, 3 January 1763, probated 1 November 1771. In it he made bequests to several of his nieces and nephews, including two of Lydia's unmarried daughters, Ruth and Sarah Waite, giving each of them £13-6-8.[11]

Lydia must have lived until about 1765 because her husband's estate was not settled until then. On 16 December 1766, Samuel Sargeant and Lois, his wife, of Chelsea, Israel Cook and Hannah his wife, Ruth Waite and Sarah Waite, all of Malden, stated that they had received £20, "which together with what we have heretofore received of our brother, Joseph Waite, is in full of our parts of the two-thirds part of our Honoured Father's Estate." Samuel Sargeant

and Lois Sargeant, Israel Cook and Hannah Cook, Ruth Waite and Sarah Waite each signed their names. On 30 January 1767, the same six people appeared in Malden before Ezra Green, Justice of the Peace, and acknowledged the instrument to be their free act.[12]

Children (**Waite**), born in Malden, Mass.:[13]

+194 i. **Joseph**[5], born 12 February 1701/2.

ii. **Lydia**, born in July 1707, died 23 April 1725, at 17 years 9 months of age.

+195 iii. **Hannah**, born 17 September 1709.

iv. **Ruth**, born 15 November 1710; given a bequest by her mother's brother, Ebenezer Sargeant of Brookline, Mass; unmarried when she signed a receipt for her share of her father's estate, 30 January 1767.[14]

v. **Mehitable**, born 3 January 1714, died in 1727.

+196 vi. **Lois**, born 20 February 1718.

vii. **Sarah**, born 1 June 1720; received a bequest from her uncle, Ebenezer Sargeant of Brookline, Mass.; unmarried when she signed a receipt for her share of her father's estate, 30 January 1767.[15]

viii. **Lydia**, born [posthumously], 30 September 1725, died 9 January 1727/8, at 2 years 3 months of age.

REFERENCES:

1. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19883 (John Sargeant) [FHL #421513]. 2. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23471 (Joseph Waite) [FHL #432070]. 3. *Malden VR*, 289. 4. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23469-70 (Joseph Waite, [Sr.], Guardianship) [FHL #432070]; Wyman, *Charlestown Gens. and Estates*, 986; Deloraine P. Corey, *Waite Family of Malden, Mass.* (Malden 1878), 5-6. 5. *Malden VR*, 386. 6. *MD* 24:9-14; Middlesex Co. Prob. 14:498-503 (John Sargeant) [FHL #521772]. 7. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23467 (Joseph Waite, [father]) [FHL #4232070]. 8. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23469-70 (Joseph Waite, [father], Guardianships) [FHL #432070]. 9. Joseph Waite's intestate estate. 10. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23472-74 (Joseph Waite, Guardianships) [FHL #432070]. 11. Suffolk Co. Prob. #15015, 71:41-43 (Ebenezer Sargeant) [FHL #493882]. 12. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23471 (Joseph Waite) [FHL #432070] final settlement. 13. *Malden VR*, 95, 386-87. 14. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23471 (Joseph Waite) [FHL #432070]. 15. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23471 (Joseph Waite) [FHL #432070].

35. **Deborah Sargeant/Sergeant**[4] (*Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., about 1683,[1] the daughter of John and Lydia (Chipman) Sargeant. Deborah died in Malden 10 July 1773, called, "wife of Thomas Waite."[2]

Deborah Sargeant married in Malden 26 December 1701 **Thomas Waite**,[3] who was born about 1679,[4] the son of Joseph and Hannah (Oakes) Waite and younger brother of Joseph Waite, Jr., who married Deborah's older sister, Lydia Sargeant. Thomas Waite died in Malden 3 December 1751, at 72 years of age, called "husband of Deborah."[5]

Deborah's father, John Sargeant of Malden, in his will dated 20 May 1708, proved at Cambridge, Mass., 12th 9m 1716, said that he had already given his daughter, Deborah, her portion of £15.[6]

Deborah's husband's father, Joseph Waite of Malden, died intestate in 1692.[7] On 1 January 1694, when Thomas Waite was 15 years of age, he chose John Green of Malden as his guardian.[8]

Thomas Waite was a tailor. The family lived in Malden during all of their married life. In his will dated 9 August 1749, probated 30 December 1751, Thomas Wait [*sic*] gave his wife, Deborah, the eastern half of his dwelling house, from the garret to the cellar, as long as she remained unmarried. Their daughter, Hannah, was to have the right to share the house as long as she was single. He gave his wife one cow, one swine, supplies of flour, corn, cider, firewood, beef and pork, etc., and £20 annually, provided she remained single, and if she resigned her right of dower. Thomas gave his son, Timothy, 3 acres of land adjoining the 4½ acres which he gave him at his marriage. In addition, he discharged Timothy's debt to son Thomas by giving son Thomas an equivalent [land?]. He also gave Timothy 1¼ acres of land at the western end of his pasture and an acre of salt marsh lying in Lynn, provided that, if he should decide to sell the land, he must sell it to son Thomas or his heirs, at the same price as any other person would pay. He also gave Timothy two parcels of woodland on condition that he pay for his father's funeral, and for his mother's funeral if she remained his widow. He gave his daughter, Deborah, custody of the £114 he gave her at her marriage, the sum of £186 old tenor to be given to her by his executor in two payments: £100 to be paid within one year after his death, and £86 to be paid within one year after his wife's death. He gave his daughter, Hannah, £400, of which £200 was to be paid within two years of his death if Hannah remained single, but if she married during the two years, she was to have the £200 at her marriage. The other £200 was to be paid to Hannah with interest, after her mother's death. In addition, if Hannah married, she was to have £40 paid by the executor for suitable clothing. As long as Hannah remained single, she was to have the use of the western bedchamber. Daughters Deborah and Hannah were given all of his household goods. Timothy was to have half of the livestock. All of the remaining real estate, moveable and personal estate not already disposed of, was given to son Thomas who was named as executor. Witnesses were Jacob Parker, William Waite and Samuel Shute. On 30 December 1751, Jacob Parker and William Shute testified that they had witnessed Thomas Waite sign his will. Son Thomas Waite was confirmed as executor with William Waite, yeoman, and Jacob Parker, housewright, as bondsmen.[9]

Children (**Waite**, born in Malden.Mass.:[10]

+197 i. **Timothy**[5], born 30 April 1703.
+198 ii. **Thomas**, born 7 September 1707.
+199 iii. **Deborah**, born 15 August 1714.
+200 iv. **Hannah**, born 20 May 1722.

+201 v. **Ebenezer**, born about 1725, "son of Thomas and Deborah," died "in and after the Seage when Cap Brittan was taken by New England" in 1735 [1745].

REFERENCES:

1. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19883 (John Sargeant) [FHL #421513]. 2. *Malden VR*, 387. 3. *Malden VR*, 289. 4. Wyman, *Charlestown Gens. and Estates*, 986. 5. *Malden VR*, 386. 6. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19883 (John Sergeant) [FHL #421513]; 14:498-503 [FHL #521772]; *MD* 24:9-14. 7. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23467 (Joseph Waite, [father]) [FHL #432070]. 8. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23470 (Joseph Waite, Guardianship) [FHL #432070]. 9. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23509 (Thomas Waite) [FHL #432070]. 10. *Malden VR*, 95, except Ebenezer, whose death was recorded in *Malden VR*, 353, 387.

36. **Hope Sargeant/Sergeant**[4] (*Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., about 1685,[1] the daughter of John and Lydia (Chipman) Sargeant. Hope died after 20 May 1708, the date her father, John Sargeant of Malden, made his will and probably after 12th 9m 1716, the date his will was probated.[2]

Hope's exact birth date is not known, but her father, John Sargeant of Malden, in his will, appears to have mentioned his daughters in the order of their ages, the older ones first. Since Hope was listed before her sister, Ruth, whose birth date is known to have been 26 October 1686, Hope must have been born the previous year.[3] No record has been found to indicate that Hope ever married. Her father did not say that he had given her a trade, as he did for her older sister, Hannah, and younger sister, Ruth.

In her father's will, probated 12th 9m 1716, Hope was given £10 to be paid to her within three years after her father's decease. She was to have £5 more paid to her eight years after his death. In addition, she and her unmarried sisters were to share their father's west chamber as long as they remained unmarried.[4]

Nothing more is known about Hope Sargeant.

REFERENCES:

1. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19883 (John Sargeant) [FHL #421513]. 2. Ibid. 3. *Malden VR* 73. 4. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19883 (John Sargeant) [FHL #421513].

37. **Ruth Sargeant/Sergeant**[4] (*Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 26 October 1686,[1] the daughter of John and Lydia (Chipman) Sargeant. Ruth died in Malden 28 October 1719.[2]

Ruth Sargeant never married. Her father, John Sargeant of Malden, in his will dated 20 May 1708, probated in Cambridge, Mass., 12th 9m 1716, gave his daughter, Ruth, £12, and said that he had given her a trade. He said that Ruth was to have £10 paid to her within four years after his decease, and within nine years she was to have 40 more shillings paid to her. All of his unmarried daughters were to share his west chamber as long as they remained single.[3]

REFERENCES:
1. *Malden VR*, 73. 2. *Malden VR*. 373. 3. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19883 (John Sargeant) [FHL #421513].

38. **Samuel Sargeant/Sergeant**[4] (*Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 15 September 1688,[1] the son of John and Lydia (Chipman) Sargeant. Samuel died in Charlestown, Suffolk Co., Mass., 7 December 1721.[2]

Samuel Sargeant married in Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass., 2 December 1714 **Elizabeth Pratt**,[3] who was born in Boston, 21 January 1692/3,[4] the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Davis) (Lewis) Pratt of Rumney Marsh (Chelsea), Mass. Elizabeth was a half-sister of Mary Lewis who married Samuel's brother, William Sargeant.[5] As Elizabeth Sargeant, she married second, 28 March 1723, John Tufts of Medford, Mass., by whom she had a son, John Tufts, born 13 December 1723,[6] who was not a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. As Elizabeth Tufts, she married third, in Boston, as his second wife, (intentions) 10 October 1727, Nicholas George of Boston, mariner. Nicholas George died before 10 April 1732, the date his widow, Elizabeth George, and Nathaniel Holmes were named as administrators of his estate.[7] Elizabeth died after 14 April 1760, the date she signed a codicil to her will in Chelsea.[8]

Samuel Sargeant's father, John Sargeant of Malden, in his will dated 20 May 1708, probated in Cambridge, Mass., 12th 9m 1716, said that he had given son Samuel "a weaver's trade," as well as "considerable in lands which may appear by a deed of gift."[9] In 1717 Samuel Sargeant bought a wood-lot in Charlestown from Joshua Blanchard.[10]

Samuel Sargeant of Charlestown died intestate only seven years after his marriage. On 24 January 1721/2, his father-in-law, Thomas Pratt, and his widow, Elizabeth Sargeant, were appointed as joint administrators of his intestate estate.[11] Thomas Pratt, Elizabeth's father, made his will 9 June 1732 and died before 10 July 1732, the date his will was probated. In it he mentioned his daughter, now Elizabeth George, and gave her £150 and other gifts, and said that her brothers were to supply her with two milk cows "during her widowhood," and she was to have "liberty to live with her mother in my dwelling." Thomas Pratt gave his granddaughter, Anna Sargeant, £150, and his two grandsons, Samuel Sargeant and Thomas Sargeant, "all the money which is due me by Bond from their father Samuel Sargeant's estate, which is about £200." Elizabeth George filed a complaint saying that she had never received her dower from her first husband's estate, either from her deceased father, Thomas Pratt, joint administrator for her first husband's estate, or from her brothers, Samuel and Thomas Pratt, now executors for her father's estate.[12]

On 18 September 1732, Elizabeth George of Boston, [formerly Elizabeth Sargeant, widow of Samuel Sargeant of Charlestown, now widow of Nicholas George of Boston], was appointed as the guardian of her children, named as Samuel Sarjeant [*sic*], a minor in his 15th year, "at said minor's nomination," also Anna Sarjeant, in her 14th year, and Thomas Sarjeant in his 13th year, —

all of whom became bound in three different bonds of £300 each. Bondsman was Samuel Blanchard of Malden, Esquire.[13]

Five years later, 10 June 1737, in three separate documents, Samuel Sargeant, a minor in his 19th year, Thomas Sargeant, a minor in his 17th year, and Anna Sargeant, in her 18th year, chose Ebenezer Upham of Malden to be their guardian.[14]

Elizabeth (Pratt) (Sargeant) (Tufts) George was called Elizabeth George of Malden, Middlesex Co., widow, when she signed her will in Chelsea, 3 March 1759, with a codicil dated 14 April 1760. She named her eldest son, Samuel Sargeant, as her sole executor and gave him £10 for his trouble. She gave her son, Thomas Sargeant, "all the Interest money now due to me . . . on his paying the principal due me to his Brother Samuel Sargeant, my Executor." She gave her son, John Tufts, £3. She gave her daughter, Anne Tuttle, 20 shillings, upon her good behavior. She gave her grandson, Samuel Tuttle, £5 "to begin business with." She bequeathed her gold chain and locket, her bible, furniture, plates and small silver spoons, etc., to her granddaughter, Elizabeth Tuttle. She gave her daughter-in-law, Louis [*sic*] Sargeant, her silver porringer, two large silver spoons, pewter dish and looking glass, which were to go to "her daughters she has or shall have by my son, Samuel Sargeant." She gave her granddaughters, Anna, Joanna and Sarah Tuttle, "to which of them shall behave most virtuously to the satisfaction of my son and daughter, Samuel and Louis Sargeant," her other pewter dishes and plates, brass kettle and iron pot. They were also given the remaining household furniture to be divided between them. Her grandsons, Edward, Thomas and Richard Tuttle were bequeathed 40 shillings each when they arrived at the age of 21 years. She gave her daughter, Anna Tuttle, her silk gown, "if she behave discreetly to the satisfaction of my son Samuel and his wife. Her remaining clothes were to be divided among her granddaughters and her daughter, Anne Tuttle, and each granddaughter was to receive a new bible. Any money left over was to be divided among her grandchildren by her son, Samuel Sargeant, and daughter, Anna Tuttle. Elizabeth George signed her will in the presence of Edward Fuller and Ezra Fuller. In a codicil dated 14 April 1760, following the death of her granddaughter, Elizabeth Tuttle, Elizabeth George bequeathed the gold chain and locket, pewter dishes and furniture, etc., which would have been Elizabeth's, to her loving daughter-in-law, Louis Sargeant, "as an acknowledgment for her care and goodness to me." Witnesses were Edward Fuller, Jacob Shute and Ezra Fuller. The will of Elizabeth George, late of Malden, widow, was presented for probate 9 June 1760, by her son, Samuel Sargeant. Samuel Sargeant of Chelsea, Suffolk Co., tanner, was accepted as executor. His bondsmen were Edward Fuller, currier, and Jacob Shute, housewright, both of Malden, Middlesex Co., witnessed by Nathaniel Oliver, Jr., and Andrew Boardman.[15]

Children (**Sargeant/Sergeant**), first two born in Boston, Mass., third recorded in Charlestown, Mass.:[16]

+202 i. **Samuel**[5], born 22 June 1717. [Married #203 Lois Waite].

+203 ii. **Anna**, born in 1718.
+204 iii. **Thomas**, born in Charlestown, 1 September 1720.

REFERENCES:
1. *Malden VR*, 73. 2. Suffolk Co. Prob., #19897 (Samuel Sargent) [FHL #421513]; Wyman, *Charlestown Gens. and Estates*, 846; Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Gen.*, 34. 3. *Boston VR, 1711-1720*, 94. 4. *Boston VR, 1630-1699*, 202; Wyman, *Charlestown Gens. and Estates*, 772. [Thomas Pratt] 5. Wyman, *Charlestown Gens. and Estates*, 617. 6. Wyman, *Charlestown Gens. and Estate*, 963. 7. Wyman, *Charlestown Gens. and Estates*, 405. 8. Wyman, *Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown*, 405. 9. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19883 (John Sargeant) [FHL #421513]. 10. Wyman, *Charlestown Gens. and Estate*, 846. 11. Middlesex Co., Prob. #19897 (Samuel Sargeant) [FHL #421513]. 12. Suffolk Co. Prob. #6269, 31:42-46, 208, 209, 210 (Thomas Pratt) [FHL #584139]. 13. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19897 (Samuel Sargeant, guardianship) [FHL #421513]. 14. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19897 (Samuel Sargeant, guardianships) [FHL #421513]. 15. Middlesex Co. Prob. #9016 (Elizabeth George) [FHL #397071]. 16. *Boston Births, 1700-1800*, 124 (Samuel); *Charlestown VR*, 264 (Thomas); all three mentioned in Middlesex Co. Prob. #19897 (Samuel Sargeant, guardianship), [FHL #421513] and in their mother's probate records: Middlesex Co. Prob. #9016 (Elizabeth George) [FHL #397071].

39. **Ebenezer Sargeant/Sergeant**[4] (*Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 25 September 1690,[1] the son of John and Lydia (Chipman) Sargeant. Ebenezer died in Brookline, Suffolk Co., Mass., 24 September 1771, at 82 years of age.[2]

Ebenezer Sargeant married first in Boston 7 August 1716 **Esther Willis**,[3] who was probably born in Charlestown, Mass., either the sister or the daughter of Andrew and Esther (Champney) Willis.[4] Esther died after 18 March 1736, the date she signed a deed in Malden which was recorded 13 May 1737.[5]

Ebenezer married second, a wife whose name was **Mary**.[6] She was mentioned in Ebenezer's will but her identity has not been ascertained.[7] Mary died in 1781.[8]

Ebenezer's father, John Sargeant of Malden, in his will dated 20 May 1708, probated in Cambridge, Mass., 12th 9m 1716, gave Ebenezer and his brother, Jonathan, land in Maverick's Lot and salt marsh by Dexter's marsh, near Wilkinson's Creek, "and all other lands which I have not already disposed of I give them," and all goods and chattles not already disposed of, to be equally divided between them. His father said that he had already given them an estate in housing and lands by deed of Gift. Ebenezer and Jonathan were named as joint executors of their father's will. His father directed that if Ebenezer died without issue, his part of the estate was to be equally divided between Jonathan and Samuel. When the will was probated at Cambridge 12th 9m, 1716, administration was granted to Ebenezer Sargeant, "his brother, Jonathan, being sick." On 17 March 1717/18, Ebenezer and his brother, Jonathan, gave their bond as executors, and Jonathan Sprague signed as surety, all being yeoman of Malden.[9]

Ebenezer Sargeant lived in Malden, Charlestown and Brookline, Mass.[10] On 12 January 1721/2, Ebenezer was appointed as the administrator of the estate

of Andrew Willis, who was either the father or the brother of his first wife, Esther. Ebenezer Sargeant and Jacob Willson signed his bond the same day, which was witnessed by Martha Gerrish and James Landers. Andrew Willis had died of small-pox, intestate, in Charlestown, 9 August 1721. Andrew's widow, Esther, was appointed as the administratrix of his estate, 3 November 1721, but she became ill and was relieved of her duties. She died before 12 January 1721/2, the date the administration was given to Ebenezer Sargeant. Andrew Willis's inventory included a house in Medford and personal items valued at £262.[11]

In a deed dated 18 March 1736, recorded 13 May 1737, Ebenezer Sargeant of Malden, yeoman, sold several pieces of upland and marsh in Malden, containing 47 acres, more or less, for £900 paid by Joseph Stimpson of Malden, clerk. Part of the land had been a deed of gift from Ebenezer's father, John Sargeant, and part his own purchase. The property was bounded by land owned by Jonathan Sargeant, Thomas Sargeant, Jabez Sargeant, Joseph Waite and widow Mary Sargeant. Esther, the wife of Ebenezer Sargeant, gave up her right of dower.[12]

In his will dated 3 January 1763, probated 1 November 1771, Ebenezer Sargeant of Brookline, Suffolk Co., yeoman, gave his beloved wife, Mary, the use, income and improvement of all of his real estate during her natural life. In addition, all of his personal estate remaining after his debts were paid, were to be at Mary's disposal forever. Ebenezer gave his two nephews, Samuel and John Sargeant of Chelsea, Suffolk Co., all of his real estate after his wife's decease, equally divided between them, after they paid £100-13-4 to other heirs as follows: to Ebenezer's nephew Thomas Sargeant of Leister [*sic*], Worcester Co., £13-6-8; to his niece Ruth Wait of Malden, £13-6-8; to his niece, Sarah Wait of Malden, £13-6-8; to the daughter of his nephew, Phineas Sargeant, late of Malden, £6; and £60 to be "divided among all of the rest of my brothers' and sisters' children that are living at the time of the decease of my wife, Mary Serjant." He appointed his loving friend, Benjamin White of Brookline, Gentleman, as executor, and his wife, Mary Sargeant as executrix. Witnesses were Joseph White, Benjamin White and Thomas White. The will was presented for probate by the executors, 1 November 1771, and Benjamin White and Joseph White made oath that they had seen Ebenezer Sargeant sign his will. The inventory, taken 11 November 1771, was presented 10 December 1771. It included real estate valued at £400, and wearing apparel, furniture, books, a clock, pewter, brass and iron ware, knives and forks and bellows, one shay and cart, one cow and one swine, worth more than £112.[13]

Ebenezer "married twice but left no issue."[14]

REFERENCES:

1. *Malden VR*, 73. 2. *Brookline VR.*, 224. 3. *Boston Marriages, 1700-1800*, 66. 4. Middlesex Co. Prob. #25042 (Andrew Willis) [FHL #432084]. 5. Middlesex Co. Deeds 38:25-26 [FHL #554021]. 6. Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Gen.*, 34. 7. Suffolk Co. Prob. #15015 71:41-43, 113-14 (Ebenezer Sargeant) [FHL #493882]. 8. Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Gen.*, 34. 9. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19883 (John Sargeant) [FHL #421573], 14:498-503 [FHL #521772]; *MD* 24:9-14. 10. Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Gen.*, 34. 11. *Charlestown VR* 1:268; Middlesex Co. Prob.

#25042 (Andrew Willis) [FHL #432084]; Wyman, *Charlestown Gen. and Estates*, 1035. 12. Middlesex Co. Deeds 38:25-26 [FHL #554021]. 13. Suffolk Co. Prob. #15015 71:41-43, 113-14 (Ebenezer Sargeant) [FHL #493882]. 14. *MD* 24:10.

40. **Sarah Sargeant/Sergeant**[4] (*Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., about 1692,[1] the daughter of John and Lydia (Chipman) Sargeant. Sarah died unmarried in Malden 5 December 1716 [town records], or 1717 [gravestone], aged 24 yrs, 17 days.[2]

Sarah's father, John Sargeant of Malden, made his will 20 May 1708, when Sarah was sixteen years of age and unmarried. He gave Sarah £10 to be paid to her within five years after his death. She was to have another £5 ten years after his death. In addition, he said that she was to share the west chamber in his house with his other unmarried daughters as long as they remained single.[3] Since her father's will was probated 12th 9m 1716, Sarah died soon after her father.

REFERENCES:

1. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19883 (John Sargeant) [FHL #421573], 14:498-503 [FHL #521772]; *MD* 24:9-14. 2. *Malden VR* 373. 3. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19883 (John Sargeant) [FHL #421573], 14:498-503 [FHL #521772]; *MD* 24:9-14.

41. **Mehitable Sargeant/Sergeant**[4] (*Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 5 September 1696,[1] the daughter of John and Lydia (Chipman) Sargeant. Mehitable died after 20 May 1708, the date her father, John Sargeant of Malden, made his will and probably after 12th 9 m 1716, the date his will was probated.[2]

No record has been found to show that Mehitable ever married. She was only ten years of age when her father made his will in which he gave Mehitable £15. She was 20 years of age when her father died. In his will, Mehitable was given £15, of which £10 was to be paid within ten years of his decease, and the remaining £5 within eleven years. Mehitable was to share the west chamber of his house with her unmarried sisters as long as she remained single.[3]

Nothing more is known about Mehitable Sargeant.

REFERENCES:

1. *Malden VR*, 73. 2. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19883 (John Sargeant) [FHL #421573], 14:498-503 [FHL #521772]; *MD* 24:9-14. 3. Ibid.

42. **Joseph Huckins**[4] (*Hannah Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 6 October 1682, and baptized 31 January 1696/7,[1] the son of Thomas and Hannah (Chipman) Huckins. Joseph died in Barnstable before 9 January 1706, the date application was made to the probate court for the division of his intestate estate.[2]

Joseph Huckins married in Barnstable 28 September 1702 **Sarah Lothrop**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 5 March 1683/4,[4] the daughter of Melatiah and Sarah (Farree) Lothrop. Sarah married second in Barnstable, as Sarah Huckins, 14 October 1708, John Trapp of Edgartown, Mass.[5] Sarah died in Edgartown between 17 April 1718, the date she made her will, and 21 July 1718, the date it was probated.[6]

Joseph Huckins died before his father, Thomas Huckins, and was not mentioned when his father's intestate estate was divided among Joseph's surviving brothers and sisters.[7]

On 9 January 1706, Joseph's heirs applied to the probate court to order the settlement of Joseph's intestate estate. The court decreed that one-third part of the lands and real estate was to go to the only [torn] for the use of Sarah, the widow of the deceased "for and during" her lifetime, and one-half part of his personal effects. The remaining part of the estate, both real and personal, was to be divided among the brothers and sisters of the deceased. On 11 January 1706, Sarah Huckins, widow of the deceased, was named as the executrix of the estate. No children were mentioned.[8]

Joseph's widow, Sarah, married as her second husband, John Trapp and moved to Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard. In her will dated 17 April 1718, probated 21 July 1718, Sarah (Lothrop) (Huckins) Trapp, mentioned her niece, Sarah Lothrop, daughter of her brother, Thomas Lothrop; her sister, Elizabeth Lothrop of Falmouth, [wife of Hope/Hopestill Lothrop]; her niece, Rebecca Lothrop of Falmouth, daughter of her sister, Elizabeth; her sister, Tabitha Dymmick; her sister-in-law, Mary Coles; and her brothers-in-law, Samuel, Jabez, Simon and Thomas Trapp. Executors were her brother, Thomas Lothrop of Edgartown, and her brother-in-law, Hope Lothrop of Falmouth.[9] Sarah did not mention any children of her own, either by her first husband, Joseph Huckens, or by her second husband, John Trapp.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 6:139; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 5a [FHL #22364]. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:36 (Joseph Huckins) [FHL #904598]. 3. *MD* 6:231; 14:225. 4. *MD* 6:237. 5. *MD* 14:225. 6. Dukes Co. Prob. 1:70-72 (Sarah Trapp) [FHL #911747]. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:159, 161-64 (Thomas Huckins) [FHL #904598]. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:36 (Joseph Huckins) [FHL #904598]. 9. Dukes Co. Prob. 1:70-72 (Sarah Trapp) [FHL #911747].

43. **Mary Huckins**[4] (*Hannah Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 13 June 1684,[1] the daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Chipman) Huckins. Mary died in Barnstable before her husband's second marriage.[2]

Mary Huckins married in Barnstable 30 March 1704 **Samuel Bacon**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 20 January 1682,[4] the son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Hinckley) Bacon. Samuel Bacon married second, in Barnstable, 26 January 1706 Sarah (Taylor) Allen, by whom he had Ebenezer, born 4 December 1707, Mercy, born 22 May 1708 and Edward, born 23 January 1714/5 Bacon,[5] who were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Deacon Samuel

Bacon died in Barnstable 29 April 1728, at 46 years of age, and was buried in Lothrop's Hill Cemetery.[6]

Both Mary and Ebenezer, her only child by Samuel Bacon, died before her father, Thomas Huckins. Neither of them, nor her husband, were mentioned in the division of her father's intestate estate.[7]

Child (**Bacon**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[8]

i. **Ebenezer**[5], born 16 March 1705, died 17 July 1706.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 6:139; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 5a [FHL #22364]. 2. *MD* 2:215. 3. *MD* 14:88. 4. *MD* 2:214. 5. *MD* 2:215. 6. Bunnell, *Barnstable Cem. Insrc.*, 20. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:159, 161-41 (Thomas Huckins) [FHL #904598]. 8. *MD* 14:88.

44. **John Huckins**[4] (*Hannah Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 4 May 1686,[1] the son of Thomas and Hannah (Chipman) Huckins. John died after 20 July 1721, the date he made his will, and before 5 September 1721, the date his will was accepted for probate.[2]

John Huckins married a wife named Mary, whom he named as his executrix in his will but whose surname has not been determined.[3] Nothing more is known about her.

When his father, Thomas Huckins of Barnstable, yeoman, died intestate in 1714, John Huckins, as the eldest surviving son, was appointed as the administrator of his father's estate and received the customary double portion. He inherited all of his father's homestead, dwelling house, barn, outhouses, orchard, upland and meadow. The settlement showed that John "bought out and signed" with the widow for her rights and dower.[4]

John Huckins, in his will dated 20 July 1721, probated 5 September 1721, bequeathed to his beloved wife, Mary, one-half of his housing and land comprising the west side of his dwelling house from top to bottom, "and liberty to use the room in the east for her own occasions." He gave her one-half of the orchard on the east side of the walk with liberty to cut wood on his lot of land at Trout Brook and his westernmost wood lot and his hay dock with frame and body, all during her life. He also gave her two oxen, three cows and one-third part of all of his sheep, his old mare and all of his household stuff except two plate spoons which he gave to his sister, Hope Childs. He gave the Rev. Jonathan Russell £10 out of his personal estate. He gave his nephew, John Huckins, all of the remainder of his real estate in Barnstable but if John should die before he became 21 years of age, then his elder brother, Thomas, was to inherit the land. He bequeathed "all my estate not yet disposed of to my sister, Hope Childs, her children, to be divided among them, the son to have one-half, and if any of them died infants, the survivors to have all, excepting my traveling clothes and my tools, implements and utensils without doors which I give to my brother, Thomas Huckins." He gave his wife the use of one moity or half of his barn and outdoor housing and appointed her his "soul executrice" [*sic*]. Witnesses were Daniel Parker, Isaac Howland and Samuel Bacon. The

inventory, taken 4 October 1721 by Daniel Parker, Joseph Crocker and David Loring, included household goods, land and a mansion valued at £1075-15-6. Mary Huckins, executrix, made oath to the truth of the inventory.[5]

John and Mary Huckins do not appear to have had any children.

REFERENCES:

1. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 5a [FHL #22364]; *MD* 6:139. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:18-19 (John Huckins) [FHL #904599]. 3. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:18-19 (John Huckins) [FHL #904599]. 4. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:159, 161-64 (Thomas Huckins) [FHL #904598]. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:18-19 (John Huckins) [FHL #904599].

45. **Thomas Huckins**[4] (*Hannah Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 15 January 1687/8,[1] the son of Thomas and Hannah (Chipman) Huckins. Thomas died in Barnstable 3 March 1774, in his 87th year, and was buried in Lothrop's Hill Cemetery.[2]

Thomas Huckins married in Harwich, Mass., 29 August 1717 **Rachel Snow**[3], who was probably born in Eastham, Mass., about 1685,[4] the daughter of Jabez Snow[3] (*Constance*[3] *Hopkins, Stephen*[1]), a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Stephen Hopkins. Rachel died in Barnstable, 22 March 1765, at 80 years of age, and was buried in Lothrop's Hill Cemetery.[5]

Rachel, Thomas Huckins's wife, was called "daughter-in-law," meaning step-daughter, by William Merrick, her mother's second husband, in his will dated 5 May 1723, proved 29 November 1732.[6]

Thomas Huckins's father, Thomas Huckins of Barnstable, yeoman, died intestate before 15 October 1714. In the distribution dated 11 December 1714, Thomas's older brother, John Huckins, received a double portion of their father's extensive landholdings while Thomas and his remaining surviving brother, Samuel, divided the other half. Their share included the Neck Farm with the dwelling house, barn and outbuildings on it and twenty-nine shares of the 64th wood lot, divided between them.[7]

James Huckins, Thomas's unmarried younger brother, died intestate before 1714, but his estate was not probated until 26 September 1716. On that date the probate court ordered that Thomas's share, as a younger son, was £2-17-1.[8] Thomas's youngest brother, Samuel, also unmarried, died before 20 October 1718. In his will dated 22 August 1718, Samuel gave Thomas all of his land at the Neck where Thomas lived, and all of his marsh, provided he pay the debt he owed his sister, Hope Hamblin.[9] Thomas's older brother, John, was married but childless when he died before 4 October 1721. In his will he gave Thomas's son, John Huckins, "all of the remainder of my estate in Barnstable," but if John should die before he became 21, then Thomas was to inherit the land.[10] As a result, Thomas Huckins was a very wealthy landowner.

Thomas and Rachel Huckins were admitted to membership in the East Precinct Church in Barnstable 27 July 1729.[11]

Since all of his brothers died either unmarried or without leaving any children, and only one of his sons, James, married and left heirs, Thomas Huckins and his son, James, eventually inherited most of the land in Barnstable

originally owned by his grandfather, the first Thomas Huckins of Barnstable.[12] No probate records were found for Thomas Huckins.

Children (**Huckins**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[13]

i. **Samuel**[5], born 29 September 1718; died unmarried.
ii. **Thomas**, born 30 November 1719; died unmarried, 6 May 1794, in his 76th yr.; buried in Lothrop's Hill Cemetery.[14]
iii. **John**, born 12 May 1721; died unmarried 27 July 1791, in his 71st yr.; buried in Lothrop's Hill Cemetery.[15]
iv. **Jabez**, born 12 March 1722/3 [twin]; died unmarried.
v. **Snow**, born 12 March 1722/3 [twin]; died unmarried before 8 February 1806, the date his will was probated. He gave Mehitable Bramen the use of his half of his dwelling house as long as she remained single; his brother James and James's children eventually inherited everything.[16]
vi. **Joseph**, born 24 June 1726; died unmarried 11 November 1774 in his 49th yr.; buried in Lothrop's Hill Cemetery.[17]
vii. Unnamed son, born and died 7 February 1727/8.
+205 viii. **James**, born 11 April 1730.
ix. **Elizabeth**, born 9 July 1732; died unmarried.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 6:139; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 5a [FHL #22364]. 2. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 46; Barnstable Cem. Recs., (MS) Lothrop's Hill Cem., 45; Bunnell, *Barns. Cem. Insc.*, 240, duplicated on 241, spelled "Hukins." 3. *MD* 6:83; *Harwich VR*, 21. 4. John D. Austin, *Mayflower Families: Stephen Hopkins* 6:85-86. 5. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 21; Barnstable Cem. Recs., (MS), Lothrop's Hill Cem., 45; Bunnell, *Barnstable Cem. Insc.*, 240, where her age is mistakenly given as 77; dup. on p. 241, spelled "Hukins." 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:33-35 (William Myrick). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:159, 161-64 (Thomas Huckins) [FHL #904598]. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:236 (James Huckins) [FHL #904598]. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:509-11 (Samuel Huckins) [FHL #904598]. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:18-19 (John Huckins) [FHL #904599]. 11. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 21. 12. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:65-66. 13. *MD* 33:116. 14. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 21; Bunnell, *Barnstable Cem. Insc.*, 240. 15. Bunnell, *Barns. Cem. Incs.*, 240; Barnstable Cem. Insc., (MS), Lothrop's Hill Cem., 45. 16. Barnstable Co. Prob. 35:522-24 (Snow Huckins) [FHL #899493]. 17. Barnstable Cem. Recs., (MS), Lothrop's Hill Cem., 45; Bunnell, *Barns. Cem. Insc.,* 240.

46. **Hope Huckins**[4] (*Hannah Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 21 September 1689, and baptized 31 January 1696/7,[1] the daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Chipman) Huckins. Hope died in Barre, Worcester Co., Mass., 3 May 1783, at 93 years of age, called "formerly of Barnstable."[2]

Hope Huckins married first, in Barnstable 29 May 1709 **Benjamin Hamblen/Hamblin**,[3] who was born in Barnstable, 11 February 1686,[4] the son of John and Sarah (Bearse) Hamblen. Benjamin Hamblen died intestate before

8 March 1717/18, the date his father made a codicil to his will as a result of Benjamin's death.[5]

Hope married second, about 1719, **Ebenezer Childs**,[6] who was born in March 1691,[7] the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Crocker) Childs. Deacon Ebenezer Childs died in Barnstable 17 January 1756, at 66 years of age, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[8]

According to the will of Benjamin Hamblen's father, John Hamblen, dated 3 January 1714, Benjamin and his brother, John, were to share all of their father's real estate. Benjamin died before his father. In a codicil added to his will, presented 8 March 1717/18, Benjamin's father declared that Hope and her children were to inherit the legacies given to Benjamin, "as if he had outlived his father." Daniel Parker, Esq., and John Jenkins gave their oaths that they saw John Hamblen declare and sign the codicil.[9]

When the intestate estate of Hope's father, Thomas Huckins of Barnstable, yeoman, was distributed, 11 December 1714, Hope and her husband, Benjamin Hamblen, received £120-12-5.[10] Hope's unmarried brother, James Huckins, died before her father but his intestate estate was not settled until 26 September 1726. Hope's share was £2-17-1.[11] Hope's brother, Samuel Huckins of Barnstable, also died unmarried. In his will dated 22 August 1718, probated 20 October 1718, Samuel gave his brother, Thomas Huckins, all of his land at the Neck, provided he pay the debt he owed to his "sister, Hope Hamblin, administratrix to her late husband's estate." He also gave Hope half of his interest in the common land of Barnstable.[12] Hope had remarried by the time her brother, John Huckins, died. John was married but childless when he made his will dated 20 July 1721, proved 5 September 1721, in which he gave Hope two plate spoons. John also bequeathed "all of my estate not yet disposed of to my sister, Hope Childs, her children, to be divided among them, the son to have one-half, and if any of them died infants, the survivors to have all."[13]

Hope's first husband, Benjamin Hamblen of Barnstable, died intestate and the court appointed Hope as the administratrix of his estate, 8 March 1717/8.[14] It was not until 7 May 1724, that Joseph Hamblen was appointed as guardian for Hope's children, who were named as Hope Hamblen aged about 6, Hannah aged about 10, Rebecca aged about 13 years, and the only son, Benjamin Hamblen.[15] In April 1728, Hope's brother-in-law, John Hamblen, petitioned the Superior Court for a division of the land which had come to him and his brother, Benjamin Hamblen, deceased, from his father. One year later, April 1729, John Hamblen again petitioned the court which ordered that Mr. Joseph Smith, Mr. Jn° Bacon and Mr. Jn° Bursley be empowered to act.[16] Still the work was not completed and the court ordered Messrs Joseph Smith, William Crocker and Samuel Chipman to set off to Mrs. Hope Childs, relict of Benjamin Hamblen, one-third of the land and housing as her dower. Finally, after Mr. Ebenezer Childs, Hope's "now husband," made application to have the full third set off, 7 July 1731, the job was done. On 28 July 1731, the distribution of the real estate was completed when one-third of the real estate was set off to Hope Chiles [*sic*], the relict, and two-fifths of the two thirds was set off to Benjamin Hamblen, the son, and one-fifth of the two-thirds was set

off to each of the daughters, Rebecca, Hannah and Hope. This was signed by Joseph Hinckley, Joseph Crocker, Joseph Smith, John Bacon and John Bursley.[17]

John Hamblen, Benjamin Hamblen's brother, in his will dated 10 April 1734, gave all of his lands lying at Skonkovet and Scoton to his "loving cousin," [nephew], Benjamin Hamblen, with the provision that Benjamin pay his three sisters, Rebecca Crocker, Hannah Crosby and Hope Hamblen, £5 each.[18]

Hope's second husband, Deacon Ebenezer Childs, became seriously ill several years before his death. On 27 March 1754, the selectmen of Barnstable adjudged him to be non compos mentis and the court appointed his son, Ebenezer Childs, Jr., of Barnstable, as his guardian, and to take care of both his real estate and his personal property, using the income and profits to care for his family. Ebenezer, Jr., was empowered to sell the real estate as necessary, and was to render a just and true accounting when legally required.[19]

Hope must have owned a lot of property during her lifetime but no probate records were found in Barre, Mass., where she died at the home of her son, Ebenezer Childs.

Children (**Hamblen**), by her first husband, Benjamin Hamblen, born in Barnstable, Mass., bapt. in the Barnstable West Parish Church:[20]

+206 i. **Rebeckah**[5], born 17 May 1711, bapt. July 1714.
+207 ii. **Hannah**, bapt. in July 1714.
+208 iii. **Benjamin**, bapt. 18 November 1716.
+209 iv. **Hope**, born 31 August 1718 [posthumous]; bapt. 31 August 1718, "to the widow Hope Hamlin."

Children (**Childs**), by her second husband, Ebenezer Childs, born in Barnstable, Mass., bapt, in the Barnstable West Parish Church:[21]

v. **Elizabeth**, born 18 July 1720, bapt. in August 1720, died 18 September 1720.
+210 vi. **Ebenezer**, born 10 April 1723, bapt. in May 1723.
vii. **Richard**, bapt. 1 August 1725; no further record found.
viii. **Mary**, bapt. 3 September 1727; was called "Mrs" Mary Childs, a term used for upper class unmarried women, when she died unmarried in her 35th year and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery, 15 January 1762.[22]
ix. **Mercy**, bapt. 4 January 1729/30; no further records found.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 6:139; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 5a [FHL #22364]. 2. *Barre VR*, 238. 3. *MD* 6:138; Maclean W. McLean, "Hope (Huckens) (Hamblen) Childs of Barnstable, Mass.," *MQ* (May 1984) 50:80-86; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:532-33. 4. *MD* 4:120. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:186-90 (Benjamin Hamblen). 6. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:532. 7. *MD* 4:120; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:184. 8. *MD* 31:82: "Said Deacon being father of the first named Ebenezer"; Bunnell, *Barns. Cem. Insc.*, 82. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:485-87 (John Hamblen). 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:159, 161-64 (Thomas Huckins) [FHL #904598]. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:236 (James Huckins) [FHL #904598]. 12. Barnstable Co. Prob.

3:509-11 (Samuel Huckins) [FHL #904598]. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:18-19 (John Huckins) [FHL #904599]. 14. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:544 (Benjamin Hamblen) [FHL #904598]. 15. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:186-90 (Benjamin Hamblen, guardianships). 16. Library of the Superior Court of Judicature, Court House Annex, Boston, Mass., File #22,703. 17. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:155-57 (Benjamin Hamblen). 18. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:170-71 (John Hamblen). 19. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:215-16 (Ebenezer Childs) [FHL #904600]. 20. *MD* 6:138 (Rebeckah); Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:186-90 (Benjamin Hamblen, guardianships); Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs. 22a (Richard and Mary), 23a (Mercy) [FHL #22364]. 21. *MD* 32:150 (Elizabeth and Ebenezer by second wife); Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 22a(2), 23a (Richard, Mary, Mercy). 22. West Barnstable Cem. Recs., 8; Otis, *Barnstable Fams*. 1:184; Bunnell, *Barnstable Cem. Insc.*, 78.

47. **James Huckins**[4] (*Hannah Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 20 August 1691, baptized 31 January 1696/7,[1] the son of Thomas and Hannah (Chipman) Huckins. James died intestate before 17 July 1714, the date his brother, John, was appointed administrator of his father's estate.[2]

No marriage record has been found for James Huckins. He died before his father, Thomas Huckins, who was his legal heir. Since his father had not administered on James's estate before his death, the Court of Probate decreed, on 26 September 1716, that whereas James Huckins, "late or sometime since of the Town of Barnstable, . . . single man," died intestate, "in the lifetime of his father . . . his rightful heir, yet he the sd Thomas Huckins also deceased before any settlement was made of the estate of sd James, his son," the court ordered that James Huckins's estate was to be divided among the heirs named as follows: "To Sarah Huckins, widow relict of sd Thomas Huckins, deceased £8-11-5; to John Huckins, eldest son of Thomas Huckins, £5-14-2; and to each of the rest of the four children of sd Thomas Huckins, deceased - both sons and daughters, £2-17-1." John Huckins, administrator, was ordered to pay the amounts in proportion to each one out of the estate.[3]

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 6:139; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 5a [FHL #22364]. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:326 (James Huckins) [FHL #904598]. 3. Ibid.

48. **Samuel Huckins**[4] (*Hannah Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 19 August 1693, and baptized 31 January 1696/7,[1] the son of Thomas and Hannah (Chipman) Huckins. Samuel died between 22 August 1718, the date he made his will, and 20 October 1718, the date his will was probated.[2]

Samuel Huckins was called "singleman" in his will, showing that he was not married.[3] In the settlement of his father's intestate estate, Samuel and his brother, Thomas, shared equally in all of their father's property after their older brother, John, had received his double share. This included the Neck Farm with the dwelling house, barn and outhouses on it, and twenty-nine shares of the 64th woodlot in Barnstable.[4]

Samuel Huckins of Barnstable, singleman, made his will 22 August 1718, probated 20 October 1718. Samuel gave his brother, Thomas, all of his land at the Neck "where he liveth," and all of his marsh lying north of his brother, John's land, all of which was in part ownership with his brother, Thomas. In return, Thomas was to "pay and satisfy what I owe to my sister, Hope Hamblin, "administratrix to her late husband's estate." Samuel gave his brother, John, his wood lots and cattle in Barnstable and his part of the two last divisions of the last common land in Barnstable. He gave his sisters, Hope Hamblin and Hannah Huckins all of his interest in the land laid out in the second division of the abovementioned Common Land "which was my father's lying at Plain Hill Neck." He named his loving friend, John Lewis, as executor. The witnesses were Daniel Parker, Richard Childs and Thankful Childs. In a codicil dated 23 August 1718, Samuel gave his brother John, all of his share in their [step-]mother's dower. On 20 October 1718 Mr. John Lewis was accepted as the executor of Samuel's estate.[5]

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 6:139; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 5a [FHL #22364]. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:509-11 (Samuel Huckins) [FHL #904598]. 3. Ibid. 4. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:159, 161-64 (Thomas Huckins) [FHL #904598]. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:509-11 (Samuel Huckins) [FHL #904598].

49. **Thomas Chipman**[4] (*Samuel Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 17 November 1687,[1] the son of Samuel and Sarah (Cobb) Chipman. Thomas died in Salisbury, Conn., 6 August 1752, in his 65th year, and was buried in Lime Rock Cemetery.[2]

Thomas Chipman married in Stonington, Conn., 26 April 1711 **Abigail Lothrop**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 23 April 1689,[4] the daughter of John and Mary (Cole) Lothrop. Abigail died after 8 April 1754, the date she was accepted as a joint executrix of her husband's will.[5]

Thomas's father, Samuel Chipman of Barnstable, in his will dated 31 August 1722, probated 18 July 1723, gave Thomas £23-3sh, which, with what he had already received, brought his share to £60.[6] Thomas's mother, Sarah Chipman, in her will dated 27 November 1733, gave Thomas the staff and spectacles "with silver bows" which were his father's. She gave Thomas's daughter, Sarah, one of her gold rings. In addition, Thomas was given one-seventh of her remaining estate with the deduction of £6, the value of a brass kettle already delivered to him.[7]

Thomas and Abigail lived in Stonington, Conn., for several years and their first two children were recorded there. They moved to Groton, Conn., before 17 March 1715, the date Thomas was given permission to open a tavern. He was an early member of the church in Groton and was chosen as lister and rate maker 20 December 1716.[8]

Joseph Chipman, a younger brother of Thomas, joined Thomas in Groton about 1717 and met and married his wife, Anna Cunningham, there. On 15

March 1719/20, Thomas was a witness when Joseph, called "of Groton," purchased land in Haddam, Conn.[9]

On 23 March 1743 Martain Hoffman of Dutchess Co., N.Y., sold Thomas Chipman of Groton a 50 acre grant and one-quarter of a limestone forge in Salisbury, Conn., for £480. Witnesses were Nathaniel Buel and Thomas Newcomb. Three days later, 26 March 1743, Thomas bought a house, mill and lands in Salisbury from Nathaniel Buell and his wife, Deborah, for £210. Witnesses were Martain Hoffman and Cyrenius Newcomb.[10]

Thomas and his family were still living in Groton in 1744 for, in a transaction which took place in New London, Conn., 25 February 1743/4, recorded 15 March 1743/4, Thomas Chipman of Groton bought from Humphrey Avery of Groton, for £75, four parcels of land in Salisbury. One contained 218 acres, the second 100 acres, and the third, 37½ acres. Witnesses were Peter Crary, Junr[?] and John Ledyard, New London, Conn.[11]

Soon after this purchase, the Chipmans moved to Salisbury where Thomas owned an iron forge and sawmill. He was a founder of the Salisbury church in 1744 and served as a selectman, treasurer and judge.[12] Thomas Chipman was listed on the tax rolls of 1746 with a taxable estate of £146-15-0.[13]

In two separate deeds dated 9 May 1746 and recorded the same day, Thomas Chipman of Salisbury sold to two of his "loving sons," Thomas Chipman, Jr., and John Chipman, for £300 each, two tracts of land in Salisbury. Son Thomas, Jr., received 70 acres, "being the farm where I now live near the iron works plus 1/4 of the iron works with the sawmill and gristmill. Witnesses were Thomas Starr and Thomas Austin.[14] Son John Chipman received 170 acres "abutting on land I bought from Humphrey Avery. Witnesses were Samuel Beebe and Thomas Starr.[15]

On 14 January 1748/9, in a deed recorded 7 March 1749, Thomas Chipman of Salisbury, yeoman, bought for £600 from Martin Hoffman of Dutchess Co., New York, merchant, a 100 acre lot in the 3rd division near the iron works, adjacent to Fitch and Roger Newton and Lamb [*sic*].[16]

In his will dated 31 July 1752, recorded 19 April 1754, Thomas Chipman of Salisbury gave his loving wife, Abigail, one-third of all of his real and moveable estate during her natural life, to be at her own disposal. His son Thomas, received all of his father's husbandry utensils and implements and all of his stock, in addition to his part of a bond for £600 "under the hands and seals of my sons, Thomas and John," on condition that Thomas pay his mother "one-third part of his part, peaceably and quietly." Thomas also was given the lot of land which his father had bought from Major Hoffman, his cane and his spectacles with silver bows, and his wearing apparel excepting his hat, "I having given him the greatest part of his portion already." He gave his son, John, "all of the creatures he received from me when he went to live at the house where he now dwells, "he paying my son, Samuel Chipman, £60 old tenor," and also paying "to my son, Jonathan Chipman, one pair of two year old and vantage steers. Son John was also given "his part of the abovementioned bond, he paying to his mother" one-third part of his part. His

father added, "the rest of his full portion he hath had in lands already." He also gave John's wife his still. He gave his daughter, Sarah Bird, one silver cup, one pair of hand irons and £10 old tenor, "having given her the most of her portion before." He gave son Samuel Chipman one featherbed after his mother's decease, with a coverlet and a pair of sheets, and one silver spoon marked "S C." He gave son Amos Chipman 20 acres of land in Salisbury at the north end of 88 acres "laid out to Thomas Lamb," to be measured to him by Capt. Samuel Beebe and Benjamin White. Amos also received his father's beaver hat and saddle, one featherbed and coverlet and one silver spoon upon his mother's decease, as well as his old musket. Son Jonathan Chipman received the remaining part of the 88 acres tract, one featherbed after his mother's decease, and one little gun. Thomas named his wife, Abigail, and son, Thomas, as joint executors. Witnesses were Hezekiah Camp, Thomas Austin and Samuel Moore.[17]

Children (**Chipman**), first two born in Stonington, Conn., rest born in Groton, Conn., listed in the order in which they were bequeathed their shares in their father's will:[18]

+211 i. **Thomas**[5], born in Stonington, 4 June 1712; first son bequeathed a share in his father's will; joint executor of his father's will; deeded property in Salisbury, 9 May 1746.

ii. **Abigail**, born in Stonington, 9 December 1714/5; died there 27 January 1714/5.

+212 iii. **John**, born in Groton, 27 June 1716; date of birth confirmed by his age at death; second son bequeathed a share in his father's will; deeded property in Salisbury, 9 May 1746.

iv. Son, unnamed, born 10 August 1717, died 25 August 1717.

+213 v. **Sarah**, born in Groton, 7 July 1718; given a silver spoon by her father's mother, Sarah (Cobb) Chipman, in her will; called "Sarah Bird" in her father's will.

+214 vi. **Samuel**, born 22 March 1721; third son and fourth child; bequeathed a share in his father's will.

vii. **Barnabas**, born 4 February 1723; died 6 March 1723.

viii. **Seth**, born 12 July 1724; died 29 July 1724.

+215 ix. **Amos**, born about 1727; fourth son and fifth child; bequeathed a share in his father's will.

+216 x. **Jonathan**, born 24 October 1729; fifth son and sixth child; bequeathed a share in his father's will.

NOTE: No proof was found for a daughter named Abigail, supposed to have been born 27 June 1716 and married in Harwinton 11 December 1755 Isaac Johnson [Harwinton VR LR1:33]. No daughter named Abigail was mentioned in her father's will. [Litchfield Prob. Dist. #1432 (Thomas Chipman). It was son John Chipman who was born in Groton, 27 June 1716 (not "about 1726," as stated by John Hale Chipman, in *A Chipman Genealogy*, 12-13) because Salisbury records show that he died in Salisbury, 3 September 1754, "*in his*

38th year" and was buried in Lime Rock Cemetery, near his father, Thomas Chipman, Esq. [Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Vital Records 1730-1800, Gravestone Inscriptions* 1:11, 83.] In addition, when Thomas Chipman of Salisbury made his will dated 31 July 1742, probated 19 April 1754, he made specific bequests to his surviving children in the order of their birth: Thomas first, John second, daughter Sarah Bird third, Samuel fourth, Amos fifth, and Jonathan last. [Litchfield Prob. Dist. #1432 (Thomas Chipman)]. This researcher, Elizabeth Pearson White, believes that an error was made when the birth records for this family were transcribed, in which the name of the second child, Abigail, who died young, was repeated again for the third child, when it should have read "John." Son John Chipman was given land by his father, Thomas Chipman, 9 May 1746, the same day that his brother, Thomas, born in 1712 was also given land, indicating that they were not far apart in age. [Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers* 2:42]. With a birth year of "about 1726," John would have been only seventeen years of age in 1743 when he married his cousin, Sarah Chipman, who would have been four years older than he - possible but not probable, considering the other evidence. If the 1726 date were correct, John would have been only 28 years of age at his death in 1754, leaving a wife and six children.

Since there is no proof that Thomas and Abigail (Lothrop) Chipman actually had a second daughter named Abigail who survived to adulthood, and since two Salisbury records state that John Chipman died "in his 38th year," the only reasonable conclusion is that John was the child born 27 June 1716.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 4:121. 2. Salisbury VR 1:226; Donna Valley Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Vital Records 1730-1800, Gravestone Inscr.*, 1:83. 3. Stonington VR 1:26; Wheeler, *History of the First Congregational Church, Stonington, Conn.*, 215. 4. *MD* 6:238. 5. Litchfield Prob. Dist. #1432 (Thomas Chipman). 6. *MD* 16:65-66: Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:125, 126 (Samuel Chipman). 7. *MD* 16:67-68: Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:433 (Sarah Chipman). 8. John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Gen*, (Norwell, Mass. 1970), 12-13. 9. Middlesex Co. Deeds 2:217 [FHL #4464]. 10. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Recs., Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers* 2:30. 11. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Recs., Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers* 2:36. 12. Royal R. Hinman, *Early Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut* (Hartford 1852), 576. 13. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Recs., Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers* 2:122. 14. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn. Recs., Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers* 2:42 [Salisbury Deeds 2:40]. 15. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Recs., Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers* 2:42 [Salisbury Deeds 2:39]. 16. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Recs., Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers* 2:57 [Salisbury Deeds 3:1]. 17. Litchfield Prob. Dist. #1432 (Thomas Chipman). 18. Thomas, John, Sarah, Samuel, Amos and Jonathan mentioned in father's will; Stonington VR 1:26 (Thomas and Abigail-[her birth and death]); unnamed son, born 10 August 1717, died five days later, mentioned only in John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 13.

50. **Samuel Chipman**[4] (*Samuel Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 6 August 1689, and baptized in the West Barnstable Church, 30 August 1691,[1] the son of Samuel and Sarah (Cobb) Chipman. Samuel died in Barnstable, 7 March 1753, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[2]

Samuel Chipman married in Barnstable, 8 December 1715, as his first wife, **Abiah Hinckley**,[3] who was born in Barnstable, 24 May 1696, and baptized 28 March 1697, in the West Barnstable Church,[4] the daughter of John and Thankful (Trott) Hinckley. Abiah died in her 40th year in Barnstable, 15 July 1736 and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[5]

Samuel Chipman married second, in Boston, Mass., 31 May 1739, widow **Mary Green**,[6] who has not been identified further. Samuel had one son by Mary Green, named Joseph, who died in infancy.[7] Mary died after 30 October 1751, the date her husband mentioned her in his will.[8]

Samuel's father, Samuel Chipman of Barnstable, bequeathed his land in Barnstable to Samuel and his brother, Jacob, to be divided evenly between them after their mother's death. Samuel and Jacob were named as executors of their father's estate.[9] Samuel's mother, Sarah (Cobb) Chipman of Barnstable, widow and seamstress, gave her son Samuel 5 shillings in bills of credit.[10]

Abiah's mother, Thankful (Trott) Hinckley, married second, Jonathan Crocker. In her will dated 3 August 1748, probated 18 March 1748/9, Thankful Crocker of Barnstable, widow, mentioned the heirs of her daughter, Abiah Chipman, deceased, and gave them all of her sheep, giving one in particular to her granddaughter, Mary Chipman, who also was given one-sixth of her wearing apparel. Her granddaughter, Hannah Chipman, received one bible, one silver tong and one-sixth of her wearing apparel. Grandson Nathaniel received "half a neat beast." Abiah's children were also to receive one-fourth of all of her mother's estate not previously mentioned.[11]

The younger Samuel Chipman was a carpenter, like his father, Samuel Chipman, [Sr.]. As a successful business man, he wore clothes with buttons made out of coins.[12]

Deacon Samuel Chipman of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 30 October 1751, proved 4 May 1753, gave his loving [second] wife, Mary, in lieu of her dower, the use of the great room in his dwelling house, the use of his orchard and garden, his best cow, six sheep and a colt, "to be kept summer and winter" by his son, Timothy Chipman, while Mary remained at his house, in addition to four cord of oak wood, beef and pork, Indian corn and English corn, and ten pounds of "swingled flax" every year. He also gave Mary his best bed and furniture, his low chest of drawers, and all of the goods and utensils she brought with her at their marriage. Timothy was also to carry her to public worship when she desired. Samuel gave his daughter, Hannah Chipman, £13-6-8 lawful money, his second bed and furniture, his high chest of drawers, a small iron pot, and the privilege of living in his best chamber while single. He gave his son, Samuel Chipman, all of his wearing apparel and £13-6-8. Son Ebenezer Chipman received one silver spoon and £13-6-8. Son John Chipman received one silver spoon and £13-6-8. Son Nathaniel Chipman was given his third bed and furniture and £13-6-8. He bequeathed to his daughter, Mary Jenkins, his low chest of drawers "after her mother's use," and £13-6-8. Son Timothy Chipman was given all of his father's real estate and bills due him, out of which Timothy was to pay all of his father's debts and legacies. The remaining indoor personal estate not bequeathed in his will, was to be divided

equally among all of his six children exclusive of Timothy. Timothy was named as sole executor. Witnesses were Jabez Howland, John Otis, Esq., and David Crocker. The appraisers were David Crocker, Esq., Mr. Samuel Jenkins and Mr. Matthias Smith.[13]

Children (**Chipman**), born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized in Barnstable West Parish Church:[14]
By his first wife, Abiah Hinckley:

i. Son, born 10 August 1717, died 25 August 1717.
ii. **Hannah**[5], born 1 July 1719, bapt. 2 August 1719; living in Barnstable in 1751 when she was mentioned in her father's will; died unmarried after 1781 when her brother-in-law, Samuel Jenkins, invited her to live with his family in Gorham, Me.[15]
+217 iii. **Samuel**, born 21 November 1721; bapt. 25 February 1721/2.
+218 iv. **Timothy**, born 30 April 1723; bapt. in May 1723.
+219 v. **Ebenezer**, born 9 September 1726.
+220 vi. **John**, born 30 June 1728, bapt. 4 August 1728.
+221 vii. **Mary**, born 2 May 1731, bapt. 9 May 1731.
+222 viii. **Nathaniel**, born 31 January 1732/3.

By his second wife, Mary (--) Greene:

ix. **Joseph**, born 26 May 1740, bapt. 1 June 1740; died 4 July 1740.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 4:121. 2. Bunnell, *Barnstable Cem. Inscr.*, 81. 3. *MD* 34:153. 4. *MD* 6:98. 5. *MD* 32:15; Bunnell, *Barnstable Cem. Inscr.*, 80. 6. *Boston Marriages, 1700-1899*, 210. 7. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:162. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:28-31 (Samuel Chipman) [FHL #904602]. 9. *MD* 16:65-67: Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:125-26 (Samuel Chipman). 10. *MD* 16:67-68: Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:433-34, 436 (Sarah Chipman) [FHL #904600]. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:469 (Thankful Crocker) [FHL #904601]. 12. John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 13. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:28-31 (Samuel Chipman) [#904602]. 14. *MD* 32:153; Barnstable West Par. Ch. Recs., 19a (Hannah), 20a (Samuel and Timothy), 22a (Ebenezer), 23a (John and Mary), 25a (Nathaniel), 28a (Joseph) [FHL #22364]. 15. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:99-100.

51. **John Chipman**[4] (*Samuel Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 16 February 1691 and baptized in the West Barnstable Church, 30 August 1691,[1] the son of Samuel and Sarah (Cobb) Chipman. The Reverend John Chipman died in Beverly, Essex Co., Mass., 29 March 1775, and was buried in the Ancient North Beverly Cemetery next to his two wives.[2]

Rev. John Chipman married first in Beverly 12 February 1718/9 **Rebekah Hale**,[3] who was born in Beverly 19 November 1701,[4] the daughter of Dr. Robert and Elizabeth (Clark) Hale. Rebekah died in Beverly 4 July 1751, aged 49 years, 7 months, 15 days, one month after the birth of her fifteenth child, and was buried in the North Beverly Cemetery.[5]

John Chipman married second in Roxbury, Suffolk Co., Mass., 19 November 1751 (intentions Salem, Mass., 3 November 1751) **"Mrs" Hannah Warren**,[6] who was born in Roxbury, 31 March 1707,[7] the daughter of Joseph and Deborah (Williams) Warren. Hannah was the sister of John Chipman's son-in-law, Rev. John Warren, husband of his daughter, Elizabeth. Hannah died in Beverly, 24 June 1769, at 61 years of age, and was buried in the North Beverly Cemetery.[8]

John Chipman's father, Samuel Chipman of Barnstable, in his will dated 31 August 1722, probated 18 July 1723, called him "son," and gave him £10. John's mother, Widow Sarah Cobb of Barnstable, seamstress, after making several bequests which included her sons Samuel and Jacob Chipman, divided the remainder of her estate into seven parts which were assigned to sons Thomas, John, Seth and Barnabas, daughter Hannah, the children of deceased son Joseph, and the children of deceased daughter, Abigail Jackson.[9]

John Chipman graduated from Harvard College, Class of 1711, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and received his Master of Arts degree in 1714. He was ordained 28 December 1715 and became the first pastor of the Second Parish Church in North Beverly, also called Royalside Precinct, which he served for more than fifty-nine years, until his death in 1775.[10]

Rev. John Chipman's will, dated 4 July 1769, with a codicil of 20 January 1774, was probated 4 April 1775. In it, John Chipman of Beverly, Clerk, gave three of his daughters, Mary, Hannah and Abigail, all of the household furniture which his second wife, Hannah, had brought to their marriage, and all that Hannah had inherited from her brother, to be equally divided between them. Each daughter was given a feather bed, bolster and pillows, "the same being of their own manufacturing." John Chipman mentioned a bond due his late wife, Hannah, from Mr. Joseph Warren of Roxbury, and a note due for £13-6-8 against Mr. Joshua Dodge, which was to be divided between two of his sons, with £4 to son Joseph Chipman and the balance, £9-6-8 to son Benjamin Chipman. He gave his grandson, Mr. John Warren, a silver tankard with John Warren marked on the bottom, he paying his sisters, Deborah Leech and Rebecca Ober, £2-13-4 each. He gave his grandson, Ward Chipman, the son of his son, John, deceased, his Hebrew and Greek Bible and all of his other books "which are not in the English tongue," as well as several books on religious subjects. The remainder of his books were to be divided among his other children, "my fatherless and motherless grandchildren taking the part that would have belonged to their deceased parent, if living." The children who were still living under his roof were to continue to receive food drink and firewood. His negro woman, Mareah, was to live with "such of my children as she shall choose." The remainder of his estate was to be divided into eleven equal parts, with eight of his children, Henry, Joseph, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, Hannah and Abigail each receiving one part. One of the remaining three one-eleventh parts was to be distributed to the six children of his son, John, deceased, another part to the seven children of his son, Samuel, deceased, and the last part to the eight children of his daughter, Rebecca, deceased. The value of anything that each child had already received from him,

was to be deducted from his share. He also mentioned lands he owned in Gilmantown, New Hampshire and Raymond, "County of Cumberland" (Maine). He named his son, Joseph Chipman and his friend, Benjamin Jones, Esq., as joint executors. Witnesses were Joshua Dodge, 2d, Joshua Cleaves and Elisha Dodge. In the codicil, John Chipman said that the note against Joshua Dodge had been paid off and was in the hands of son, Joseph Chipman, the executor. Out of it, son Joseph was to pay son Benjamin £9-6-8, "being his share as mentioned in my will." He also gave his two daughters, Mary and Abigail, "all of the clothes [cloth] manufactured in my house," and his grandson, Ward Chipman, was given some books which had been loaned to his father, John Chipman, deceased. Witnesses were Joshua Dodge, Joshua Cleaves and Noah Cressy. An inventory of the extensive estate was taken 24 November 1775 by Joseph Batchelder, Henry Herrick and Joshua Dodge, and was sworn to at Ipswich 5 December 1775, by Mr. Joseph Chipman, executor. His accounts were exhibited and allowed 8 April 1777.[11]

Children (**Chipman**), born in Beverly, Mass., all by his first wife:[12]

+223 i. **Elizabeth**[5], born 21 December 1719.
ii. **Sarah**, born 20 November 1721, died 10 December 1721.[13]
+224 iii. **John**, born 22 October 1722.
+225 iv. **Sarah**, born 16 November 1724.
+226 v. **Samuel**, born 11 December 1726.
+227 vi. **Rebekah**, born 28 July 1728.
vii. **Robert**, born 30 July 1730, died 30 October 1736, "abt. 6 yrs."[14]
+228 viii. **Henry**, born 23 June 1732.
ix. **Biley**, born 24 April 1734, died in Boston, Mass., 10 May 1752, aged 18 yrs., 12 days.[15]
x. **Robert Hale**, born 17 March 1736, died 30 October 1736.[16]
+229 xi. **Joseph**, born 26 October 1738.
+230 xii. **Mary**, born 15 January 1740.
+231 xiii. **Hannah**, born 20 December 1742.
+232 xiv. **Abigail**, born 11 January 1744.
+233 xv. **Benjamin**, born 8 June 1751.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 4:121; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs. 2a [FHL #22364]. 2. *MD* 29:145-53 (gravestone); Clifford K. Shipton, *Sibley's Harvard Graduates* 7:615-17. 3. *Beverly VR* 2:58, 145. 4. *Beverly VR* 1:161. 5. *MD* 29:145-53; *Beverly VR* 2:397. 6. *Beverly VR* 2:58; *Roxbury VR* 411. 7. *Roxbury VR*, 352. 8. *Beverly VR* 2:397. 9. *MD* 16:65-68: Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:125, 126 (Samuel Chipman), 6:433-34, 436 (Sarah Chipman). 10. *MD* 29:145-53; Harold Field Worthley, *Proceedings of the Unitarian Historical Society, Inventory of the Records of the Particular (Congregational) Churches of Massachusetts, 1620-1805* (Cambridge 1970) 16:1&2, 43. 11. *MD* 29:145-53: Essex Co. Prob. #5314, 351:221, 538-39; 352:348 (John Chipman). 12. *Beverly VR* 1:70-71. 13. *Beverly VR* 2:397. 14. *Beverly VR* 2:397. 15. *Beverly VR* 2:397. 16. *MD* 29:148.

52. **Abigail Chipman**[4] (*Samuel Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 15 September 1692, the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Cobb) Chipman, a twin with a sister, Mercy, who died in infancy. Abigail was baptized in the West Barnstable Church, 30 October 1692, with the name, "Mercy, daughter of Samuel and Sarah,"[1] Abigail died in Barnstable 11 September 1719, in her 26th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery, called "wife of Nathaniel Jackson."[2]

Abigail Chipman married in Barnstable, as his first wife, 10 March 1713 **Nathaniel Jackson, Jr.**, who was born in Plymouth, Mass., about 1688,[4] the son of Nathaniel and Ruth (Jenny) Jackson. Nathaniel Jackson married second, in Plymouth or Pembroke, 25 April 1720 (intentions 16 April 1720) Rebecca Powin/Rouin/Newen,[5] by whom he had six daughters, Lydia, Abigail, Hannah, Rebecca, Elizabeth and Mary,[6] none of whom were descendants of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland of the *Mayflower*. Nathaniel Jackson died in Plymouth after 16 July 1744, the date he signed his will and before 17 December 1746, the date his will was probated.[7]

Abigail died before her father. In his will dated 31 August 1722, probated 18 June 1723, Samuel Chipman of Barnstable bequeathed to his two grandsons, Elamuel [*sic*] and Nathaniel Jackson, sons of his deceased daughter, Abigail, £6 each, to be paid by their uncles, Samuel and Jacob Chipman, when the children reached adulthood. Samuel Chipman said that he had given his daughter, their mother, much of her portion during her lifetime.[8] Abigail's mother, Widow Sarah Chipman, in her will dated 27 November 1733, probated 8 April 1743, made several specific bequests and then divided the remainder of her estate into seven parts, one part of which was assigned to the children of her deceased daughter, Abigail Jackson.[9]

After Abigail's death, Nathaniel Jackson moved to Plymouth where he married Rebecca Powin and had six daughters by her. He apparently was not a successful businessman. On 11 January 1743, Nathaniel Jackson, Jr., with his wife and two married daughters, Lydia Wood and Abigail Robbins, were warned to leave Plympton because Nathaniel had no visible means of support, did not own property there and could not claim citizenship there by right of birth.[10] The family may have been visiting Nathaniel's son, also named Nathaniel, who was called "of Plympton" when he married Patience Cole in 1734.[11]

A few months after Nathaniel was warned out of Plympton, his father, Nathaniel Jackson, Sr., of Plymouth, yeoman, died in Plymouth. In his will dated 29 April 1743, probated 14 July 1743, Nathaniel Jackson, Sr., called Nathaniel "eldest son" and gave Nathaniel all of the land with the appurtenances that he had bought from Isaac Doten, one-half of his pasture in Plymouth, one-half of his land in Halifax or Middleboro "near the Tomson's," half of his right in the grist mill and saw-mill there, three-eighths of his new schooner "whereof John Kempton is master," and his bed and the furniture belonging to it.[12]

Only three years later Nathaniel Jackson, [Jr.], also died. In his will dated 16 July 1746, probated 16 September 1746, he was called "of Plymouth." He gave his beloved [second)]wife, Rebecca, the use of his homestead being about

40 acres of land with a dwelling house, "except what is hereafter in this will granted to my son, Lemuel Jackson." Rebecca was also given his "household stuff," and the profit from his schooner during her natural life, if she remained his widow. She received the cattle and horse kine, and was allowed "the liberty and benefit of providing a Hand to make fish or go to sea with my son Lemuel if she see cause." Son Lemuel was bequeathed the use of part of the dwelling house, specified as the kitchen or leantoo and a little bedroom, with privilege in the great cellar and chamber. After the widow's decease or marriage, son Lemuel was to have the whole house and homestead. Lemuel was given one-eighth of the schooner and the right to buy the remainder of the schooner after all debts were paid. Out of his share, Lemuel was to pay his younger brother, Nathaniel Jackson, £100, and his six half-sisters, Lydia, Abigail, Hannah, Rebecca, Elizabeth and Mary, were to receive £20 each. The six daughters were to have all of the household stuff after their mother's decease. The remainder of his estate was to be divided among all of his children except Lemuel. Nathaniel appointed his wife, Rebecca, and his son, Lemuel, as joint executors of his will. Witnesses were Josiah Cotton, Thomas Jackson and Hannah Cotton. The inventory was taken 28 October 1746 by Thomas Holmes, Thomas Foster and Joseph Bartlett, Jr., and included apparel valued at £7-16-9 and armour at £3-2-6. The schooner, canoe and appurtenances were priced at £165-0-0, the pew in the meeting house in the 1st precinct of Plymouth, £15-0-0, and the homestead and buildings, £187-10-0. Lemuel Jackson presented the will for probate 17 December 1746.[13]

On 25 October 1748, Rebekah Jackson, widow, and [her step-son] Lemuel Jackson, shoreman, both of Plymouth, for love and affection and £50 paid by "Nathaniel Jackson (son-in-law [step-son] to the s^{d} Rebekah and brother to the s^{d} Lemuel) of Plymouth, Gentleman," deeded to Nathaniel a house lot in Plymouth near the dwelling house of Lemuel and Rebekah, "the s^{d} Nathaniel's dwelling house standing upon the said granted premises, which he is now building." Witnesses were Elisha Cobb and Josiah Cotton. Widow Rebekah Jackson and Nathaniel's brother, Lemuel Jackson, acknowledged this deed the same day.[14]

Children (**Jackson**), born in Plymouth, Mass.:[15]

+234 i. **Lemuel**[5], born 12 September 1713.
+235 ii. **Nathaniel**, born 16 May 1716.

NOTE: The entry in Plymouth records for "Lydia born last day of October 1721" is for the first child of Nathaniel's second wife, Rebeckah Powin/Rouin/Newen. His first wife, Abigail Chipman, died in Barnstable, 11 September 1719.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 4:121; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 3a. 2. *MQ* (Nov. 1979) 45:221; Bunnell, *Barnstable Cemetery Inscript.*, 243. 3. *MD* 32:151. 4. Davis, *Gen. Reg. of Plymouth Fams.*, 160, 162. 5. *Plymouth VR*, 176; *Pembroke VR* 296. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. 1746, 10:310-13 (Nathaniel Jackson) [FHL #551535]; Davis, *Gen. Reg. of Plymouth Fams.*, 160. 7. Plymouth

Co. Prob. 1746, 10:310-13 (Nathaniel Jackson) [FHL #551535]. 8. *MD* 16:65-67: Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:125, 126 (Samuel Chipman). 9. *MD* 16:67-68: Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:433-34, 436 (Sarah Chipman). 10. Konig, *Plymouth Court Records, 1686-1859* 2:228. 11. *Plympton VR*, 293. 12. Plymouth Co. Prob. 9:110-12 (Nathaniel Jackson, [Sr.]) [FHL #551533]. 13. Plymouth Co. Prob. 10:310-13 (Nathaniel Jackson, [Jr.]) [FHL #551535]. 14. Plymouth Co. Deeds 39:219 [FHL #558827]. 15. *MD* 12:87; *Plymouth VR*, 53. The third child, Lydia Jackson, "born last day of October 1721," was the first daughter of Nathaniel Jackson's second wife, born two years after Nathaniel's first wife, Abigail Chipman, had died.

53. **Joseph Chipman**[4] (*Samuel Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 10 January 1693/4, and baptized in the West Barnstable Church, 4 March 1693/4,[1] the son of Samuel and Sarah (Cobb) Chipman. Joseph died in Haddam, Middlesex Co., Conn., 17 January 1733.[2]

Joseph Chipman married probably in Groton, Conn., about 1716, **Anna Cunningham**,[3] who was probably born in Groton about 1698,[4] the daughter of Andrew Cunningham. Anna probably died in Haddam after 6 December 1737, the date their eldest son, Silvanus Chipman, chose his mother, Anna Chipman, as his guardian,[5] and before 16 April 1741, the date Silvanus sold land in Haddam which had belonged to his father, Joseph Chipman of Haddam, deceased, and his mother did not relinquish her dower rights.[6]

Joseph's father, Samuel Chipman of Barnstable, in his will dated 31 August 1722, probated 18 July 1723, gave Joseph £10 which, with what he had already received, brought his share to £40.[7] When his mother, Widow Sarah Chipman of Barnstable, made her will, 27 November 1733, probated 8 April 1743, she gave the children of her deceased son, Joseph, a one-seventh part of the balance of her estate which remained after specific bequests had been paid, but she did not name the children or the place where they lived. Widow Sarah Chipman also said that the £25 which she gave Joseph during his lifetime was to be deducted from his children's share.[8]

Joseph Chipman joined his brother, Thomas, in Groton, Conn., about 1716, when he was about 22 years of age. His eldest child, Silvanus, was probably born there.[9] Joseph was called "of Groton," 15 March 1719/20, the date he paid Joseph Smith of Haddam £23-10sh for 60 acres of land, more or less, lying in Haddam near Flag Swamp. Witnesses were James Wells and Joseph's brother, Thomas Chipman. Joseph Smith acknowledged the deed 15 March 1719/20, and it was recorded the same day.[10]

Joseph's wife, Anna, was called "Anna Chipman" by her father, Andrew Cunningham of Groton, husbandman, in his will dated 9 September 1726, recorded at New London, 28 December 1726. Andrew Cunningham's wife was not mentioned and must have died earlier. Andrew divided his land between his two sons, Samuel and John, and gave each of his daughters £40 worth of his personal estate, naming them as Elizabeth Cone, Mary Cunningham, Anna Chipman and Jane Cunningham. Witnesses were James Morgan, Thomas Dunbar and Dudley Woodbridge.[11]

By 8 November 1720, Joseph Chipman was called "of Haddam" when he bought 31½ acres of land abutting on Benjamin Smith's land, from Nathaniel

Bailey of Haddam, for £16. Witnesses were Joseph Arnold and Nathaniel Tyler. Nathaniel Bailey acknowledged his signature and the deed was recorded the same day.[12]

On 24 November 1725, Joseph Chipman deeded to William Porter of Haddam two tracts of land totaling 77 acres. The first tract was described as the 4th Division lot on the right of Joseph Stannard, "where I now inhabit with my family," containing 60 acres. The second tract contained about 15 acres and 3 rods lying at Baily's Swamp, "being half of the 2nd Division lot laid out upon the right of John Baily, dec^{d}," which Joseph bought from Nathaniel Baily, 8 November 1720. Joseph also sold William Porter two acres of land given to him by the proprietors of Haddam, 24 January 1722, "whereon my dwelling house now standeth." Witnesses were Hez. Brainerd and Hezekiah Brainerd, Junr. In exchange, on 29 November 1725, William Porter deeded to Joseph Chipman his own dwelling house and homestead containing about 20 acres, "nearly all within fence," and 12 acres called "Porter's Farm," together with the house, barn, orchard, fruit trees and fences. Both Hezekiah Brainerds witnessed this deed also. William Porter acknowledged his signature 29 November 1725 and the deed was recorded the same day.[13]

A few days later, 8 December 1725, Joseph Chipman registered his ear mark for his cattle, described as "a half cross on the under side of the left ear."[14]

Joseph Chipman died intestate. On 4 September 1733 his widow, Anna Chipman, was appointed as the administratrix of his estate. On the same day, Anna was named as the guardian of her minor children, Elizabeth, 11 years of age, Abigail, 9 years, Joseph, 5 years and Annah, 1 year of age. On 2 October 1733, widow Anna Chipman posted her bond for £200-00-00 as administratrix, with Samuel Bailey as her bondsman. Anna was told to present an inventory of her husband's estate before 1 November 1734. The inventory was taken 17 January 1733[/34] by Nathaniel Spencer, John Bailey, Jr., and Eleazer Arnold. It amounted to £351-15-06 and included a house and homestead valued at £150-00-00, 22 acres of land, one yoke of oxen, one cow, 13 sheep, 3 swine, axes, chains, shoemaker's tools, taylor's shears, a cane, a gun, plow irons, two bibles, clothes and furniture.[15] On 6 December 1737, Anne Shipman [*sic*] was chosen by her son, Silvanus, as his guardian. His age was given here as 9½ years, a typographical error for 19½ years, as is proven by the fact that Silvanus was married about 1739 and had a son, Paul, born in Durham, Conn., 16 January 1740[/41].[16]

Added proof that Silvanus was Joseph and Anna Chipman's eldest son was found in a deed dated 16 April 1741, in which Silvanus Chipman of Durham, sold for £230 to Richard Bondfoey [*sic*] of Haddam, about 20 acres of land in Haddam lying on the west side of the Great River and between the two south branches of the Higanum River, "it being the homestead of my honored father's, Joseph Chipman, deceased." The dwelling was located east of the dwelling house of Ensign John Baily, and included a house, barns, fences and fruit trees. Witnesses were Hez. Brainerd and Elijah Brainerd. Silvanus Chipman acknowledged the deed the same day. His widowed mother, Anna Chipman, did not relinquish her dower rights, indicating that she had died

previously. Also on the same date, Silvanus Chipman sold 20 acres of land he had inherited from his father to Elijah Brainerd for £150.[17]

Children (**Chipman**), mentioned but not named by their grandmother, Sarah Cobb, in her will; first probably born in Groton, Conn., remainder in Haddam, Conn.:[18]

+236 i. **Silvanus**[5], born about 1718.
+237 ii. **Elizabeth**, born about 1722; eleven years of age in 1733 when her mother was appointed as her guardian.
+238 iii. **Abigail**, born about 1724; nine years of age in 1733 when her mother was appointed as her guardian.
+239 iv. **Joseph**, born about 1728; five years of age when his mother was appointed as his guardian.
+240 v. **Anna**, born about 1731; one year of age when her mother was appointed as her guardian in 1733.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 4:121; West Barnstable Ch. Recs., 3a [FHL #22364]. 2. Charles W. Manwaring, *A Digest of Early Connecticut Probate Records* (Hartford 1906) 3:24: Hartford District Prob. Recs. 11:306 (Joseph Chipman). 3. Hartford Co. Prob. #1197 (Joseph Chipman) [FHL #1020566]. 4. New London Prob. Dist. Vol. C:179-80 (Andrew Cunningham), contributed by Harold M. Walden, Georgetown, TX 78626. 5. Manwaring, *Digest of Early Conn. Prob. Recs.*3:24; 3:336: Court Record Page 17, in which the surname was mistakenly spelled *Shipman*, and Silvanus was said to have been "a minor, 9 ½ years of age, son of Joseph Shipman late of Haddam," instead of 19 ½ years of age. 6. Haddam Deeds 3:242-43, 245 [FHL #4465]; Manwaring, *Connecticut Prob. Recs.* 3:24: Hartford Dist. Prob. Recs. 11:306 (Joseph Chipman); Hartford Co. Prob. #1197 (Joseph Chipman) [FHL #1020566]. 7. *MD* 16:65-67: Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:125, 126 (Samuel Chipman). 8. *MD* 16:67-68: Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:433-34, 436 (Sarah Chipman). 9. Haddam Deeds 3:242-43 [FHL #4465]. 10. Middlesex Deeds 2:217 [FHL #4464]. 11. New London Prob. Dist. C:179-80 (Andrew Cunningham). 12. Middlesex Deeds 2:223 [FHL #4464]. 13. Middlesex Deeds 2:171 [FHL #4464]. 14. Haddam VR LR2:5. 15. Hartford Co. Prob. #1197 (Joseph Chipman) [FHL #1020566]. 16. Durham VR TR:360. 17. Haddam Deeds 3:243-44, 245 [FHL #4465]. 18. Ibid.; Hartford Co. Prob. #1197 (Joseph Chipman) [FHL #1020566]; Manwaring, *Digest of Early Conn. Prob. Recs.* 3:24, 336: Hartford Dist. Prob. 11:306 (Joseph Chipman); 338 (Joseph Shipman, [*sic*]): Court Record Page 17, in which the surname was mistakenly spelled *Shipman*, and Silvanus was said to have been "a minor, 9 1-2 years of age, son of Joseph Shipman late of Haddam," instead of 19½ years of age.

54. **Jacob Chipman**[4] (*Samuel Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 30 August 1695, and baptized in the West Barnstable Church, 10 October 1695,[1] the son of Samuel and Sarah (Cobb) Chipman. Jacob Chipman died in the West Indies, 8 May 1741, on an expedition against the Spaniards.[2]

Jacob Chipman married first in Barnstable 25 October 1721 **Abigail Fuller**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 9 January 1695/6,[4] the daughter of Thomas[4] Fuller (*Samuel*[3], *Matthew*[2], *Edward*[1]) and his wife, Elizabeth Lothrop, by whom he

had two daughters. Abigail was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger, Edward Fuller. Abigail died in Barnstable 5 October 1724.[5]

Jacob Chipman married second in Barnstable (intentions 27 July 1725) **Bethiah Thomas**,[6] who was born in Middleboro, Mass., 27 March 1701,[7] the daughter of Jeremiah Thomas and his wife, Lydia[3] Howland (*John*[2], *John*[1]), by whom he had seven daughters and one son. Bethiah Thomas was also a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 2:100-2] Bethiah died after 2 November 1741, the date Jacob's will was probated.[8]

Jacob's father, Samuel Chipman of Barnstable, in his will dated 31 August 1722, probated 18 July 1723, gave Jacob and his brother, Samuel, all of his lands and meadows in Barnstable after his wife's death, provided they paid several bequests to other heirs. Jacob and his brother, Samuel, were named as joint executors of their father's estate.[9] Jacob's mother, Widow Sarah Chipman, in her will dated 27 November 1733, probated 8 April 1743, gave Jacob 5 shillings "in bills of credit." She gave Jacob's daughter, Sarah Chipman, her "great iron pot."[10]

Abigail Fuller, Jacob's first wife, was not yet married when her father, Thomas Fuller of Barnstable, made his will, dated 14 December 1716, probated 16 December 1718, in which he mentioned Abigail as one of his children.[11] Bethiah Thomas, Jacob Chipman's second wife, was called Bethiah Chipman by her father, Jeremiah Thomas of Middleboro, when he made his will in Middleboro, 29 September 1735, probated 11 February 1736, in which he gave Bethiah £5.[12]

After their marriage in Barnstable, Jacob and Bethiah moved to Plympton, in the area which became Halifax in 1734. On 7 January 1726/7, Jacob Chipman of Barnstable, husbandman, bought for £800 from John Holmes of Plympton, the farm with a dwelling house and outbuildings where John Holmes lived, comprising about 200 acres of upland, meadow and swampy land.[13] All of the children from Jacob's second marriage were born and recorded in Halifax although three of them were baptized in Plympton.

In his will dated 17 September 1740, probated 2 November 1741, Jacob Chipman of Halifax, husbandman, "being bound on an expedition against the Spaniards in the West indies," named his wife, Bethiah, and his brother, Seth Chipman of Kingston, as his co-executors. Jacob directed that what was coming to him from his first wife, Abigail, was to go to his two eldest daughters, Sary and Abigail, when they became eighteen. His wife, Bethiah, was to receive all of the income from the whole estate until son Jacob Chipman reached twenty years of age. Jacob gave £15 to each of his nine daughters, Sary, Abigail, Lucretia, Lydia, Bethiah, Priscilla, Hannah and Mary, the first two being his daughters by his first wife. He gave his eldest daughter, Sary Chipman, one feather bed with the furniture thereof. He gave his wife one-third of the rest of his moveable estate, and the other two-thirds was to go to his nine daughters, to be equally divided, as soon as his son, Jacob Chipman, arrived at the age of 21 years. Witnesses were Abiah Wadsworth, Samuel Palmer and Moses Basset. The inventory which was taken 10 November 1741 by Ignatius

Loring, Jonathan Freeman and Samuel Palmer of Halifax, and accepted 1 December 1741, amounted to £1477-7sh. His brother, Seth Chipman, joint executor, submitted an accounting of the personal estate totaling £341-0-6. Costs and expenses came to £506-19-5, with a balance due from the executor of £63-5-9. On 4 April 1748, son Jacob Chipman chose Robert Waterman of Halifax as his guardian.[14]

Children (**Chipman**):
By his first wife Abigail Fuller, born in Barnstable, Mass.:[15]

+241 i. **Sarah**[5], born 23 November 1722.
+242 ii. **Abigail**, (Elizabeth written first and crossed out), born 26 June 1724, bapt. as Abigail, 22 Sept. 1728 in Barnstable West Parish Church, called "of Jacob Chipman."[16]

By his second wife, Bethiah Thomas, born in Halifax, Mass., three baptized in Plympton, Mass.:[17]

+243 iii. **Lucretia**[5-5], born 3 October 1727.
+244 iv. **Lydia**, born 19 December 1728.
+245 v. **Anna**, born 31 March 1730.
+246 vi. **Bethiah**, born 19 March 1732.
+247 vii. **Jacob** [twin], born in May 1733, bapt. 3 June 1733.
+248 viii. **Priscilla** [twin], born in May 1733, bapt. 3 June 1733.
ix. **Hannah**, born 4 March 1735; mentioned in her father's will, 17 September 1740; no further record.
+249 x. **Mary** [twin], born 17 July 1738, bapt. 6 August 1738.
xi. Unnamed daughter [twin], born 17 July 1738, died 1 August 1738.

REFERENCES:
1. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 4a. 2. B.L. Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy* (1920), 20-21; John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy* (1970), 17-19, 31. 3. *MD* 32:148, 152; Barnstable VR 2:376 (original 312). 4. *MD* 4:226; MacGunnigle, *Mayflower Families* 4:55-56. 5. *MD* 32:148, 152; Barnstable VR 2:371 (original 307). 6. *MD* 34:116; Barnstable VR 2:431 (original 361). 7. *MD* 2:107; *Middleborough VR* 1:10. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:468-69; 11:77 (Jacob Chipman). 9. *MD* 16:65-67: Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:125, 125 (Samuel Chipman). 10. *MD* 16:67-68: Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:433-34, 436 (Sarah Chipman). 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:492-94 (Thomas Fuller). 12. Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:267 (Jeremiah Thomas). 13. Plymouth Co. Deeds 21:91. 14. Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:468-69, 470-71; 11:77, 256-59 (Jacob Chipman) [FHL #551531]. 15. *MD* 32:148, 152; Barnstable VR 2:376 (original 312). 16. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 23a. 17. *Halifax VR*, 41, 57, 60, 62; *Plympton VR*, 57.

55. **Seth Chipman**[4] (*Samuel Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 24 February 1697, and baptized in the West Barnstable Church, 4 April 1697,[1] the son of Samuel and Sarah (Cobb) Chipman. Seth Chipman probably died in Kingston, Plymouth Co., Mass., after 10 May 1764, the date his son, Seth Chipman was called "Jun[r]" in a deed,[2] and before 23 May

1766, the date an administrator was appointed for his son's intestate estate in which the son was no longer called "Jun[r]."[3]

Seth Chipman married in Plymouth, Mass., in the part which later became Kingston, 17 September 1721 (intentions 7 August 1721) **Priscilla Bradford**,[4] who was born in Plymouth, Mass., 10 March 1686,[5] the daughter of Major John[3] Bradford (*William*[2-1]) and his wife, Mercy[3] Warren (*Joseph*[2], *Richard*[1]). Priscilla probably died after 21 December 1736, the date her father's will was probated, in which she was called "Priscilla Chipman, wife of Seth."[6]

Seth Chipman's father, Samuel Chipman of Barnstable, in his will dated 31 August 1722, probated 18 July 1723, gave Seth £31, which with what he had received previously, brought his share of his father's estate to £40. Seth's mother, Widow Sarah Chipman, in her will dated 27 November 1733, probated 8 April 1743, gave Seth a one-seventh part of her estate.[7]

Seth's father-in-law, Maj. John Bradford of Kingston, in his will dated 2 October 1732, probated 21 December 1736, gave his daughter, Priscilla Chipman, £50, which was to be left in the hands of his son, Samuel Bradford, "to be disposed of for the use of my said daughter and her children as they shall have Ocation [*sic*] therefor." Priscilla also was to share equally with her two sisters, Alice and Marcy, in all of her father's moveable estate after her mother's death or remarriage.[8]

Seth Chipman was a cooper and land surveyor. He lived in the part of Plymouth that was set off as Kingston in 1724, and was an officer of Kingston until 1741.[9] In March 1724, he witnessed the will of John Bradford, Jr., of Plymouth, and acknowledged his signature 28 April 1724.[10] Seth Chipman helped to take the inventory of the estate of William Bradford of Kingston, 13 April 1730.[11] On 21 March 1732/3, Seth Chipman of Kingston, cooper, and Priscilla, his wife, sold about an acre of land in Kingston, "part of the lot where I formerly lived," to Nicholas Sever for £12. Witnesses were John Brewster, Bethiah Little, James Warren and [again] Bethiah Little. On 23 March 1732[/3], Priscilla Chipman acknowledged her signature as her own act and deed. Seth acknowledged his signature, 28 March 1733 and the deed was recorded 5 April 1733.[12] On 6 February 1738, Seth Chipman and Samuel Foster were witnesses when Charles Bradford of Kingston, seafaring-man, sold land to Thomas Adams of Kingston, mariner.[13]

Seth's older brother, Jacob Chipman, followed Seth to Plymouth County from Barnstable around 1725 or 1726, after his first wife, Abigail Fuller, had died. Jacob settled in Halifax, Mass., with his second wife, Bethiah Thomas. Jacob Chipman was listed as a debtor to the estate of Maj. John Bradford when the inventory was taken, 17 January 1736/7.[14] When Jacob Chipman made his will in 1740, before leaving to fight the Spaniards in the West Indies, he named Seth as co-executor of his will.[15] On 29 September 1747, Seth Chipman of Kingston, executor of the estate of his brother, Jacob Chipman of Halifax, yeoman, sold 30 acres of land in Halifax, "being part of the homestead of the s[d] Jacob Chipman, dec[d]," to Charles Sturtevant of Halifax for £45-15sh. Witnesses were Samuel Foster and Charles Foster.[16]

No probate records were found for either Seth Chipman or his wife, Priscilla.

Children (**Chipman**), born in Kingston, Mass., first two recorded in Plymouth records before Kingston became a town:[17]

i. Unnamed child, bapt. 11 August 1723, died 31 October 1723.
+250 ii. **Seth**[5], born 31 October or 1 November 1724.
+251 iii. **Mercy/Marcy**, born 19 November 1725.
+252 iv. **Benjamin**, born 23 May 1729.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 4:121; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 5a. 2. Plymouth Co. Deeds 65:172. 3. Plymouth Co. Prob. #3890 17:162 (Seth Chipman, the son) [FHL #551544. 4. *Kingston VR* 182, 191; *Plymouth VR*, 171. 5. *Plymouth VR* 1:147; *MFIP William Bradford* (5th ed. 1997), 29-30; *Mayflower Fams.: Richard Warren* 17:170. 6. *MD* 20:133-37:Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:260 (Maj. John Bradford). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:124, 125 (Samuel Chipman); 6:433-34, 436 (Sarah Chipman). 8. *MD* 20:133-36: Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:260 (Maj. John Bradford). 9. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy*, 18-19. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. 4:429 (John Bradford, Jr.). 11. Plymouth Co. Prob. 5:714 (William Bradford). 12. Plymouth Co. Deeds 27:220-21 [FHL #558823]. 13. Plymouth Co. Deeds 32:138-39 [FHL #558824]. 14. *MD* 20:133-37:Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:260 (Maj. John Bradford). 15. Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:468-69, 470-71; 11:256-59 (Jacob Chipman) [FHL #551531]. 16. Plymouth Co. Deeds 39:45 [FHL #558827]. 17. *MD* 13:167; *Plymouth VR*, 71; *Kingston VR*, 39, 40.

56. **Hannah Chipman**[4] (*Samuel Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 24 September 1699,[1] the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Cobb) Chipman. Hannah died "as a widow," in Barnstable 11 June 1763, "age above 60."[2]

Hannah Chipman married in Barnstable 25 December 1718, as his second wife, **Barnabas Lothrop, Jr.**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 22 October 1686,[4] the son of John and Mary (Cole) Lothrop. Barnabas Lothrop, Jr., married first, in Barnstable, 20 February 1706, Bethiah Fuller,[5] a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger, Edward Fuller, who was born in Barnstable, in December 1787, the daughter of John Fuller and his second wife, Hannah Morton. Barnabas Lothrop had two children by Bethiah, named John Lothrop, born 25 August 1709, and Hannah Lothrop, born 6 July 1712,[6] who were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Bethiah died in Barnstable 26 October 1714.[7] Barnabas Lothrop died in Barnstable 8 April 1756, at 70 years of age.and was buried in Lothrop's Hill Cemetery.[8]

Hannah's father, Samuel Chipman of Barnstable, in his will dated 31 August 1722, probated 18 July 1723, gave his daughter, Hannah Lothrop, £17-4sh which, with what he had given her previously, brought her share to £40.[9] Hannah's mother, Widow Sarah Chipman, in her will dated 27 November 1733, probated 8 April 1743, gave Hannah her two best suits of wearing apparel, her best gold ring, and her silver tankard. Hannah also received a one-seventh part of the remainder of her mother's estate, along with her brothers

and sister, but the sum of £20, the value of the silver tankard, was to be deducted from her share.[10]

The baptisms of Hannah's first four sons, Jonathan, Barnabas, Silas and Lemuel, were recorded in the West Parish Church in Barnstable,[11] but records for the Barnstable East Precinct Church show that Hannah was admitted to membership there 20 June 1725.[12] Their youngest son, Samuel, must have been baptized there, 5 October 1728, but the baptismal records of the East Church have not been located.

In his will dated 3 April 1756, probated 4 May 1756, Barnabas Lothrop of Barnstable named his well beloved [second] wife, Hannah, as sole executrix. He also mentioned his son, John Lothrop, by his first wife, Bethiah Fuller, and sons Jonathan and Barnabas, by his second wife, Hannah.[13]

Widow Hannah Lothrop of Barnstable, in her will dated 26 May 1763, probated 1 July 1763, mentioned her sons, Jonathan and Barnabas Lothrop, and bequeathed legacies to her granddaughters Hannah, Mary and Rebecca Lothrop. The legacy to Rebecca Lothrop was to be paid into the hands of Susannah Bourne, on Rebecca's behalf.[14]

Children (**Lothrop**), born in Barnstable, Mass., [first four baptized in the Barnstable West Parish Church, fifth probably baptized in the Barnstable East Precinct Church:[15]

+253 i. **Jonathan**[5], born 28 September 1719, baptized 23 April 1721.
+254 ii. **Barnabas**, born 29 June 1721, bapt. 21 August 1721.
iii. **Silas**, born about 1723, bapt. in July 1723; not mentioned by either his father or his mother in their wills.
iv. **Lemuel**, born about 1724; bapt. in July 1724; not mentioned by either parent in their wills.
v. **Samuel**, born 5 October 1728, bapt. 25 May 1729; not mentioned by either parent in their wills.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 4:121. 2. Barnstable East Parish Church Recs. (MS), 25. 3. *MD* 32:151. 4. *MD* 6:238. 5. *MD* 6:239; 14:225; 33:117. 6. *MD* 6:239. 7. *Mayflower Families: Edward Fuller* 4:31-32. 8. Bunnell, *Barnstable Cemetery Inscriptions*, 283. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:125, 126 (Samuel Chipman). 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:433-34, 436 (Sarah Chipman). 11. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., (MS), 20a, 21a. 12. Barnstable East Precinct Church Recs., (MS), 25. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:232-33 (Barnabas Lothrop). 14. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:360 (Hannah Lothrop). 15. *MD* 33:117; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs. 20a (Jonathan, Barnabas), 21a (Silas, Lemuel) [FHL #22364]; Samuel probably recorded in the Barnstable East Precinct Church, but the baptismal records have been lost.

57. **Barnabas Chipman**[4] (*Samuel Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 24 March 1702 and baptized 26 April 1702 in the Barnstable West Parish Church,[1] the son of Samuel and Sarah (Cobb) Chipman. Deacon Barnabas Chipman died in Barnstable before 22 September 1759, the date his will was probated.[2]

Barnabas Chipman married first in Barnstable, 20 February 1727/8 (intentions 3 January 1727/8) **Elizabeth Hamblen**,[3] who was born in Barnstable in October 1705,[4] the daughter of Isaac Hamblen and his wife, Elizabeth[3] Howland (*Joseph*[2], *John*[1]). Elizabeth died in Barnstable 6 March 1753, in her 49th year, and was buried in the West Barnstable Cemetery.[5]

Barnabas Chipman married second in Barnstable 13 September 1753 (intentions 21 August 1753) **Alice/Elise (Hamblen) Howland**,[6] widow of John[4] Howland (*Isaac*[3], *John*[2-1]). She was born in Barnstable 4 February 1705,[7] the daughter of Joseph Hamblen and his wife, Mercy[3] Howland (*Joseph*[2], *John*[1]). Alice married first in Barnstable 3 August 1728 (intentions) John[4] Howland (*Isaac*[3], *John*[2-1]) who was born in Barnstable 2 February 1696/7, and died there before 20 January 1747/8. Alice had five children by her first husband, named Desire Howland, born 15 June 1732, Susannah Howland, born 22 December 1734, David Howland, [twin], born 8 August 1737, Jonathan Howland, [twin], born 8 August 1737, and Deborah Howland, born 25 October 1739, all of whom were descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 2:78]. Alice died in Barnstable 3 January 1781, in her 76th year, called "widow of Deacon Barnabas Chipman." She was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[8]

When Barnabas Chipman's father, Samuel Chipman of Barnstable, made his will, dated 31 August 1722, probated 18 July 1723, he gave his son, Barnabas, £40 and "one bed and furniture."[9] When his mother, widow Sarah Chipman, made her will, she gave Barnabas a one-seventh part of her estate and named him as her sole executor.[10]

Isaac Hamblen/Hamlin, the father of Barnabas's first wife, Elizabeth Hamblen, died when she was five years of age and her uncle, Joseph Hamblen, was named guardian of Elizabeth and her brothers, Eleazer and Joseph. In the final distribution of her father's estate, 20 February 1737/8, Elizabeth received £51-0-6. Witnesses were Barnabas Chipman, Seth Hamlin and David Smith.[11]

In his will dated 1 November 1758, Deacon Barnabas Chipman of Barnstable, yeoman, mentioned his wife, Elise [*sic*], to whom he bequeathed the use of one of his great rooms and her necessary house room, with the house stuff she brought with her at marriage. Sons Thomas and Barnabas were both to provide their step-mother with the use of two cows and firewood at the door, wool, Indian corn, rye, flax, pork and beef, and also a horse for her use during her widowhood. Son Barnabas Chipman was given the lot of land his house stood on, and one-half of several other tracts of land, and half of his dock and landing, out of which he was to pay his sister, Elizabeth, or her legal representative £4. He gave his grandson, Joseph Chipman, the piece of land bought from Timothy Chipman, "in case he arrives to twenty and one years," and also his small case of bottles. Son Thomas Chipman was given the remainder of the real estate not given to son Barnabas, his father's outdoor utensils, livestock, featherbed and furniture, his cash and credit, all of his boats and fishing instruments, loom and tackling, worsted combs and apparel, etc., "and also my silver tankard in case he pay to his sister Elizabeth or her legal representative, in lieu thereof, 40 shillings a year" until he has paid £8, other-

wise Elizabeth was to have the tankard. Thomas was appointed executor and was to pay all of his father's debts out of his share, and also pay his sister, Elizabeth, £4. Witnesses were Seth Crocker, Mary Marston and Elizabeth Howland. Deacon Barnabas Chipman was called "Gentleman," 22 September 1759, the date his will was presented for probate by his executor, son Thomas Chipman, who was accompanied by two of the witnesses, Seth Crocker and Elizabeth Howland.[12]

Barnabas Chipman mentioned his "grandchild, Joseph Chipman," in his will. This Joseph Chipman was apparently born in Barnstable, 14 May 1758, to Barnabas's son, Barnabas Chipman, [Jr.], and his wife, Mary Blackwell.[13]

Children (**Chipman**), all by his first wife, Elizabeth Hamblen, born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized in the Barnstable West Parish Church:[14]

+255 i. **Barnabas**[5-5], born 28 December 1729/30, bapt. 6 June 1731.
ii. **Joseph**, born 22 December 1731, bapt. 26 December 1731; not mentioned in his father's will.
+256 iii. **Elizabeth**, born 12 May 1734, bapt. 19 May 1734.
+257 iv. **Thomas**, born 5 March 1735/6, bapt. 18 April 1736.
v. **Hannah**, born 20 February 1737, bapt. 12 March 1737/8; not mentioned in father's will.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 4:121; Barnstable West Par. Ch. Recs., 9a [FHL #22364]. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:442 (Barnabas Chipman) [FHL #904602]. 3. Barnstable VR 2:399; *MD* 33:121; 34:118. 4. *MD* 6:137. 5. *MQ* (May 1979) 45:95; Bunnell, *Barnstable Cem. Inscrpt.* 85. 6. *MD* 31:6, 10. 7. Bunnell, *Barnstable Cem. Inscrpt.*, 80. 8. Bunnell, *Barnstable Cem. Inscript.*, 80. 9. *MD* 16:65-67: Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:125 (Samuel Chipman). 10. *MD* 16:67-68 (Sarah Chipman). 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:675 (Isaac Hamblen); H. Franklin Andrews, *History of the Hamlin Family* (Exira, Iowa, 1894), 87. 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:442 (Barnabas Chipman) [FHL #904602]. 13. Barnstable VR 2:291; *MD* 25:148. 14. *MD* 33:121; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 24a (Barnabas, Joseph), 25a (Elizabeth), 26a (Thomas), 27a (Hannah) [FHL #22364].

58. **Bethiah Crocker**[4] *(Ruth Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*)* was born in Barnstable, Mass., 23 September 1683,[1] the daughter of Eleazer Crocker and his first wife, Ruth Chipman. Bethiah probably died in Plympton, Mass., after 23 May 1766, the date her husband's will was probated.[2]

Bethiah married in Barnstable, 13 March 1709/10 **John Whiton/Whitin/Whiting**,[3] who was born in Hingham, Mass., 5 April 1681,[4] the son of James and Abigail (Rickard) Whiton. John Whiton died in Plympton, Mass., before 23 May 1766, the date his will was probated.[5]

Bethiah's father, Eleazer Crocker of Barnstable died intestate, before 17 September 1723, the date Bethiah's brothers, Nathan and Theophilus Crocker, were appointed as administrators of their father's estate. In the division, dated 15 October 1724, Bethiah Whiteing [*sic*] was given her share amounting to £132-10sh, she having already received £62, including £40 due her from her brother, Theophilus, by deed.[6]

On 22 December 1729, Jeduthan Robbins of Plympton sold to John Whiton of Plympton for £10 two pieces of cedar swamp lying in Beaver Dams Cedar Swamp, one piece containing one acre and the other, one acre and five square rods bounded by Theophilus Crocker's swamp. Witnesses were Abel Crocker and Joseph Lucas. Jeduthan Robbins acknowledged the deed in July 1735.[7] On 11 February 1734/5, John Whiton of Plympton, yeoman, for parental love and £25-10sh., conveyed to his son, Azariah, several parcels of land in Plympton including 20 acres at Doten's Meadow, and another piece there called Brown's Acres, containing four acres more or less. Witnesses were Jeduthan Robbins,and Edward Rickard, and it was recorded 12 July 1734.[8] On 19 February 1734/5, John Whiton and his son, Azariah Whiton, both of Plympton, signed a deed in which they agreed to divide in equal portions, 27 acres of upland and cedar swamp at Hunting House Brook, which they had bought in common from Joseph Lucas. Witnesses were Jeduthan Robbins and Eleazer A. Rickard. In was acknowledged 12 September 1735.[9] On 3 September 1738, Nathaniel Jackson and John Rickard, both of Plymouth, sold for £6 to John Whiton and Azariah Whiton all of their land at Hunting House Brook near Doten's Meadow. Witnesses were Consider Howland and John Holmes.[10]

John Whitton [*sic*] of Plympton made his will 2 June 1757. He gave his beloved wife, Bethiah Whitton, the income from all of his estate as long as she remained his widow. At her death, son Azariah Whiton was to inherit two acres of meadow bought in 1737, and half of his upland and swampy land containing three acres, bought in 1734. Son Alpheus Whiton was given the other half of the upland and swampy ground, and half of the sheepfold within fence. His two grandchildren, Isaac and Zacheus [*sic*], sons of his deceased son, Zacheus Whiton, received 30 shillings each. He gave his daughter, Alice Doten, wife of Ellis Doten, £3. Daughter Jedidah Whiton was given £3 and son Azariah was to keep one cow for her, summer and winter, so long as she remained single. Daughter Bethiah Jackson was also given £3. Son Azariah was appointed executor of the estate and was to inherit anything that remained after the bequests were paid. Witnesses were Edward Stephens, Lemuel Harlow and Rowland Hammond. The will was accepted for probate 23 May 1766 and Azariah Witon [*sic*] posted his bond as executor, with Samuel Lucas and Silvanus Dunham as his bondsmen.[11]

Children (**Whiton/Witon/Whiting**), born in Plympton, Mass.:[12]

+258 i. **Azariah**[5], born 9 August 1711; executor of his father's will.

+259 ii. **Alice**, born 28 February 1712/3; called "Alice Dotten, wife of Ellis Doten," in her father's will.

+260 iii. **Jedidah**, born 8 February 1714/5; unmarried when her father mentioned her in his will.

+261 iv. **Zaccheus**, born 1 May 1716; died before his father; his two sons, Isaac and Zacheus, given bequests by his father in his will.

+262 v. **Alpheus**, born 10 May 1717/8; given land by his father in his will.

+263 vi. **Bethiah**, born 16 August 1720; called "Bethiah Jackson, wife of Abraham Jackson," in her father's will.

+264 vii. **John**, born 27 February 1721/2; probably died before 2 June 1757, the date his father made his will and did not mention him.

viii. **Thomas**, born 27 May 1724, died 25 December 1725.[13]

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 4:120. 2. Plymouth Co. Prob. 19:367-69 (John Whiton) [FHL #550711]. 3. *MD* 14:88. 4. *History of Hingham* (1893) 3:289. 5. Plymouth Co. Prob. 19:367-69 (John Whiton) [FHL #550711]. 6. *MD* 18:158-65: Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:136, 142, 144, 145, 216; 5:47 6:34-37. 77-81, 286-87 (Eleazer Crocker). 7. Plymouth Co. Deeds 30:19-20 [FHL #558824]. 8. Plymouth Co. Deeds 30:7-8 [FHL #558824]. 9. Plymouth Co. Deeds 30:26 [FHL #558824]. 10. Plymouth Co. Deeds 30:103-4 [FHL #558824]. 11. Plymouth Co. Prob. 19:367-69 (John Whiton) [FHL #550711]. 12. Ibid.; *Plympton VR*, 228, 229; *MD* 5:182. 13. *Plympton VR*, 534; *MD* 1:177.

59. **Nathan Crocker**[4] *(Ruth Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*)* was born in Barnstable, Mass., 27 April 1685,[1] the son of Eleazer Crocker and his first wife, Ruth Chipman. Nathan died in Barnstable between 17 May 1750, the date he made his will, and 5 June 1750, the date his will was probated.[2]

Nathan Crocker married in Barnstable 10 March 1708/9, his second cousin, **Joanna Bursley**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 29 November 1684,[4] the daughter of John Bursley and his wife, Elizabeth[3] Howland (*John*[2-1]). [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 2:69.] Joanna died after 17 May 1750, the date her husband made his will.[5]

Nathan's father, Eleazer Crocker, died intestate before 17 September 1723 and Nathan and his brother, Theophilus, were appointed as joint administrators of the estate. Nathan, as the eldest son, inherited £265 as his double share, as well as the homestead, the house and land where he lived, and several other parcels of land, with the responsibility of paying certain amounts to his brothers and sisters.[6] Joanna was mentioned by her father, John Bursley, in his will dated 18 July 1726, probated 29 August 1726, as one of his daughters. Joanna and her husband signed a receipt for her share, 10 February 1729/30.[7]

In his will dated 17 May 1750, probated 5 june 1750, Nathan Crocker mentioned his wife, Joanna, his sons, Jabez, Benoni, Nathan, Isaac and John Crocker, and his daughter, Temperance Annable. Sons Jabez and Benoni were named as the executors of their father's estate.[8]

Children (**Crocker**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[9]

+265 i. **Jabez**[5-5], born 10 June 1709.

+266 ii. **Benoni**, born 24 February 1711/12.

+267 iii. **Nathan**, born 7 March 1713/4.

+268 iv. **Isaac**, born 6 May 1719.

+269 v. **John**, born 11 January 1721/2.

+270 vi. **Temperance**, born 3 October 1724.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 4:120; 18:159-4l Barnstable VR. 1:347 (original 395). 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:256-57 (Nathan Crocker). 3. *MD* 14:226; Barnstable VR 1:337 (original 387). 4. *MD* 14:226; Barnstable VR 1:337 (original 387). 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:256-57 (Nathan Crocker). 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:136, 142, 144, 216 (Eleazer Crocker). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:326, 576 (John Bursley). 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:256-57 (Nathan Crocker). 9. *MD* 4:221; 33:23-24; Barnstable VR 1:261 (original 406).

60. **Daniel Crocker**[4] *(Ruth Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*)* was born in Barnstable, Mass., 23 March 1686/7,[1] the son of Eleazer Crocker and his first wife, Ruth Chipman. Daniel died unmarried before 23 May 1723, the date he made his will.[2]

Daniel mentioned all of his brothers and sisters in his will. He divided his property in Barnstable among his brothers, Nathan, Theophilus and Able, and gave his brother, Eleazer, £20 to be paid by Nathan "by October next." He gave his five sisters, Bethiah, Sarah, Ruth and Rebecca, and his half-sister, Mercy, £5 each, to be paid out of his moveable estate. He named his beloved brother, Nathan, as his executor. Witnesses were Jonathan Crocker, Joseph Smith and Daniel Smith. The witnesses gave their oaths concerning the validity of the will 23 May 1723.[3]

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 4:120; *TAG* 16:207-8. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:28-29 (Daniel Crocker). 3. Ibid.

61. **Sarah Crocker**[4] *(Ruth Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*)* was born in Barnstable, Mass., 23 March 1689,[1] the daughter of Eleazer Crocker and his first wife, Ruth Chipman. Sarah died in Barnstable 3 October 1743, in her 55th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[2]

Sarah Crocker married in Barnstable 7 November 1712, her second cousin, **Joseph Bursley**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 29 January 1686/7,[4] the son of John Bursley and his wife, Elizabeth[3] Howland (*John*[2-1]). Joseph died in Barnstable 23 June 1750, in his 63rd year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[5] Sarah's brother, Nathan Crocker, married Joseph's sister, Joanna Bursley.

Sarah Crocker was mentioned by her brother, Daniel Crocker, in his will dated 23 May 1723. She was called "Sarah Bursley" when she was given her share in the division of her father's large estate, 19 November 1724.[6]

Joseph Bursley, in his will dated 14 June 1750, and probated 5 July 1750, gave his only surviving son, Joseph Bursley, all of his land holdings and named him as the executor of his estate. He also mentioned his daughter, Mercy.[7]

Children (**Bursley**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[8]

+271 i. **Joseph**[5-5], born 8 March 1713/4.

ii. **Lemuel**, born 8 September 1718, died unmarried 29 July 1744, in his 26th year; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[9]

+272 iii. **Mercy**, born 10 July 1721.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 32:151; Barnstable VR 2:375 (original 395). 2. "West Barnstable Cemetery Inscriptions," *MQ* (May 1979) 45:94; Bunnell, *Barnstable Cemetery Inscriptions*, 61. 3. *MD* 32:151; Barnstable VR 2:375 (original 310). 4. *MD* 3:53; Barnstable VR 1:347 (original 395). 5. *MQ* (May 1979) 545:94. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:"28-29 (Daniel Crocker; 4:142, 144, 216 (Eleazer Crocker). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:292-93 (Joseph Bursley). 8. *MD* 33:29; Barnstable VR 2:290 (original 323). 9. *MQ* (May 1979) 45:94; Bunnell, *Barnstable Cemetery Inscriptions*, 61.

62. **Theophilus Crocker**[4] *(Ruth Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*)* was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 11 March 1691,[1] the son of Eleazer Crocker and his first wife, Ruth Chipman. Theophilus Crocker probably died in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., before 5 September 1737, the date an administrator was appointed for his intestate estate.[2]

Theophilus Crocker married in Plympton, Mass., 19 November 1730 **Lydia Eddy**,[3] who was born in Plympton 3 February 1703/4,[4] the daughter of Jabez and Mary (Rickard) Eddy. Lydia married second, in Middleboro 4 February 1745/6, as his second wife, Josiah Richmond.[5] Lydia (Eddy) (Crocker) Richmond died in Middleboro after 26 January 1762, the date her second husband, Josiah Richmond, mentioned her in his will.[6]

Theophilus and his older brother, Nathan, were appointed as joint administrators of the intestate estate of their father, Eleazer Crocker of Barnstable, probated 17 September 1723. Theophilus received £132-10sh as his share when the estate was divided 19 November 1724.[7]

Theophilus and Lydia Crocker must have lived on the border between Plympton and Middleboro because their children were recorded in Middleboro records as having been born in Plympton,[8] but they were not recorded in Plympton records.

Theophilus Crocker of Middleboro died intestate before 5 September 1737, the date his father-in-law, Mr. Jabez Eddy of Middleboro, was appointed as the administrator of his estate. The inventory, taken 12 September 1737 and recorded 3 October 1737, included £94-4-4 due him on bonds, in addition to books, arms and ammunition, beds and furniture, a table and six chairs, carpentry tools, his cart and wheels and tools for husbandry, a loom and warping bar and spinning wheels, a looking glass, his saddle and bridle, pillion and pillion cloth, his homestead valued at £280-0-0, one acre of cedar swamp and one-quarter of a saw mill in Plympton valued at £24-0-0, and land in Barnstable which he held in partnership with his brother, Nathan Crocker, valued at £80-0-0. The appraisers were Elnathan Wood, Nathaniel Fuller and Nehemiah Bennett. The administrator's final account was accepted 15 March 1737/[8].[9]

Josiah Richmond, Lydia's second husband, was a blacksmith. He moved to Middleboro from Taunton with his first wife, Mehitable Deane, and their eleven children about 1728. In his will dated 26 January 1762, Josiah gave Lydia, his second wife, all of the household goods she brought with her at their

marriage. He mentioned his own children by his first wife, Mehitable, but not Lydia's children from her first marriage.[10]

Children (**Crocker**), first two born in Plympton, Mass., last two born in Middleboro, Mass.:[11]

+273 i. **Lydia**[5], born 28 February 1731.
+274 ii. **Ruth**, born 20 March 1732/3.
+275 iii. **Theophilus**, born 23 January 1734/5.
iv. **Abigail**, born 30 December 1736.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 4:120. 2. Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:335, 349-50, 375 (Theophilus Crocker) [FHL #550513]. Note that the hand-written index gave the year as "1734" but all of the documents were dated 1737. 3. *Plympton VR*, 297, 312. 4. *Plympton VR*, 96; *Mayflower Fams.: James Chilton, Richard More, Thomas Rogers* 2:296-97. 5. Ibid.; *Middleborough VR* 1:103; *MD* 18:77. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. 16:399 (Josiah Richmond). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:34-37, 77-81, 286-87 (Eleazer Crocker). 8. *Middleborough VR* 1:79; *MD* 16:14. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:335, 349-50, 375 (Theophilus Crocker) [FHL #550513]. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. 16:399 (Josiah Richmond). 11. *MD* 16:14; *Middleborough VR* 1:79.

63. **Eleazer Crocker**[4] *(Ruth Chipman[3], Hope[2] Howland, John[1])* was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 3 August 1693,[1] the son of Eleazer Crocker and his first wife, Ruth Chipman and a twin with his sister, Ruth. Eleazer Crocker died in Willington, Conn., after 20 August 1776, the date his son, Benjamin, made his will and mentioned the dwelling "in which my Honored Father Lives."[2]

Eleazer Crocker married in Haverhill, Essex Co., Mass., 7 April 1720 **Judith/Judah Sanders**,[3] who was born in Haverhill 17 June 1696,[4] the daughter of James Sanders, Sr., and his wife, Hannah Tewksbury. Judith died in Willington, Conn., 26 August 1776.[5]

When Eleazer's brother, Daniel Crocker of Barnstable, made his will, 2 March 1723, he gave his brother, Nathan, land and marsh which he had bought from Eleazer.[6] This indicates that Eleazer had already left Barnstable. When his father's intestate estate was settled, 19 November 1724, Eleazer received £132-10sh, in addition to £124 which he had already been given.[7]

Eleazer's wife, Judith Sanders, was mentioned by her father, James Sanders, Sr., of Haverhill, when he made his will 1 November 1718, before Judith married Eleazer Crocker. The will was probated 10 January 1722, after their marriage.[8]

Eleazer Crocker was a teacher and moved from place to place. He was called "of Barnstable," when he was admitted to membership in the church in Bradford, Essex Co., Mass., 13 July 1718. On 26 June 1720, he was dismissed from Bradford to the church in Haverhill, and was admitted there 15 January 1720/21.[9]

The Crocker family moved to Windham, Conn., before 1724 and the rest of their children were born in Windham.[10] On 8 November 1737, Eleazer Crocker

was living in Windham when he was appointed as the guardian of several minor Preston children. By 1741, the Crockers had moved to Willington, Conn., for Eleazer Crocker was called "of Willington," 29 April 1741, when his ward, Theodore Preston, gave him a receipt as his guardian.[11] Eleazer's son, John, the second of that name, died in Willington, 16 August 1743.[12] Three years later the Crockers were living in Glastonbury, Conn., as shown by the records of the Buckingham or Eastbury Society, dated 1 December 1746, in which Mr. Crocker was to hold school at his house. Eleazer Crocker was a member of various church committees 1 December 1746, 8 December 1746 and 17 December 1747. His son, Benjamin, was chosen as collector, 17 December 1747.[13]

Several years later they were back in Willington. On 18 September 1759, Eleazer Crocker and Judith, his wife, and their son, Benjamin and Elizabeth, his wife, were recommended for membership in the Willington Church. Eleazer and Judith, their daughter, Hannah, their son, Joseph and his wife, Anna, and their son Benjamin and his wife, Elizabeth, were in full communion with the Willington church, 28 November 1759, "when Mr. Noble was ordained as Pastor."[14] Judith Crocker died in Willington, 26 August 1776.[15]

A few days after Judith's death, their son, Benjamin Crocker of Willington made his will, dated 29 August 1776, probated 9 November 1776, in which he bequeathed one-half of his land including his dwelling house and barn, to his son, Eleazar Crocker. The other half he gave to his son, Nathaniel Crocker. It included "the dwelling house and barn where my honoured father lives, he [Nathaniel] to come into possession . . . at his grandfather's decease."[16] Two copies of Benjamin's will have been microfilmed. One of them contains a sentence which is missing from the other: " that they (viz) Eleazer and Nathaniel share the Land my Hon^{d} Father has willed to me meaning all my Land."[17] This indicates that Eleazer Crocker divided all of his land among his sons during his lifetime, instead of leaving a will.

Children (**Crocker/Croker**), first two born in Haverhill, Mass., next six born in Windham, Conn.:[18]

+276 i. **Joseph**[5], born in Haverhill, Mass., 4 March 1720/21.
+277 ii. **Benjamin**, born in Haverhill, Mass., 3 March 1722/23.
+278 iii. **Ebenezer**, born in Windham, Conn., 2 January 1724/5.
iv. **John**, born in Windham, Conn., 23 August 1727, died 19 November 1727.[18]
+279 v. **Hannah**, born in Windham, Conn., 27 June 1729.
vi. **Ruth**, born in Windham, Conn., 7 December 1732, died 8 September 1737.
vii. **John**, born in Windham, 3 August 1735, died in Willington, Conn., 16 August 1743.[19]
viii. **Sarah**, born in Windham, Conn., 9 August 1739.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 4:120. 2. Stafford Prob. Dist. 1:168-69 (Benjamin Crocker) [FHL #5742, #1028038].
3. *Haverhill VR* 2:78, 276. 4. *Haverhill VR* 1:265. 5. Willington VR A:12. 6. Barnstable Co.

Prob. 6:28-29 (Daniel Crocker). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:34, 77-81, 286-87 (Eleazer Crocker, [Sr.]). 8. Essex Co. Prob. 313:367-68 (James Sanders, Sr.) [FHL #875128]. 9. Donald Lines Jacobus, "The Crockers of Willington, Conn.," *TAG* 16:213-14. 10. Windham VR 1:76, 156. 11. *TAG* 16:214. 12. Willington VR A:12. 13. *TAG* 16:214. 14. Mary Kingsbury Talcott, "Records of the Church at Willington, Conn.," *NEHGR* (April 1913) 67:121; (July 1913), 67:216. 15. Willington VR 1:12. 16. Stafford Prob. Dist. #2878 1:168-9 (Benjamin Crocker) [Two copies: FHL #5742; #1028038]. 17. Stafford Prob. Dist. 1:169 (Benjamin Crocker) [FHL #5742]. 18. *Haverhill VR* 1:80 (Joseph and Benjamin); Windham VR 1:76 (Ebenezer, John, the first, Hannah, Ruth and John, the second, "of Eleizer and Judeth Croker"; Windham VR 1:156 (Sarah, "dau. of Eleizer and Judeth Crocker"). Note that Donald Lines Jacobus, in *TAG* 16:213-15, inadvertently omitted the last child, Sarah, whose birth was recorded in Vol. 1:156 instead of with the other children on page 76. 19. Willington VR A:12 (death of John, the second).

64. **Ruth Crocker**[4] *(Ruth Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*)* was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 3 August 1693,[1] the daughter of Eleazer Crocker and his first wife, Ruth Chipman, and a twin with her brother, Eleazer. Ruth died in Barnstable after 2 October 1724, when she was called "Ruth Fuller" and was given her share of the estate of her father, Eleazer Crocker,[2] and before 20 December 1726,[3] when her husband married his second wife.

Ruth married in Barnstable about 1718 **Samuel Fuller**,[4] who was born in Barnstable in November 1681,[5] the son of Barnabas and Elizabeth (Young) Fuller and a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger, Edward Fuller. Samuel Fuller married second, in Barnstable 20 December 1726 Lydia (Conant) Lovell and fathered four more children, Joshua, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Lot,[6] who were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Samuel Fuller died in Bolton, Conn., between 5 May 1758, the date he made his will, and 5 June 1758, the date his will was probated.[7]

When the intestate estate of Ruth's father, Eleazer Crocker, was divided, 2 October 1724, she was called "Ruth Fuller" and was given £132-10sh.[8] Samuel's father, Barnabas Fuller, in his will dated 31 December 1735, probated 25 April 1738, named Samuel as his eldest son.[9]

After Ruth's death Samuel Fuller and his second wife took the family to Colchester, Conn., and later to Bolton, Conn., where Samuel was admitted to the Bolton church, 9 March 1749.[10]

Samuel Fuller of Bolton, Conn., in his will dated 5 May 1758, probated 5 June 1758, gave his loving wife, Lydia Fuller, one-third of his estate. He gave two of his sons, Barnabas and Joshua, his land on the west side of the highway, jointly, and the use of his house, subject to his wife's thirds. Barnabas was given his longest gun and Joshua received the other gun. Samuel gave his son, Lot, land on the east side of the highway. These three sons were to share the livestock and farming equipment. Barnabas was to pay his sister, Sarah Fuller, £10; Joshua was to pay his sister, Elizabeth Goodspeed, £10; and Lot was to pay his sister, Rebeckah Isham, £10. Each of the three sons were to pay £10 to his fourth son, Eleazer Fuller. In addition, Joshua and Lot were to build a house for Barnabas, each paying one-third of the cost. Barnabas and Joshua were

named as joint executors. Witnesses were Jonathan Strong, Jonathan Strong, Jr., and Job Strong. The inventory was taken 20 July 1758.[11]

Children (**Fuller**), by Ruth Crocker, born in Barnstable, Mass.:[12]

+280 i. **Sarah**[5], born 16 April 1719; unmarried in 1758 when she was mentioned by her father in his will.

+281 ii. **Barnabas**, born 1 April 1721; joint executor of his father's estate, together with his half-brother, Joshua Fuller.

+282 iii. **Eleazer**, born 9 February 1722/3; mentioned by his father in his will.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 4:120. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:34-37; 77-81. 286-87 (Eleazer Crocker). 3. *MD* 16:104; J.R. Crocker, *Crocker Genealogy*, 5-6. 4. *MD* 33:24. 5. *Mayflower Families: Edward Fuller* 4:114-15. 6. *MD* 33:24; Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:34-37; 77-81. 286-87 (Eleazer Crocker). 7. Hartford Prob. Dist. #2087 (Samuel Fuller) [FHL #1020590]. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:34-37; 77-81. 286-87 (Eleazer Crocker). 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:371 (Barnabas Fuller). 10. *Mayflower Families: Edward Fuller* 4:114-15. 11. Hartford Prob. Dist. #2087 (Samuel Fuller) [FHL #1020590]. 12. *MD* 33:24.

65. **Abel Crocker**[4] *(Ruth Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*)* was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 15 June 1695,[1] the son of Eleazer Crocker and his first wife, Ruth Chipman. Deacon Abel Crocker died in his 86th year in Carver, Plymouth Co., Mass., 17 July 1781.[2]

Abel Crocker married in Barnstable 16 April 1718 **Mary Isham**,[3] who was born in Barnstable in June 1697,[4] the daughter of John and Mary (Parker) Isham. Mary Crocker, called "of Barnstable, w[idow] of Dea. Abel," died in Carver, 5 November 1782, in her 85th year.[5]

Able's brother, Daniel Crocker, died in 1723. In his will dated 22 March 1723, Daniel bequeathed to Able part of the land which he owned in partnership with Abel, which was land their father had given them by deed of gift.[6] On 19 November 1724, Abel received £132-10sh as his share of the estate of his father, Eleazer, who had died intestate.[7] Able's wife's father, John Isham, in his will dated 1 June 1713, mentioned Mary as one of his daughters.[8]

Mary Crocker joined the West Barnstable Church in December 1724, just before her children, Daniel and Rebecca, were baptized there. Son Eleazer Crocker was baptized there in August 1725. Soon after, Abel and Mary moved to Plympton but returned to Barnstable in 1757.[9] Later they settled in the section of Plympton which became Carver. Deacon Able Crocker was called "of Barnstable" when his death was recorded in Plympton, 17 July 1781.[10]

No probate records were found for Abel or Mary Crocker in either Plymouth or Barnstable Counties but proof that these children belong in this family was found in the probate records of their son, Eleazer Crocker, who died intestate in Carver, 2 March 1784.[11] Eleazer had married but was childless. After one-third of his estate was set off to his widow as her dower, the remainder was divided equally among his surviving brothers and sisters, named as his elder

brother, Daniel Crocker, younger brother, Joseph Crocker, and his sisters, Rebecca Donham, wife of Deacon Sylvanus Donham, Mary Savory, wife of Deacon Thomas Savory, and Sarah Perry, wife of Mr. Elijah Perry.[12].

Children (**Crocker**), first three born in Barnstable, Mass., and baptized in the West Barnstable Church; remainder born and recorded in Plympton, Mass.:[13]

+283 i. **Rebecca**[5], born 15 July 1719, bapt. in December 1723.
+284 ii. **Daniel**, born 28 August 1722, bapt. in December 1723.
+285 iii. **Eleazer**, born 15 July 1725, bapt. in August 1725.
+286 iv. **Mary**, born 25 July 1727.
v. **Elijah**, born 8 May 1729; died in Plympton, unmarried (date missing).[14]
+287 vi. **Sarah**, born 12 June 1733.
+288 vii. **Joseph**, born 25 September 1737.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 4:120. 2. *Plympton VR*, 466; note that his age at death matches his birth date. 3. *MD* 14:227. 4. *MD* 6:140 but see McLean, "Robert Parker of Barnstable, Mass.," *Genealogies of Mayflower Families* 2:794-5 fn, which notes that the birth date for Mary Isham and her sister, Sarah, stated in the copy of the original birth records at the Barnstable town office in Hyannis, Mass., are 10 years too old. 5. *Plympton VR*, 467. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:28-29 (Daniel Crocker). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:34-37, 77-81, 286-87 (Eleazer Crocker). 8. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:73-74. 9. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:218. 10. *Plympton VR*, 483. 11. *Carver VR*, 152. 12. Plymouth Co. Prob. #5216, 27:147; 29:146-47, 245, 284-87; 31:379 (Eleazer Crocker) [FHL #550714, #550715, #550716]. 13. Barnstable West Parish Church Recs., 21a (Rebecca and Daniel); 22a (Eleazer); *Plympton VR* 78 (Mary, Elijah, Sarah and Joseph). 14. *Plympton VR*, 467.

66. **Rebecca Crocker**[4] *(Ruth Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*)* was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 10 December 1697,[1] the youngest daughter of Eleazer Crocker and his first wife, Ruth Chipman. Rebecca died in Plympton after 7 March 1740/[41], the date Rebecca gave her oath concerning the inventory of her deceased husband's estate, and before 2 April 1744 the date she was called "deceased."[2]

Rebecca married in Barnstable 22 October 1718 **Jeduthan Robins/Robens** "of Plympton,"[3] who was born in Plymouth 23 April 1694,[4] the eldest son of Jeduthan and Hannah (Pratt) Robbins. Jeduthan died in Carver, 15 December 1740, in his 48th year.[5]

Rebecca's brother, Daniel Crocker, bequeathed £5 to each of his sisters, including Rebecca, when he made his will in Barnstable, 2 March 1723.[6] When the intestate estate of her father, Eleazer Crocker, was divided 19 November 1724, she was called "Rebecca Robins" and received £132-10sh, followed by £72-10sh, £65-10sh and other amounts,[7]

Jeduthan's father, Jeduthan Robbins, [Sr.], of Plympton, died intestate 25 April 1721. On 18 May 1721, the court appointed Jeduthan, Jr.'s widowed mother, Hannah Robbins, and his brother, John Robbins, as joint administrators of the estate which contained real property valued at £286-0-0, and personal

property of £77-3-6. In an agreement dated 27 May 1726, the personal estate having been used to pay debts, the other heirs agreed to give all of the real estate to Jeduthan, on condition that, when he sold the property, he would reimburse their mother, Hannah, and their brother, John, for their expenses in taking care of their aged grandmother. Any money remaining was to be used to support their widowed mother Hannah. On 6 June 1726, Jeduthan's mother, Hannah, signed over her dower thirds to Jeduthan, calling him "loving son."[8]

In his own will dated 26 November 1740, proved 23 December 1740, Jeduthan Robens [*sic*] of Plympton, yeoman, gave his well-beloved wife, Rebecca, one-third of all of his estate, real and moveable, so long as she remained his widow. He also gave her £50 in silver money, to be her own forever, in addition to the income from two-thirds of all of his real estate "during the natural life or widowhood of my Honr[d] mother Hannah Robens." If his wife needed more income to support his "aged mother," she was to sell half of his cedar swamp which had belonged to his father. He gave his eldest surviving son, Eleazer, who was 16 years of age, all of his dwelling house and lands in Plympton, both upland and meadow, and six acres of meadow at Swanhold Neck in Plympton, and his cedar swamp in Beaver Dam Swamp which he had bought from Nathaniel Thomas of Middleboro, subject to his mother's rights. Eleazer was to pay two of his younger brothers, Rufus and Benjamin, £50 each when they reached 21 years of age, and he was to give his youngest brother, Ebenezer, £20 at the same age. Daughter Mary was to be given £30 within four years after Eleazer came into possession of the land and meadows granted to him. She was also to receive £20 in household goods, two cows and a steer "she now calls her own." Son James was given all of his upland and meadow in Swanhold Neck excepting the six acres of meadow already given to Eleazer. In addition James was to receive land at South Meadow Plain, the remaining cedar swamp, and land at Newfound Meadows, provided he pay £30 to his younger brother, Ebenezer, when he arrived at 21 years of age. Any residue was to belong to Eleazer. Jeduthan appointed his wife, Rebecca, to be sole executor. Witnesses were Joseph Bridgeham, Abel Crocker and Joseph Lucas who made oath 23 December 1740 that they had seen Jeduthan sign his will. Jeduthan's personal estate included books, bedding and furniture, farming utensils, cattle, and a pew in the meeting house and was appraised at £399-4-0. His real estate was worth £780-0-0. On 7 March 1740 (1741/2), Rebecca submitted the inventory of the estate. By 2 April 1744, Rebecca, too, had died, leaving the administration of her husband's estate unfinished. On that date the court appointed John Doty, Jr., of Plympton, yeoman, as administrator to complete the settlement.[9]

On 22 December 1743, four of their sons, Eleazer, James, Benjamin and Ebenezer Robens [*sic*], chose John Doty, Jr., of Plympton, yeoman, to be their guardian. Witnesses were Benjamin Lathrop and Edward Winslow [?].[10] On 13 March 1743/4, Rufus Robens chose Able Crocker of Plympton to be his guardian. Witnesses were Nathaniel Gardner and Jabez Mendal.[11]

Children (**Robbins/Robens**), born in Plympton, Mass., surviving children and one unrecorded child mentioned in father's will:[12]

i. **Joseph**[5], born 4 October 1719, died in Carver 20 October 1719.[13]

+289 ii. **Mary**, born 25 October 1721; given a bequest in her father's will.

iii. **Sarah**, born 13 October 1723 [*sic*, should be 1722], died in Carver 11 November 1739, aged 17 years 29 days.[14]

+290 iv. **Eleazer**, born 9 June 1724; given his father's dwelling house and lands in Plympton, after his mother's death, subject to payments to Rufus, Benjamin and Ebenezer when they reached 21 years of age, and to Mary after his mother's death.

v. **Samuel**, born 6 April 1726, died 22 November 1726.[15]

+291 vi. **James**, born 23 September 1727; given land in Plympton by his father in his will.

+292 vii. **Rufus**, born 27 October 1729; given £50 by his father in his will when he reached 21 years of age.

+293 viii. **Benjamin**, born 7 November 1732; given £50 by his father in his will when he reached 21 years of age.

ix. **Rebeckah**, born 22 November 1733, died 26 December 1734, aged 1 year 1 month 4 days.[16]

+294 x. **Ebenezer**, born about 1735; birth not recorded; given a total of £50 by his father in his will; he was the last son mentioned, indicating that he was the youngest.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 4:120. 2. Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:299; 9:232 (Jeduthan Robbins, [Jr.]) [FHL #551531, #551533]. 3. *MD* 32:152 where she was called "Rebecca Robbins." 4. *Plymouth VR*, 21. 5. *Carver VR*, 165. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:28-29 (Daniel Crocker). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:34-37, 77-81, 286-87 (Eleazer Crocker). 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17056, 4:274-75, 286-87; 5:147-50 (Jeduthan Robbins, [Sr.]) [FHL #550510; #550511]. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17057, 8:264-68, 298-99; 9:232 (Jeduthan Robbins, [Jr.]) FHL #551531, #551533]. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17085, 9:185-87 (Guardianship): Eleazer, James, Benjamin and Ebenezer) [FHL #551533]. 11. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17085, 9:235-36 (Guardianship): Rufus Robens. 12. *MD* 2:52 (Joseph, Mary, Sarah, Eleazer); *Plympton VR*, 173 (Joseph, Mary, Sarah, Elezer, Samuel, James, Rufus, Benjamin, Rebeckah); Plymouth Co. Prob. #17057, 8:264-68, 298-99; 9:232 (Jeduthan Robbins, [Jr.]) [FHL #551531, #551533]. 13. *Plympton VR*, 510; *Carver VR*, 165. 14. *Carver VR*, 166. 15. *Plympton VR*, 510. 16. *Carver VR*, 165; *Plympton VR* 510.

67. **Mary Gale**[4] *(Bethiah Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*)* was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., about 1689,[1] the daughter of Bethiah Chipman and her first husband, (--) Gale. Mary probably died in Tolland, Conn., about 1755, according to her grandson, Ebenezer Nye, who was born in Tolland, 10 October 1750. Ebenezer remembered that his grandparents were very religious people.[2]

Mary Gale married first, in Sandwich, Mass., 14 May 1708 **Jonathan Bassett**, called "both of Sandwich."[3] Jonathan Bassett was born in Yarmouth or Sandwich about 1687,[4] the youngest son of William Bassett 3rd and his wife, Rachel Willison. Jonathan died before 22 February 1720/1, the date his father, William Bassett, made his will.[5]

As Mary Bassett, Mary married second, in Sandwich 3 August 1721, as his second wife, **Ichabod Hinckley** of Barnstable.[6] Ichabod was born in Barnstable 28 August 1680,[7] the son of John and Bethiah (Lothrop) Hinckley. By his first wife, Mary Goodspeed, whom he married 7 January 1702, Ichabod had eight children: Mary, born 27 March 1704, died in March 1718, Benjamin, born 19 June 1707, David, born 1 March 1709, John, born 4 January 1710/11, died soon, John, born 7 March 1712, Ebenezer, born 7 July 1714, prob. died young; Thankful, born 1 August 1716, died soon, and Mary again, born 26 September 1718. Ichabod's first wife died 1 October 1719.[8] None of his children by his first wife were descendants of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland of the *Mayflower*. Ichabod Hinckley died in Tolland, Conn., 10 May 1768.[9]

Mary Gale's grandfather, Elder John Chipman, in his will dated 12 November 1702, probated 17 May 1708, mentioned Mary Gale as one of his grandchildren, and gave her £5.[10] Her grandfather's widow, Ruth Chipman, in her will dated 6 December 1710, probated 8 October 1713, called her "Mary Bassett of Barnstable," and gave her 5 shillings.[11]

William Bassett, Sr., of Sandwich, the father of Mary's first husband, Jonathan Bassett, in his will dated 22 February 1720, proved 16 October 1721, gave to "my daughter-in-law, Mary Bassett, relict of my son, Jonathan Bassett, deceased, all the household goods which I had of the said Jonathan Bassett, my son, for payment of what I laid out for him on the new house which he sold." William Bassett ordered his son, Nathan Bassett, to pay "unto Bethiah Bassett, my granddaughter," [Jonathan's daughter], £10 when she arrived at the age of 18 or marriage. He gave his grandson, Jonathan Bassett, [Jonathan's son], some land in Sandwich and all of his land in Connecticut.[12]

Mary's second husband, Ichabod Hinckley, and his brother, Gershom, were named as co-administrators of the intestate estate of their father, Ensign John Hinckley of Barnstable, 8 January 1709. The division of the large estate was made 2 March 1709/10.[13]

About 1730 or 1731, Ichabod Hinckley sold his farm in Barnstable to Samuel Jenkins and moved to Tolland, Conn.,[14] where he bought land in East Tolland on the Willimantic River. He served several terms as a selectman in Tolland.[15] On 6 March 1731/2, Ichabod and two of his sons by his first wife, Benjamin and David, witnessed the will of an old friend from Barnstable, Hope Lothrop of Tolland. The inventory was taken by Ichabod Hinckley, Peter Emmons and John Lathrop, 5 November 1734.[16] On 30 October 1740, Ichabod witnessed the will of Peter Emmons of Tolland and acknowledged his signature, 6 January 1740/1.[17]

On 29 September 1740, Ichabod's daughter, Thankful, married Jonathan Hatch.[18] After the birth of two daughters, Jonathan died 5 February 1742/3.[19]

In his will dated 27 January 1742/3, probated 5 April 1743, Jonathan named his father-in-law, Ichabod Hinckley, as his executor.[20]

Benjamin Hinckley, Ichabod's oldest son by his first wife, moved to Willington, Conn., not far from Tolland. Benjamin died intestate, in Willington, 1 June 1748. Benjamin's wife, Deborah, was named as the administratrix of her husband's estate and gave bond with her father-in-law, Ichabod Hinckley of Tolland, in the amount of £500. Widow Deborah Hinckley was also appointed as the guardian of her six children, the oldest being Ichabod, 12 years of age.[21]

On 4 June 1750, Ichabod Hinckley, Sr., bought a tract of 200 acres of land in Willington, with a dwelling house, etc., for £200 from his step-son-in-law, Nehemiah Parker of Willington, the husband of his wife's daughter, Bethiah Bassett.[22] On 12 May 1753, Ichabod went to Wethersfield where his wife's son, Jonathan Bassett, had settled. There he witnessed a deed in which Jonathan Bassett and his wife, Mary, sold more than three acres of land in Tier 12 in Wethersfield to Lt. James Mitchell of Wethersfield.[23]

A few months later, 4 September 1753, his grandson, Ichabod Hinckley of Willington, a minor now 18 years of age, chose Ichabod Hinckley of Tolland, as his guardian.[24] Grandson Ichabod Hinckley moved to Tolland and lived there with his family for the rest of his life. He served in the Revolutionary War as a captain.[25]

Children (**Bassett**), by her first husband, Jonathan Bassett, born in Sandwich, Mass.:[26]

+295 i. **Jonathan**[5], born 10 September 1709.
+296 ii. **Bethiah**, born 10 March 1710/1.

Children (**Hinckley**), by her second husband, Ichabod Hinckley, born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized in Barnstable West Parish Church:[27]

+297 iii. **Thankful**, born in December 1722, bapt. 16 December 1722.
iv. **Mercy**, born 22 November 1726, bapt. 18 December 1726; no further record found.
v. **Ebenezer**, born about 1728, bapt. 19 April 1730; no further record found.

NOTE; The first Ebenezer Hinckley, by Ichabod's first wife, must have died young; if he had been living, he would have been baptized with Thankful, 16 December 1722, and not waited until 1730.

REFERENCES:

1. *Sandwich VR* 1:32; the original index states that page 3, which has been missing for many years, contained births for the family of Bethiah Gale. 2. Robert and Helen C. Search, "The Second Wife of Ichabod Hinckley" *Connecticut Historical Society Quarterly* 28:32. She was not the Mary Hinckley, wife of Ichabod Hinckley, Jr., who died in Tolland 8 June 1769 [Tolland VR 2:13], and was buried in Willington Cemetery, "in her 38th year [*NEHGR* (July 1913) 67:295]. 3. *MD* 30:102; *Sandwich VR* 1:73. 4. *Cape Cod Library,* "Bassett Family of Yarmouth, Mass.," 2:1261. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:21-22 (William Bassett). 6. *MD* 6:136; *Sandwich VR* 1:119; *NEHGR* (July 1971) 128:207. mar. to Ichabod Hinckley. 7. *MD* 6:135; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:38. 8. *MD* 6:134-35. 9. Tolland VR 2:79. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob.

3:228-31 (John Chipman). 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:258-59 (Ruth Chipman). 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:20-31 (William Bassett). 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:71, 73-74, 76 (Ensign John Hinckley) [FHL #904598]. 14. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:98. 15. Robert and Helen C. Search, "The Second Wife of Ichabod Hinckley" *Connecticut Historical Society Quarterly* 28:30-32. 16. Manwaring, *Early Connecticut Probate Recs., 1737-1742* 3:175-76: Hartford Dist. Prob. 12:266-68 (Hope Lothrop). 17. Manwaring, *Early Connecticut Probate Recs., 1737-1742* 3:258: Hartford Dist. Prob. 1113:79 (Peter Emmons). 18. Tolland VR 1:138. 19. Tolland VR 1:138. 20. Manwaring, *Early Connecticut Probate Recs. 1737-1742* 3:413: Hartford Dist. Prob. 14:114; 15:190 #2632 (Jonathan Hatch). 21. Manwaring, *Early Connecticut Probate Recs., 1737-42* 3:569-70: Hartford Prob. Dist. 12:221; 16:106 (Benjamin Hinckley). 22. Willington Deeds (1727-1802), 139, from "Robert Parker of Barnstable, *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 2:820. 23. Wethersfield Deeds 9:76 [FHL #5995]. 24. Manwaring, *Early Connecticut Probate Recs., 1737-42* 3:569-70: Hartford Prob. Dist. 12:221; 16:106 (Benjamin Hinckley). 25. *DAR Patriot Index* (first ed.), 331. 26. *Sandwich VR* 1:87. 27. *MD* 6:135-6 (Ichabod Hinckley's children by first wife; Thankful by second wife); Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:48 (all of his children by first wife, and Thankful and Mercy by second wife); *MD* 33:117 (Mercy by second wife); Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 20a (Thankful); 22a (Mercy); 23a (Ebenezer).

68. **Jabez Dimmock**[4] *(Bethiah (Chipman) Gale*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*)* was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., about 1698,[1] the son of Bethiah (Chipman) Gale and her second husband, Timothy Dimmock. Jabez was baptized as an adult in the Second Church in Boston, Mass., 5 October 1719.[2] Jabez died "beyond the seas," about 1738, while living in Falmouth, Me.[3]

Jabez Dimmock married in Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass., (intentions) 5 December 1722 **Mary/Mercy Newcomb** of Sandwich,[4] who was born in Sandwich, Mass., 4 March 1701,[5] the daughter of Peter and Mercy (Smith) Newcomb. Mary died after 21 January 1742 when she requested the York County Court to appoint an administrator for her husband's intestate estate.[6]

Mary Newcomb's father, Peter Newcomb, in his will probated 17 January 1723/4, gave all of his estate to his wife, Mercy, with instructions to divide it between their two children as she saw fit. In her own will, proved 17 January 1723/4, Mercy Newcomb gave her daughter, Mercy [*sic*], a silver tankard, a big brass kettle and £150.[7]

Jabez Dimmock was admitted to membership in the Second Church in Boston, 23 May 1725.[8] He transferred his membership to the Falmouth Church before his third daughter, Bethiah, was baptized there in 1730.[9] Jabez witnessed several deeds in Falmouth in 1733.[10] On 27 June 1734, Jabez Dimmock of Falmouth, shipwright, deeded land in Falmouth to Samuel Waldo of Boston, merchant.[11] On 22 November 1734 Samuel Staples of Falmouth sold property in Falmouth to Jabez Dimmock of Falmouth, with Samuel's wife, Elizabeth, agreeing to release her dower rights.[12]

On 10 December 1734 an indenture was signed between Jabez Dimmock of Falmouth and Samuel Waldo of Boston in which Jabez mortgaged "one certain dwelling house with one acre of land situate in Falmouth on the south side of the Presumpscot River, on which land said Dimmock now lives." Jabez acknowledged this indenture in Boston.[13] Two years later, 23 December 1736, Jabez Dimmock of Falmouth and Samuel Waldo of Boston signed another

indenture concerning the same property.[14] These indentures financed Capt. Dimmock's trading voyages, the last one ending fatally for him.

Jabez's wife, Mary, was admitted to the church in Falmouth, Maine, in 1738,[15] about the time her husband was lost at sea. Capt. Dimmock died intestate. On 21 January 1742, his widow, Mary Dimmock of Falmouth, petitioned the court, saying that her husband had died "beyond the seas about four years ago," and asked the court to appoint Samuel Waldo, Esq., a merchant of Boston, who was the principle creditor, to be the administrator of her husband's estate. On 19 February 1742, Mary Dimmock personally appeared and acknowledged the instrument to be her free will. On 4 April 1743, Samuel Waldo was instructed to present an inventory before 4 July "next ensuing," and to gather all debts due the estate and to render his accounts by 4 October 1743. A bond for £30 was posted by his bondsmen, Pelatiah Littlefield of Wells, yeoman, and Abraham Fyler of Scarborough, gentleman.[16]

No further records have been found for either Jabez or Mary Dimmock.

Children (**Dimmock**), first two born in Boston, Mass., and baptized in the Second Church, also called Old North Church; last three born and baptized in Falmouth, Me.:[17]

+298 i. **Mercy**[5], bapt. in Boston 11 March 1724.
+299 ii. **Mary**, bapt. in Boston, 29 January 1726/7.
+300 iii. **Bethiah**, bapt. in Falmouth, Me., 3 May 1730, "of Jabez."
+301 iv. **Bathsheba**, bapt. in Falmouth, Me., 10 June 1733, "of Jabez."
+302 v. **Desire**, bapt. in 1737, "of Jabez."

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 3:183 (Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:228-31 (John Chipman); 3:258-59 (Ruth Chipman). 2. John Bearse Newcomb, *Genealogical Memoir of the Newcomb Family* (Elgin, Ill. 1874), 31. 3. Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts* 1:23 (Capt. Jabez Dimmock). 4. Boston Record Commissioners 28:159. 5. *Sandwich VR* 1:80 (as Mercy). 6. York Co., Prob. 6:31, 32 (Capt. Jabez Dimmock) [FHL #12784]. 7. John Bearse Newcomb, *Genealogical Memoir of the Newcomb Family* (Elgin, Ill. 1874), 31. 8. Newcomb, *Newcomb Family*, 31. 9. Marquis W. King, *Baptisms and Admissions from the Records of the First Church in Falmouth, now Portland, Maine* (1898), 67. 10. Bowman Files: John Howland, 9, line 1: *York Deeds* 16:274, 282, 570 [FHL #6331457]. 11. Bowman Files: John Howland, 9, line 1: *York Deeds* 16:530-531 [FHL #6331457]. 12. Bowman Files: John Howland, 9, line 1: *York Deeds* 17:195-96. Through a clerical error, the Bowman Files state that "at this time Jabez Dimmock's wife was Elizabeth." Instead it was Samuel Staples's wife, Elizabeth, who gave up her dower rights in the property her husband sold to Jabez Dimmock. Jabez Dimmock had only one wife, Mary, who survived him. See *NEHGR* (April 1860) 14:147 for the births of three children to Samuel and Elizabeth Staples in 1733, 1735 and 1737. 13. Bowman Files: John Howland, 9, line 1: *York Deeds* 17:193-94 [FHL #6331457]. 14. Bowman Files: John Howland, 9, line 1: *York Deeds* 18:330-32 [FHL #6331457]. 15. King, *Falmouth Ch. Recs.*, 6, where Mary Dimmock is listed under the year 1738 [FHL #1033703]. 16. York Co., Me., Prob. 6:31, 32 (Capt. Jabez Dimmock) [FHL #12784]. 17. Newcomb, *Newcomb Family*, 31 (Mercy and Mary); Bowman Files: John Howland, 9 (Mercy and Mary); Marquis W. King, *Baptisms and Admissions from the Records of the First Church in Falmouth, now Portland, Maine* (1898), 11, 67 (Bethiah, Bathsheba and Desire), called "of Jabez," because their father was a member of the church. Their mother was accepted as a member in 1738.

69. **Mercy Skiffe**[4] *(Mercy Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*)* was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Dukes County, Mass., 5 July 1701,[1] the daughter of Nathan and Mercy (Chipman) Skiffe. Mercy died in Nantucket, Nantucket Co., Mass., 24th 4 mo. 1781.[2]

Mercy Skiffe married first in Nantucket, 12 November 1727 **Prince Coffin**[3], who was born in Nantucket, 19th 6 mo. 1703,[4] the son of Ebenezer and Eleanor (Barnard) Coffin. Prince Coffin died in Sherborn, Nantucket, 10th 10 mo. 1729.[5]

Mercy married second, in Nantucket 2 May 1732, as his second wife, **Nathaniel Allen** of Sherborn, Nantucket,[6] who was born in Nantucket 24th 2 mo. 1700,[7] the son of Edward and Ann (Coleman) Allen. Nathaniel Allen married first, 2nd 1 mo. 1725 Provided Gaskell,[8] who died 30th 1 mo. 1730.[9] By Provided, Nathaniel had Edmund Allen, born 10 mo. 1726 and Provided, born 9 mo. 1728,[10] neither of whom were descendants of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland. Nathaniel Allen died in Sherborn 7th 4 mo. 1776.[11]

Mercy's father, Nathan Skiffe of Chilmark, yeoman, died before Mercy was married. In his will dated 23 December 1725, probated 2 March 1725/6, he mentioned Mercy and gave her £20 and all of his household goods except for a few items which the executor was to sell to pay debts. Mercy also received all of her father's "cloath, Woolen & linen."[12]

Prince Coffin of Sherborn, Mercy's first husband, died intestate and Mercy was appointed as the administratrix of his estate. On 25 May 1730, she presented the inventory, taken by Nathan Coffin and Abishai Folger. It listed men's apparel, household furniture, barrels of meat, rum, wine, corn, candles, wheat and beans, linen, corn bread, ginger bread, wood staves, cooper stuff, whale craft and 14 sheep, valued at £420-18-2. Disbursements amounted to £254-10-1. Of the remaining balance of £166-18-2, the judge ordered that the widow was to be given one-third part "forever," and the two daughters the remaining two-thirds, which amounted to £59-9-4 each.[13] Since the two daughters were minors and under age, the judge appointed Mercy Coffin, as their guardian with authority to receive their estates.[14]

Mercy's second husband, Nathaniel Allen of Sherborn, died intestate in 1776, but his estate was not probated until five years later, after Mercy's death. On 4 May 1781, their only surviving son, Benjamin Allen of Sherborn, mariner, was appointed as the administrator of his father's estate. The inventory, taken by John Coleman, Frederick Folger and Thomas Starbuck, included the dwelling house, valued at £30-8-0, household furniture, pots and pans, a coffee pot and pewter spoons, for a total of £44-10-9. Nathaniel's sheep's commons and other land added £1-15. Claims against the estate amounted to £70-12-1 and the administrator's charges came to £10-6-4. The estate was rendered insolvent with £34-4-5 to be distributed to creditors. In the final settlement, 8 March 1783, son Benjamin Allen, "the only son of the deceased," was to have the dwelling house and land around it for £30-8-0, in return for paying the creditors the full appraisal value.[15]

No probate records were found for Mercy Allen.

Children (**Coffin**), by Mercy's first husband, Prince Coffin, born in Nantucket, Mass.:[16]

+303 i. **Hannah**[5], born 15th 10 mo. 1728.
+304 ii. **Mary**, born 28th 2 mo. 1729/30 [posthumous].

Children (**Allen**), by Mercy's second husband, Nathaniel Allen, born in Nantucket, Mass.:[17]

+305 iii. **Abigail**, born 10th 4 mo. 1733.
iv. **Susannah**, born 2nd 3 mo. 1735, died unmarried 14 April 1796.
+306 v. **Joseph**, born 1st 4 mo. 1737.
+307 vi. **Benjamin**, born 1st 1 mo. 1740.
+308 vii. **Mercy**, born 19th 4 mo. 1742; bapt. 31 October 1742.

REFERENCES:
1. *Chilmark VR*, 29. 2. *Nantucket VR* 5:13. 3. *Nantucket VR* 3:24. 4. *Nantucket VR* 1:319; Alexander Starbuck, *Hist. of Nantucket County, Island and Town* (Rutland, VT. 1969), 705-6. 5. *Nantucket VR* 5:178. 6. *Nantucket VR* 3:24. 7. *Nantucket VR* 1:24. 8. *Nantucket VR* 3:24 (Provided Gaskill). 9. *Nantucket VR* 5:18 (death of Nathaniel Allen). 10. *Nantucket VR* 1:20, 25 (ch. by Provided). 11. *Nantucket VR* 5:18. 12. Dukes Co. Prob. 2:5-7 (Nathan Skiffe) [FHL #911747]. 13. Nantucket Co. Prob.1:162, 163, 164 (Prince Coffin) [FHL #906832]. 14. Nantucket Co. Prob. 1:165 (Guardianship) [FHL #906832]. 15. Nantucket Co. Prob. 3:342-43, 374-75T (Nathaniel Allen) [FHL #906832]. 16. *Nantucket VR* 1:217. 17. *Nantucket VR* 1:17, 18, 23, 24.

70. **Samuel Skiffe**[4] *(Mercy Chipman[3], Hope[2] Howland, John[1])* was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Dukes County, Mass., 24 December 1703,[1] the son of Nathan and Mercy (Chipman) Skiffe. Samuel Skiffe probably died after 16 April 1746, the date he witnessed the guardianship petition of his step-daughter, Deborah Dwelley.[2]

Samuel Skiffe married in Scituate, Plymouth Co., Mass., 1 July 1744, **Elizabeth (House) Dwelly/Dwelle**,[3] widow of Jedediah Dwelly of Scituate whom she married 7 October 1725.[4] By Jedediah Dwelly she had Abner, Joshua, Jedediah, Elizabeth, Deborah and Lucy Dwelly,[5] who were not descendants of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland of the *Mayflower*. Elizabeth House was born in Scituate, 16 April 1706, and was baptized there with her brothers and sisters, 22 April 1711, the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Pinson) House.[6] Elizabeth died in Scituate 15 April 1745.[7]

Samuel Skiffe's father, Nathan Skiffe of Chilmark, yeoman, in his will dated 23 December 1725, probated 2 March 1725/6, gave Samuel and his brothers land in Chilmark.[8] Samuel was a sadler in Chilmark. In 1729 he moved to the mainland, settling in the part of Scituate that had become Hanover in 1727.[9]

Samuel Skiffe's wife, Elizabeth died only one week after their only son, John Skiffe, was born. One year later, the property which Elizabeth had inherited as her dower from her first husband, Jedediah Dwelly, yeoman, was divided among her Dwelly children.[10] Her daughter, Deborah Dwelly, was given four acres of land, "being part of the homestead."[11] On the same day, 16 April 1746, Deborah chose her uncle, Joseph House, as her guardian. Samuel Skiffe, her step-father, signed Deborah's petition as a witness.[12]

That is the last definite information found for Samuel Skiffe. He may have taken his son John, out to western Massachusetts where John was living at "a place called number three in the County of Hampshire," 21 April 1766, when he reached 21 years of age and sold one and one-half acres of cedar swamp in Scituate which he had inherited from his step-sister, Deborah Dwelly.[13] "Number Three" became Worthington in 1768.[14]

Child (**Skiffe**), born in Scituate, Mass.,[15]

+309 i. **John**[5], born 3 April 1745, bapt. 7 April 1745.

REFERENCES:

1. *Chilmark VR*, 29. 2. Plymouth Co. Prob. 10:153 (Guardianship) [FHL #551535]. 3. *Scituate VR* 2:255. 4. *MD* 1:43. 5. Plymouth Co. Prob. 10:358 (Jedediah Dwelly) [FHL #551535]; *Mayfl. Source Recs.*, 368, 370, 376, 379. 6. *Scituate VR* 1:185; *Mayfl. Source Recs.*, 344; Torrey, *New England Marriages*, 391. 7. *Scituate VR* 2:440. 8. Dukes Co. Prob. 2:5-7 (Nathan Skiffe) [FHL #911747]. 9. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:435. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. 10:358-60 (Jedediah Dwelly) [FHL #551535]. 11. Plymouth Co. Prob. 10:360 (Jedediah Dwelly) [FHL #551535]. 12. Plymouth Co. Prob. 10:155 (Guardianship) [FHL #551535]. 13. Plymouth Co. Deeds (1766) 54:118 [FHL #559120]. 14. Lindberg, *Gen. Handbook for New England Research*, 71. 15. *Scituate VR* 1:323; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 388.

71. **John Skiffe**[4] *(Mercy Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*)* was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Dukes County, Mass., 22 August 1705,[1] the son of Nathan and Mercy (Chipman) Skiffe. John Skiffe died in Chilmark 6 March 1727/8.[2]

John Skiffe married about 1726, a wife named **Jane**[3] who has not been identified further. Family records credit them with a posthumous son, Nathan Skiffe, born 12 October 1728.[4]

John Skiffe was a blacksmith in Chilmark.[5] John's father, Nathan Skiffe, in his will dated 23 December 1725, probated 2 March 1725/6, gave John land in Chilmark, along with his brothers, Samuel and Joseph, and half-brothers, Benjamin and Stephen. His sister, Mercy, and his half-sisters, Hepzibah Norton, Patience Thacher, Elizabeth Sturgis, Mary Bacon, and Sarah Ahearn were given money.[6]

On 6 March 1727/8, the Rev. William Homes of Chilmark, recorded John Skiffe's death in his diary: "John Skiffe was a young man about 23 years of age, son to Nathan Skiffe, late of this town."[7]

Nothing more is known about John and Jane Skiffe.

Child (**Skiffe**), born in Chilmark, Mass.:[8]

+310 i. **Nathan**[5], 12 October 1728 [posthumous].

REFERENCES:

1. *Chilmark VR*, 29. 2. *Mayf. Source Recs.*, 100. 3. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:435. 4. Ibid; not recorded in *Chilmark VRs*. 5. Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* 3:435.

6. Dukes Co. Prob. 2:5-6 (Nathan Skiffe) [FHL #911747]. 7. *Mayf. Source Recs.*, 100, 112. 8. Family records as given in Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:435.

72. **Joseph Skiffe**[4] *(Mercy Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Dukes County, Mass., 18 November 1701,[1] the son of Nathan and Mercy (Chipman) Skiffe. Joseph died in Chilmark 7 November 1778.[2]

Joseph Skiffe married in Chilmark 7 July 1740 **Remember Gibbs**,[3] who was born in Sandwich, Mass., 20 August 1714, and baptized in Sandwich First Church, 8 April 1716,[4] the daughter of Barnabas and Abigail (Smith) Gibbs. Widow Remember Skiffe died of dropsy in Chilmark 21 May 1815, aged 100 years 8 months 21 days, (or 100 years 9 months).[5]

Joseph was still a minor, 18 years of age, when his father died. In his will dated 23 December 1725, probated 2 March 1725/6, Nathan Skiffe of Chilmark, yeoman, mentioned his son, Joseph, and gave him half of his house and half of the land around it, to be held jointly with his step-brother, Benjamin Skiffe.[6]

Remember's father, Barnabas Gibbs of Sandwich, husbandman, died intestate before 5 May 1724, the date the inventory of his estate was taken and appraised at £423-9-0. On 7 May, widow Abigail Gibbs was appointed as the administratrix. She was given household goods valued at £47-6-6 The final accounting was submitted 6 June 1725.[7]

Joseph Skiffe of Chilmark, yeoman, in his will dated 15 June 1772, probated at Tisbury, 9 December 1779, gave his loving wife, Remember, the use of all of his estate as long as she continued as his widow. If she chose to remarry, she was to have one-third of his estate and the use of all of his household goods during her natural life. He gave his three sons, Samuel, Joseph and Ebenezer, all of his real estate equally divided among them, after the death of his wife, but if she should marry again, his three sons were to have two-thirds of his real estate at her marriage and the other third at her death. He gave his daughters, Mercy and Abigail, all of his household goods evenly divided between them after his wife's decease. He gave daughter Mercy £2-13-4 to be paid by his sons, she having already had part of her share. Daughter Abigail was to be paid £8 by his sons. He appointed his beloved wife, Remember, and his son, Samuel, joint executors. Witnesses were William Pool, Benjamin Skiffe, Jr., and Mary Pool.[8]

Widow Remember Skiffe was listed as a member of the Chilmark church 23 January 1788, the date the Rev. Jonathan Smith was ordained.[9] She survived her husband for about thirty-five years.

Children (**Skiffe**), born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.:[10]

+311 i. **Mercy**[5], born 9 April 1741; given £2-13-4 and a share of his household goods in her father's will, after her mother's death.

ii. **Caleb**, born 18 June 1742; died 10 April 1769, unmarried;[11] not mentioned in his father's will.

+312 iii. **Samuel**, born 23 January 1743/4; joint executor of his father's will; to share his father's real estate with his brothers, Joseph and Ebenezer, after their mother's death.

+313 iv. **Joseph**, born 24 April 1745; mentioned in his father's will and given one-third of his father's real estate, after their mother's death.[12]

+314 v **Abigail**, born 4 July 1748; given £8 and a share of his household goods in her father's will, after her mother's death.

+315 vi. **Ebenezer**, born 19 December 1750; mentioned in his father's will and given one-third of his father's real estate after his mother's death.

REFERENCES:

1. *Chilmark VR*, 29. 2. *Chilmark VR*, 93; Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard*, 3:436. 3. *Chilmark VR*, 72, 151. 4. *Sandwich VR* 1:90; 2:1377; *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 3:15. 5. *Chilmark VR*, 93; Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard*, 3:435; *Mayf. Source Recs.*, 125. 6. Dukes Co. Prob. 2:5-7 (Nathan Skiffe) [FHL #911747]. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:184-86 (Barnabas Gibbs) [FHL #904599]. 8. Dukes Co. Prob. 6:194-96 (Joseph Skiffe) [FHL #911748]. 9. *Mayf. Source Recs.*, 118. 10. *Chilmark VR*, 28; Dukes Co. Prob. 6:194-96 (Joseph Skiffe) [FHL #911748]. 11. *Chilmark VR*, 93. 12. This Joseph Skiffe did not die at sea in 1766 as stated in *Chilmark VR*, 93, and in Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:436; Joseph was living in 1772 when his father mentioned him in his will.

73. **James Chipman**[4] (*John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Mass., 18 December 1694,[1] the son of John Chipman and his first wife, Mary Skiffe. James Chipman probably died at the home of his son, Perez, in Camden, Kent Co., Delaware, after 7 October 1749, the date his father made his will and mentioned James and James's son, Perez. He probably died before 1754 when his son, Lt. James Chipman was not called James, "Jr." when he was listed on the French and Indian War Rolls.[2]

James Chipman married in Stonington, Conn., 28 October 1717 **Mary Minor**,[3] who was born in Stonington 31 July 1699,[4] the daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Saxon) Minor. Mary probably died in Delaware also.[5]

James's father, John Chipman, Esq., of Newport, Rhode Island, in his will dated 7 October 1749, probated 3 February 1756, gave James, his eldest son, all of his wearing apparel except for his cloak and gowns. He also gave James and James's son, Perez, "a certain piece of land," to be held jointly.[6]

Mary's father, Benjamin Minor of Stonington, died intestate in 1711. On 12 June 1711, his widow, also named Mary, was appointed as the executrix of Benjamin's estate. On 10 June 1712, the inventory was presented to the court and the children were listed as Mary, age 12, Marcy, age 10, Benjamin, age 8, Clement, age 5 and Joanna, age 2. Soon Mary's widowed mother married Joseph Page. On 1 January 1715/6, Joseph and Mary Page of Stonington, as guardians of the five children of Benjamin Minor, deceased, received on their behalf, £22-2-9½ "and other sums" from Joseph Minor.[7] On 13 September 1715, Mary Minor, eldest daughter of Benjamin Minor of Stonington,

deceased, chose her father-in-law [step-father], Mr. Joseph Page of Stonington to be her guardian, she being between 16 and 17 years of age.[8]

At the time of their marriage, James Chipman was living in Groton, Conn., near his cousins, Thomas and Joseph Chipman of Barnstable. James and Mary continued to live there the first few years after their marriage. On 6 April 1721, James was called "of Groton," when he and his brother-in-law, James Eldredge of Stonington, "who married two daughters of Benjamin Minor, late of Stonington," complained to the court that the distribution of Benjamin Minor's estate, dated 10 June 1712, still remained unsettled by Joseph Page and Mary, his wife, the administrators. On 7 June 1721, the court ordered the division to be made and on 7 July 1721, Mary Chipman, the eldest daughter, received 20 acres of land and one-ninth of her father's personal estate. James Chipman and James Eldredge were reimbursed for their costs of £0-14-10.[9]

James and Mary, were still living in Groton on 20 January 1721/2, the date James bought a tract of land in Stonington for £107-6-9 from Mary's brother-in-law and sister, James and Marcy (Minor) Eldredge, now of Kingstown, R.I. The deed was acknowledged 30 January 1721/2.[10] On 3 January 1723/4, James and Mary Chipman sold for £50 to Mary's brother, James Minor, 10 acres of land in Stonington which had been set off to Mary from her father's estate. Mary and James Chipman acknowledged the deed the same day.[11] On 27 January 1724/5, James Minor sold to James and Mary Chipman 20 acres in Stonington for £100. This was acknowledged immediately.[12]

In Stonington, 16 February 1724/5, James Chipman witnessed the will of his cousin, Joseph Denison[4] (*Mary Gorham*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) of Stonington. The will was probated 23 March 1724/5 after Mr. George Denison of Westerly, R.I., and Mr. James Chipman and Mr. Amos Hallam, both of Stonington, gave their oaths that they had witnessed Mr. Joseph Denison sign his will.[13] All of these men were cousins.[14]

In 1725 James Chipman moved his family to New London where, on 14 May, he was called "of Stonington" when he bought land called Baker's Cove in New London from Benjamin Gorton of New London, for £600. This land had formerly belonged to Joshua Baker, deceased. Witnesses were Thomas Harris and John Richards. Benjamin Gorton acknowledged this deed the same day and it was recorded immediately.[15] On the same day, James Chipman sold (or mortgaged) the same land to George Richards of New London for £300 now and £300 due in two years, with interest due annually. Witnesses were Thomas Harris and John Richards. This was acknowledged the same day.[16]

In October 1725, the Rev. Joshua Hempstead of New London, in his diary, said that a child of James Chipman had died. This seems to have been James's younger daughter, Deborah.[17]

On 7 January 1726/7, James Chipman of New London seems to have mortgaged land to Timothy Green of New London for £122-13-10 with lawful interest, payable before 7 January 1730/1.[18] On 23 January 1728/9, James Chipman of New London sold land in New London called Baker's Cove to Lt. James Harris of Colchester. Witnesses were John Richards and Sam. Hobart.[19]

Handley Chipman, in his account of his brothers and sisters, said that James was a clothier.[20] Around 1731, James Chipman took his family across Long Island Sound to the Town of Smithtown, Long Island. There he bought from David Bates half of a fulling mill, used to manufacture cloth, situated on the Nissaquogue River. The other half of the mill was owned by Richard Smith, the Quaker. On 28 December 1730, James Chipman conveyed his half of the mill to Richard Smith and his brother, Obadiah.[21] On 5 February 1733/4, James Chipman and William Jayne witnessed a deed in which Richard Smith sold 500 acres of land near the river to his brother, Ebenezer Smith.[22] On 13 March 1735, James Chipman signed articles of agreement with the Proprietors of Smithtown and on 28 June 1736, George Townsend surveyed a parcel of land for James Chipman on the right of Daniel Smith, near the head of the Nissaquogue River on the Peceapunk Branch and by the main river. This contained 55 acres and 103 square rods. The farm had a house "at the end of the dam at the mill."[23]

On 1 May 1744, James Chipman witnessed a deed in which Obadiah Smith of Smithtown sold to George Norton two tracts of land which Obadiah Smith had previously sold to James Chipman's cousin, Capt. James Dickinson of Oyster Bay, in 1732. Obadiah Smith had repurchased the land in 1741. The other witnesses to the deed were Richard Wood and James Chipman's cousin, James Dickinson, Jr.[24] This is the last record found in Smithtown, N.Y., for James Chipman.

James and his family probably moved to Delaware during the autumn of 1744. His younger brother, Perez/Paris Chipman, who was born in Sandwich, Mass., 28 September 1702,[25] had settled in Cedar Creek Hundred, Sussex Co., Del., before 25 March 1732, the date he was listed as a parishioner of the Church of England at Lewes, Sussex Co., Province of Pennsylvania [*sic*].[26] By 15 February 1745/6, Paris had moved to Worcester Co., Md., just south of the Delaware-Maryland border. On that date, Pharis [*sic*] Chipman of Worcester Co., Md., sold to James Chipman 32,000 cypress shingles, some of which were at the Great Swamp and the rest at the Shingle Landing on Broad Creek.[27] The buyer was either Paris Chipman's older brother, James, or James's son, also named James, whose birth was recorded in Stonington, Conn., 10 August 1719.[28] The younger James Chipman married in Port Lewes, Sussex Co., Del., Elizabeth Razor, daughter of Peter Razor of Port Lewes.[29] James Chipman, [Jr.], was a Lieutenant in the Militia Battalion of Broad Kiln, Northern District, Sussex Co., Del., in 1753,[30] indicating that, being an officer, he was around 34 years old, the right age to be the son of James and Mary (Minor) Chipman, but too old to be the son of James's younger brother, Paris Chipman. James, [Jr.], died in Broad Kiln before 8 May 1757, the date his will was probated. In his will dated 17 December 1753, James Chipman, fuller, bequeathed his estate to his wife, Elizabeth, and his brother, Benjamin Chipman, to be equally divided between them. He also gave £25 to his brother, Stephen Chipman. He appointed his wife, Elizabeth, and his brother, Benjamin, as joint executors.[31] This will identifies Benjamin and Stephen as the brothers of James Chipman

whose birth was recorded in Stonington as the son of James and Mary (Minor) Chipman.

Mary Chipman, the daughter of James and Mary (Minor) Chipman, whose birth was recorded in Stonington, Conn., 11 June 1722,[32] went to Delaware with her parents. She was certainly the Mary Chipman who married her first husband, John Shield, in Kent Co., Del., about 1746. By John Shield, Mary had Abel Shield, born 7 February 1748, Reuben Shield, born 29 June 1750, and Elizabeth Shield, born 12 October 1752.[33] Mary married her second husband, Thomas Dunning, in Kent Co., Del., before 15 day 10th mo. 1757.[34] By her second marriage she had Samuel Dunning, James Dunning, Thomas Dunning and Jerusha Dunning.[35] In the 1766 tax list, Mary's husband, Thomas Dunning, and her brothers, Paris Chipman, Benjamin Chipman and Stephen Chipman, were all living in Murderkill Hundred, Kent Co., Del.[36] Her brother, Benjamin Chipman, witnessed the will of Mary's second husband, Thomas Dunning, and her brothers Benjamin and Peres [*sic*] Chipman signed Mary's bond of £500 as executrix of Thomas Dunning's will,[37] thus confirming the family relationship. Mary married third, before 1776, Francis Edmondson, but had no children by this marriage.[38]

The birth of a son named Perez to James and Mary (Minor) Chipman was not recorded in Stonington or Smithtown, but proof of his existence was found in the will made by James's father, John Chipman of Newport, R.I., dated 7 October 1749, probated 3 February 1756. In it John Chipman bequeathed a certain piece of land "to my son James Chipman [this name is very faint] and to his son Perez Chipman." Later the will stated, "If my son James or his son, Perez, shall die before me," then what had been given to both of them was to be "enjoyed by the survivor." If both of them should die, then the whole was to be divided among all of their children.[39] This infers that, by 1749, James Chipman, the father, was incapacitated in some way and his son, Perez, was to care for him. In return, son Perez would inherit the property held jointly. This Perez/Paris Chipman of Camden, Kent Co., Del., has been confused with James's younger brother, Perez/Paris Chipman of Worcester Co., Md., and Sussex Co., Del., who went to Delaware from Plymouth or Connecticut before 1732.[40]

Perez/Peres/Paris Chipman[5], son of James and Mary (Minor) Chipman, went to Delaware with his parents and settled in Camden, Kent Co., Del.,[41] about 1745. Paris was a clothier like his father. He married first about 1748, Mary Inkley/Inkle, daughter of Elnathan Inkley of Sussex Co., Del. Mary and their newborn daughter died the following year.[42] Paris married second, 3 October 1751, Margaret Manlove, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Brown) Manlove.[43] He and his wife, Margaret, became Nicholites, or "New Quakers," a religious sect which formed along the Delaware-Maryland border in the 1760s. They could not own slaves, rejected oaths and participation in war, and wore undyed clothes. On 26 September 1774, before moving to the western edge of Guilford Co., N.C., Paris Chipman sold to John Clowes of Sussex Co., land in Sussex County which Paris had inherited from his first wife's father, Elnathan Inkley. Nine years later, on 30 August 1783, in Guilford Co., N.C.,

Paris and Margaret's children, and their spouses, signed another deed, confirming the sale.[44]

John Chipman, who first owned "Good Luck," a plantation in Dorchester Co., Md.,[45] and then moved to North West Fork Hundred, Sussex Co., Del., was certainly another son of James and Mary (Minor) Chipman but no court records or other documentation have been found to substantiate it. John's wife's name was Elizabeth. The reconstructed census of 1790 for Broad Creek Hundred and the census for 1800 list John and James Chipman,[46] who were certainly his sons. More proof must be found before he can be included in the family of James and Mary (Minor) Chipman.

James Chipman was living when his father made his will in 1749 but must have died soon afterward. No probate records have been found for either James or Mary (Minor) Chipman.

Children (**Chipman**), first two probably born in Groton but recorded with their third child in Stonington, Conn.; fourth and fifth probably born in New London but not recorded there; sixth, seventh and eighth probably born in Smithtown, Long Island, N.Y., order of last five uncertain:[47]

+316 i. **James**[5], born in Groton, Conn., 10 August 1719; lived in Broad Kiln, Sussex Co., Del., when he served and died as a Lieutenant in the French and Indian War under Capt. John Haverloe;[48] mentioned his brothers, Benjamin and Stephen, in his will.[49]

+317 ii. **Mary**, born in Groton, 11 June 1722; married in Kent Co., Del., about 1746 **John Shield**;[50] married second in Kent Co., 1757 **Thomas Dunning**; married third **Francis Edmondson**;[51] brother Benjamin Chipman witnessed the will and codicil of Mary's second husband, Thomas Dunning.[52]

iii. **Deborah**, born in Stonington, 17 July 1724; probably the child who died in New London in October 1725;[53] no further record found.

+318 iv. **Perez**, born in New London about 1727; called "son of James" by his grandfather, John Chipman, Esq., of Newport, R.I., in his will;[54] married first, about 1748 **Mary Inkley**; married second, in 1751 **Margaret Manlove**; Peris [*sic*] served in Delaware in the French and Indian War in 1757;[55] witnessed his brother Benjamin's will;[56] lived in Camden, near Dover, Kent Co., Del.; moved to Guilford Co., N. C., about 1775 with five children.[57]

+319 v. **John**, born in New London about 1729; named for his paternal grandfather; had at least two sons, James and John.[58]

+320 vi. **Benjamin**, born in Smithtown, Long Island, N.Y., about 1731; named for his maternal grandfather, Benjamin Minor; married in Kent Co., Del., about 1764 **Mary**;[59] called "brother" by his brother, James Chipman, and named as executor of his will;[60]

Benjamin's will and his brother, Stephen's intestate estate were probated on the same date.

+321 vii. **Stephen**, born in Smithtown, Long Island, about 1733; named for his paternal uncle, Stephen Chipman; married **Agnes**;[61] called "brother" and named as an heir by his brother, James Chipman, in his will;[62] his intestate estate was probated the same day as his brother, Benjamin's will.

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1. *MD* 29:70-71. 2. Newport Town Council, 1756-1760, 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945-000]; *Delaware Archives - Military* 1:13, 15. 3. Stonington VR 2:63. 4. Stonington VR 2:16; Wheeler, *Hist. of Stonington, Conn.* (1900, rept. 1977), 469. 5. Her children lived in Sussex Co., Delaware; *Delaware Archives-Military* 1:13, 14, 15. 6. Newport Town Council, 1756-1760, 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]. 7. New London Prob. #3606 (1711) (Benjamin Minor) [FHL #1025036]. 8. New London Prob. #3658 (1715) (Guardianship, Mary Minor) [FHL #1025036]. 9. New London Prob. #3606 (1711) (Benjamin Minor) [FHL #1025036]. 10. New London Deeds 3:346-47 [FHL #5594]. 11. New London Deeds 3:452-53 [FHL #5594]. 12. New London Deeds 3:487-88 [FHL #5594]. 13. New London Co. Prob. Alpha. (Joseph Denison) [FHL #1025014]. 14. See *John Howland of the Mayflower Vol. 1: Descendants through his first child Desire*[2] *Howland and her husband Captain John Gorham.* 15. New London Deeds 8:265-66 [FHL #5086]. 16. New London Deeds 8:266-67 [FHL #5086]. 17. *Diary of Joshua Hempstead* (1711-1758), Collections, New London Historical Society (Providence, R.I. 1901, rept. 1985), 161. 18. New London Deeds 8:357-58 [FHL #5086]. 19. New London Deeds 9:91 [FHL #5086]. 20. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.*, Mrs. Arthur James Tretheway, "A Chipman Family History by Handley Chipman," 1:498. 21. William S. Pelletreau, *Records of the Town of Smithtown, Long Island*, (1898), 458-59 [FHL #1033665]. 22. Pelletreau, *Records of Smithtown*, 365-66 [FHL #1033665]. 23. Pelletreau, *Records of Smithtown*, 336-37 [FHL #1033665]. 24. Pelletreau, *Records of Smithtown*, 354-55 [FHL #1033665]. 25. *MD* 29:70. 26. *Delaware Genealogical Society Journal* (April 1983) 2:18-20. 27. Worcester Co., Md., Deeds A:371 [FHL #14526]. 28. Stonington VR 2:63. 29. Sussex Co., Del., Prob. B:311 (Peter Razor) [FHL #6619]. 30. *Delaware Archives - Military* 1:13, 15. 31. Sussex Co., Del., Prob. B:143-45 (James Chipman) [FHL #6619]. 32. Stonington VR 2:63. 33. Kent Co. Prob. L:95-96 (Thomas Dunning) [FHL #6487]; Wright, *Vital Records of Kent and Sussex Counties, Delaware, 1886-1800*, 95. 34. Duck Creek Monthly Meeting [FHL #20390]. 35. Kent Co. Prob. L:95-96 (Thomas Dunning) [FHL #6487]. 36. Kent County Tax List, 1726-1777, 10:7 [FHL #6494]. 37. Kent Co. Prob. A15:146; L:95-96 (Thomas Dunning) [FHL #6487]. 38. Kent County Kent Co. Orphan's Court A15:141 (Thomas Dunning); De Valinger, *Calendar of Kent Co., Del., Probate Records*, 258. 39. Newport Town Council, 1756-1760 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]. 40. *Delaware Genealogical Society Journal* (April 1983) 2:18-20. 41. Kenneth L. Carroll, "Another Look at the Nicholites," *The Southern Friend* (Autumn 1938) 5:3:11. 42. Sussex Co., Del., Deeds L:459-60 (Indenture John Clowes from Paris Chipman) [FHL #6628]. 43. Kenneth L. Carroll, "Another Look at the Nicholites," *The Southern Friend* (Autumn 1938) 5:3:11; Bruce A. Bendler, *The Manlove Family, A Genealogical History* (Wilmington, Del. 1977), 24, Appendix. 44. Sussex Co., Del., Deeds L:459-60 (Indenture John Clowes from Paris Chipman) [FHL #6628]; Sussex Co. Deeds B2:229 (John Clowes from William Horney & Others) [FHL #6624]. 45. Dorchester Co. Deeds Old 22:352-54 [FHL #13924]; Dorchester Co. Deeds Old 25:334-38 [FHL #13925]. 46. Leon De Valinger, Jr., *Reconstructed 1790 Census of Delaware* (Washington, D.C. 1954, 1962), 73; Gerald and Doris O. Maddux, *1800 Census of Delaware* (1964), 159. 47. Stonington VR 2:63 (James, Mary and Deborah); Newport Town Council, 1756-1760, 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]: (Perez Chipman, son of James); Kent Co. Prob. L:114-14[2] (Benjamin Chipman), L:114 (Stephen Chipman) [FHL #6487]. 48. *Delaware Archives* -

Military (Wilmington 1911) 1:13, 15 (James). 49. Sussex Co. Prob. B:143-45 (James Chipman) [FHL #6619]. 50. "Shields Family Bible," (from Barbara Petty of Midlothian, Va., a descendant of Mary (Chipman) (Shields) (Dunning) Edmondson, and her friends, Sandra Bryant of Kernersville, N.C., and the late Mary Sabatti of Mt. Washington, Ky.). 51. Kent Co. Prob. (Orphan's Court) A15:141 (Thomas Dunning); De Valinger, *Calendar of Kent Co., Del., Probate Records*, 158. 52. Kent Co. Prob. L:95-96 (Thomas Dunning) [FHL #6487]. 53. *Diary of Joshua Hempstead* (1711-1758), Collections, New London Historical Society (Providence, R.I. 1901, rept. 1985), 161. 54. Newport Town Council, 1756-1760, 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000], in which Perez was called "son of James Chipman." 55. *Delaware Archives - Military* (Wilmington 1911) 1:14 (Perez). 56. Kent Co. Prob. L:114-14[2] (Benjamin Chipman) [FHL #6487]. 57. Sussex Co., Del., Deeds L:459-60 (Indenture John Clowes from Paris Chipman) [FHL #6628]; Sussex Co. Deeds B2:229 (John Clowes from William Horney & Others) [FHL #6624]. 58. Leon De Valinger, Jr., *Reconstructed 1790 Census of Delaware* (Washington, D.C. 1954, 1962), 73; Gerald and Doris O. Maddux, *1800 Census of Delaware* (1964), 159. 59. Kent Co. Prob. L:114-14[2] (Benjamin Chipman) [FHL #6487]. 60. Sussex Co. Prob. B:143-45 (James Chipman) [FHL #6619]. 61. Kent Co. Prob. L:114 (Stephen Chipman) [FHL #6487]. 62. Sussex Co. Prob. B:143-45 (James Chipman) [FHL #6619].

74. **John Chipman**[4] (*John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Mass., 18 September 1697,[1] the son of John Chipman and his first wife, Mary Skiffe. John died before 4 April 1758,[2] the date his will was probated.

John Chipman married in Sandwich 26 February 1723 **Hannah Fessenden**,[3] who was the Anna Fesinden born in Cambridge, Mass., 9 January 1697/8,[4] daughter of Nicholas and Margaret (Cheney) Fessenden and sister of the Rev. Benjamin Fessenden who was ordained as the minister in Sandwich, 12 September 1722. Hannah probably died in Sandwich, after 1758, the date she was mentioned in her husband's will.[5]

John was a farmer in Sandwich. His father, John Chipman, Esq., of Newport, R.I., left a will dated 7 October 1749, probated 3 February 1756, which is in part damaged and unreadable. One item said, "In case either or any of my said sons and daughters, John, Peres, Handly, Bethia, Lidia or Deborah "shall die before me," then what I have given to them is to be equally divided between said children." The actual bequest to John was not decipherable.[6] John later sued his step-brother, Handley Chipman, for exerting undo influence over their father, who spent his last years with son Handley. To settle the matter, Handley promised to pay his elder step-brother £300 after his father's death. In another argument, John's brother, Perez, owed John a large debt, so John sued his father's estate to collect the debt from Perez's share of his inheritance.[7]

On 4 October 1756, John Chipman's uncle, Stephen Skiffe, Esq., of Sandwich, died.[8] He had married twice but was childless. In his will dated 31 August 1756, probated 2 November 1756, Stephen mentioned his second wife, Thankful, and her sons by her first husband, James and Thomas Hawes [See *John Howland* 1:177-78, 283]. Stephen gave John Chipman one-half of his husbandry tools. He gave all of his real estate to John's two sons, Benjamin and Stephen Chipman, to be divided equally between them. He gave Benjamin his silver shoe buckles and his gun, and Stephen his gold shirt buttons. He

specified that John's daughter, Bethiah, was to be given £13-6-8, to be paid by Benjamin and Stephen in equal shares. He gave John's younger son, Stephen Chipman, his dwelling house and clock "when my wife has done with them."[9]

John Chipman of Sandwich, in his own will dated 29 December 1757, proved 4 April 1758, gave his beloved wife, Hannah, his great bible, two-thirds of his household goods and the use of his dwelling during her widowhood, reserving the right of his daughter, Bethiah to live in it. He gave his daughter, Bethiah who was single, one third of his household goods and £26-13-4, his gold shirt buttons and his gold ring. He gave his two sons, Benjamin and Stephen Chipman, his gold seal ring and his silver shoe buckles and silver knee buckles, and all of his real estate divided between them. His son, Stephen, was given the privilege of living in his father's dwelling house until he came into possession of the house given to him by his uncle, Stephen Skiffe, Esq., deceased, mentioned above. Witnesses were Nathaniel Nye, Benjamin Fessenden and Barnabas Wing.[10]

Children (**Chipman**), born in Sandwich, Mass.:[11]

i. **Mary**[5], born 20 December 1724, died 24 January 1730, aged 6 years; buried in the Old Cemetery, Sandwich;[12] not mentioned in her father's will.

+322 ii. **Benjamin**, born 7 November 1726; mentioned in his father's will.

iii. **Bethiah**, born 9 December 1728, died unmarried, 25 July 1800, aged 72 years; she was called "single" in her father's will.

+323 iv. **Stephen**, born 5 August 1737; mentioned in his father's will.

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1. *MD* 29:70-71; *Sandwich VR* 1:48, 49; 2:1376. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:371-72 (John Chipman) [FHL #904602]. 3. *Sandwich VR* 2:1618; *NEHGR* (Oct. 1858) 12:311. 4. *Cambridge VR* 1:246; *NEHGR* (Apr. 1871) 25:105-6. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:371-72 (John Chipman) [FHL #904602]. 6. Newport Town Council, 1756-1760, 2:11 (John Chipman, [Sr.]) [FHL #945000]. 7. *NEHGR* (Apr. 1937) 91:160. 8. *Sandwich VR* 2:1538. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:305-6 (Stephen Skiffe) [FHL #904602]. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:371-72 (John Chipman) [FHL #904602]. 11. Ibid.; *Sandwich VR* 1:130 (Mary, Benjamin, Bethiah and Stephen). 12. *Sandwich VR* 2:1521.

75. **Mary Chipman**[4] (*John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Mass., 11 December 1699,[1] a twin with her sister, Bethiah, the daughter of John Chipman and his first wife, Mary Skiffe. Mary was called "wife of Shubael Smith," when she died in Newport, R.I., in her 28th year and was buried in the Common Burial Ground, 23 June 1728, near her father, John Chipman.[2]

Mary Chipman married in Sandwich 6 September 1725 **Shubael Smith**,[3] who was born in Sandwich 20 November 1699,[4] the son of Thomas and Abigail (--) Smith. Shubael was a brother of Samuel Smith who married

Mary's twin sister, Bethiah. Shubael Smith died before 17 January 1731, the date his brother, Samuel Smith of Sandwich, yeoman, was appointed as the administrator of Shubael's intestate estate.[5]

Shubael Smith's step-father, Col. Melatiah Bourne of Sandwich, made his will 11 August 1742, and added a codicil dated 7 September 1742. It was probated 15 February 1742/3. In it he made bequests to "the children of my wife's son, Shoble, deceased," namely Mary and Isaac, the sum of £7-10sh when they arrived at the age of 21 years. Witnesses were John Rogers, John Freeman and Sam[ll] Jennings.[6]

Mary died before her father, John Chipman, Esq., of Newport, R.I. In his will dated 7 October 1749, probated 3 February 1756, her father mentioned Mary's children, calling them "my grandchildren, Isaac Smith and Mary Smith, heirs of my deceased daughter, Mary Smith."[7]

Mary's husband, Shubael Smith, died intestate. On 17 January 1731, Shubael's brother, Samuel Smith of Sandwich, yeoman, was appointed as the administrator of Shubael's estate. Samuel was to collect all credits owed the estate, pay all debts, and take an inventory before 1 March "next ensuing." An account of his administration was to be rendered before 7 January 1732.[8] Their children, Mary, aged 4, and Isaac, aged 3, were reared by their uncle and aunt, Samuel and Bethiah Smith, and were baptized in Pocasset, [now Bourne], Mass., at the home of Zaccheus Handy, with Samuel and Bethiah's children.[9]

Children (**Smith**), born in Newport, Rhode Island, recorded in Sandwich, Mass., and baptized at Pocasset, (Bourne), Mass.:[10]

+324 i. **Mary**[5], born 24 July 1726, bapt. 6 August 1738.
+325 ii. **Isaac**, born 14 November 1727, bapt. 6 August 1738.

REFERENCES:

1. *Sandwich VR* 1:48; 2:1386. 2. Beaman, *Rhode Island Vital Records, New Series* 2:372. 3. *Sandwich VR* 1:127; 2:1618; *NEHGR* 12:311. 4. *MD* 29:25; *Sandwich VR* 1:34-35. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:642-44 (Shubael Smith) [FHL #904598]. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 7. Newport Town Council, 1756-1760, 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:642-44 (Shubael Smith) [FHL #904598]. 9. *Sandwich VR* 2:1386. 10. *Sandwich VR* 1:131-32 (births, Mary and Isaac); 2:1386 (baptisms, Mary and Isaac).

76. **Bethiah Chipman**[4] (*John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 11 December 1699,[1] a twin with her sister, Mary, the daughter of John Chipman and his first wife, Mary Skiffe. Bethiah died after 3 November 1740, the date her last daughter was born.[2]

Bethiah Chipman married in Sandwich 6 October 1717 **Samuel Smith**,[3] who was born in Sandwich 18 January 1687/8,[4] the son of Thomas and Abigail (--) Smith. Samuel was a brother of Shubael Smith who married Bethiah's twin sister, Mary. Samuel Smith died after 11 August 1742, the date he was mentioned in the will of his step-father, Col. Melatiah Bourne.[5]

Bethiah's father, John Chipman, Esq., of Newport, R.I., in his poorly preserved and water-damaged will dated 7 October 1749, probated 3 February 1756, called her Bethiah Smith, and named her as one of his heirs. He said that If she should die before him, her share was to be divided among her heirs.[6]

Bethiah was the twin sister of Mary Chipman, who married Samuel's brother, Shubael Smith. Mary died in Newport, R.I., in 1728, leaving two children, Mary and Isaac Smith.[7] Mary's husband seems to have returned to Sandwich with his two children, and died before 17 January 1731, the date Bethiah's husband, Samuel Smith of Sandwich, yeoman, was appointed by the Barnstable County probate court as the administrator of the intestate estate of his brother, Shubael Smith.[8]

Samuel Smith's step-father, Col. Melatiah Bourne of Sandwich, made his will 11 August 1742. He added a codicil, 7 September 1742, which was revised 24 September 1742. His will was probated 15 February 1742/3. Among his bequests, Col. Bourne gave £25 to Samuel Smith on condition that he relinquish any claim that he might have on the Bourne estate as the result of Samuel's mother's marriage to Col. Bourne, her second husband. Col. Bourne also gave Dr. Thomas Smith, Samuel and Bethiah's eldest son, £12-10sh.[9]

Bethiah was admitted as a member of the First Church in Sandwich, 25 June 1738.[10] Samuel and Bethiah lived in or near Pocasset, on Buzzard's Bay, in the western area of Sandwich which later became Bourne. Mary and Isaac Smith, the two orphaned children of Bethiah's sister, Mary, and Samuel's brother, Shubael, were baptized with their cousins, Bethiah and Samuel's own children, at Pocasset, 6 August 1738, at the home of Zaccheus Handy.[11]

No probate records have been found for either Samuel or Bethiah Smith.

Children (**Smith**), born in Sandwich, baptized in Pocasset, Buzzard's Bay, (now Bourne), Mass.:[12]

+326	i.	**Thomas**[5], born 7 September 1718.
	ii.	**Samuel**, born 19 February 1720, died young.
+327	iii.	**Abigail**, born 16 December 1722, bapt. 6 August 1738.
+328	iv.	**Bethiah**, born 10 December 1724; bapt. 6 August 1738.
+329	v.	**Mary**, born 18 May 1727; bapt. 6 August 1738.
+330	vi.	**John**, born 12 September 1729; bapt. 6 August 1738.
+331	vii.	**Rebecca**, born 19 July 1731; bapt. 6 August 1738.
	viii.	**Shubael**, born 10 June 1733, died unmarried in 1751.[13]
	ix.	**Stephen**, born in 1735, died 16 February 1735/6, aged 9 mos., 14 days.[14]
+332	x.	**Deborah**, born 6 May 1737, bapt. 6 August 1738.
+333	xi.	**Stephen**, born 30 May 1739, bapt. 3 June 1739.
	xii.	**Lucy**, born 3 November 1741 [twin], died 24 November 1741.[15]
+334	xiii.	**Lydia**, born 3 November 1741 [twin]; bapt. 26 July 1741.

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1. *Sandwich VR* 1:48. 2. *Sandwich VR* 2:1387. 3. Frederick Freeman, *Hist. of Cape Cod, Annals of the Thirteen Towns of Barnstable County* (Boston 1869) 2:84fn. 4. Ibid; *Sandwich*

VR 1:34; *MD* 29:24 (no name). 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 6. Newport, R.I., Town Council, 1756-1760, 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]. 7. Beaman, *Rhode Island Vital Records, New Series* 2:372; *Sandwich VR* 1:131-32 (births, Mary and Isaac). 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:642-44 (Shubael Smith) [FHL #904598]. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 10. Freeman, *Hist. of Cape Cod* 2:84. 11. *Sandwich VR* 2:1386, 1387. 12. *Sandwich VR* 2:1386: (bapt. of Abigail, Bethiah, Mary, John, Rebecca, Deborah and Stephen); 2:1387 (Lydia); Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #904600] (Thomas); Freeman, *Hist. of Cape Cod* 2:84fn. 13. Freeman, *Hist. of Cape Cod* 2:84. 14. *Sandwich VR* 2:1538. 15. Freeman, *Hist. of Cape Cod* 2:84.

77. **Perez/Paris Chipman**[4] (*John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Mass., 28 September 1702,[1] and was baptized in Plymouth, Mass., 15 July 1716, in his 13th year,[2] the son of John Chipman and his first wife, Mary Skiffe. Perez/Paris Chipman died before 5 August 1780, the date his will was probated in Sussex Co., Del.[3]

Perez/Paris Chipman married first, probably about 1725 and possibly before he arrived in the Delaware-Maryland area, a wife named **Elizabeth**,[4] whose maiden surname has not been documented. Paris and Elizabeth had one son and four daughters.[5] Elizabeth seems to have died before 27 October 1756, the date Paris "sold" to their son, Paris Chipman, Jr., a share of his estate.[6]

Paris married second, about 1755, a wife named **Judah**, whose parentage has not been established but whose surname may have been **Draper**.[7] This seems to have been surmised from the given name of her son, Draper Chipman[5], who was mentioned in his father's will. Judah probably died after 14 September 1781, the date her husband's will was probated,[8] and before 13 August 1813, the date her daughters, Amelia (Milly) Commeans and Mary Chipman sold their right in land owned by their deceased brother, Paris Chipman, in Dorchester Co., Md.[9]

When Perez was only nine years of age, his mother died. Four years later, he was living in Plymouth, Mass., probably as an apprentice to a blacksmith. He was baptized there, 5 August 1716, called "son of Mr. John Chipman of Sandwich."[10]

Perez's father, John Chipman, Esq., was living in Newport, R.I., when he made his will, dated 7 October 1749 and probated there 3 February 1756. In it Perez was given a share in his father's landholdings, along with his brothers and sisters. His father said, "In case either or any of my said sons and daughters, John, Perez, Handley, Bethiah, Lidia or Deborah, shall die before me, then what I have herein given to them I give to be equally divided between said children." Note that Perez's older brother, James Chipman, was omitted from this list. Instead, James and one of James's sons, Perez, were mentioned separately in their father's will. Handley Chipman, Perez's step-brother, was named as the executor.[11]

In his account of the family, Perez's step-brother, Handley Chipman, said that Perez was a blacksmith. Handley reported that his brothers and sisters "scattered much in their settling in families," but he did not say where they actually lived.[12] Handley said that his father often would have one or more of

his children or his grandchildren come to see him in Newport, R.I., and he would generally give them some money.[13] According to Handley, their eldest brother, John Chipman of Sandwich, had loaned Perez a large sum of money and went to court to demand that the debt to John must be paid out of Perez's share of the estate, "and by law recovered it, tho' it did not fully complete the debt and interest."[14]

Perez/Paris Chipman was living in Cedar Creek Hundred, Sussex Co., Del., 25 March 1732, when, as a parishioner, he subscribed £1-0-0 to a fund to buy a plantation for the Rev. William Becket, Missionary of the Church of England at Lewes, Sussex Co., Province of Pennsylvania [*sic*]."[15] On 4 May 1732, he recorded his earmark in Sussex County "for cattle, sheep & hoggs."[16]

Eight years later, in an indenture dated 25 August 1740, Peres [*sic*] Chipman of Somerset Co., Province of Maryland, blacksmith, and his wife, Elizabeth, sold to David Peterkin of Sussex Co., Delaware, taylor [*sic*], for £65 a parcel of land in Sloughterneck, Sussex Co., next adjoining land now in the possession of David Peterkin. Witnesses were William Draper, Nehemiah Draper and James White. In a memo attached to the indenture, Peres Chipman and his wife, Elizabeth, appointed William Draper as their lawful attorney "to make over and acknowledge the above."[17]

By 15 February 1745/6, Perez/Paris Chipman was called "of Worcester Co., Md.," when, as Pharis [*sic*] Chipman, he sold for £16-8sh-6p, a total of 32,000 cyprus [*sic*] shingles of which 16,500 were located at the great swamp and 6,500 at the shingle landing on Broad Creek. The buyer was James Chipman.[18] This James Chipman may have been Perez's older brother, James Chipman, born in 1694, who left Smithtown, Long Island, N.Y., around 1744,[19] or James's son of the same name, who was born in Groton, Conn., 10 August 1719, and died in Broad Kiln, Northern District, Sussex Co., Del., before 1757.[20]

On 23 July 1756, Paris Chipman of Worcester Co., Md., blacksmith, sold three yokes of oxen, known as his working team, to Joseph Marshall and James Windsor for £15. Witnesses were James Collins and Sarah Collins. This deed was acknowledged the same day and recorded 6 August 1756.[21]

On 11 August 1756, Paris Chipman of Worcester Co., for £30 current money of Maryland, two hogsheads of rum and one barrel of sugar, sold to Henry Waggaman of Somerset Co., Md., a schooner 35 ft. in length, 16 ft. in breadth, and 5 ft. deep in the hold, with a new mast, boom and bowsprit. Witnesses were Francis Langword and Lazarus Huffington. Paris Chipman acknowledged the deed the same day.[22]

On 27 October 1756, Paris Chipman of Worcester Co., blacksmith, for £20 current money paid by Paris Chipman, Junior, delivered to him his whole set of Smith tools, one bed and furniture, one cross-cut saw and two young heifers, etc. Witnesses were Joseph Collins and John Croal. This was acknowledged the same day and recorded 10 November 1756.[23] This deed indicates that Paris Chipman, Sen[r], had married his second wife, Judah. Since Paris, Jr., had already married and set up his own home, his father, for a nominal sum, gave

him the bedroom furniture he had used at home and his blacksmith's tools, (which he also mentioned later in his will), and some livestock.

In an indenture dated 22 June 1761, between Pearis [*sic*] Chipman, Senr of Worcester Co., Md., and Joseph Marshall of the same place, gentleman, Pearis Chipman granted Marshall, for £5 current money, a parcel of land called "Adventure," being a tract of 50 acres of land on Broad Creek Neck granted by Lord Baltimore, 19 April 1748. Witnesses were Jo^{s} Collins and Wm Ellengood. It was acknowledged by Pearis Chipman the same day and recorded 8 July 1761.[24]

By 5 August 1780, Paris Chipman was called "of Sussex County and State of Delaware, Blacksmith," when he made his will, which was probated in Sussex County, 14 September 1781. In his will, Paris Chipman bequeathed to his wife, Judah Chipman, one-half of his lands and dwelling plantation, with one-half of all privileges "there unto belonging," during her widowhood. If she should marry, then she would have only her thirds. He gave his second son, Draper Chipman, certainly his son by Judah, all the remainder of his lands and dwelling plantation. After his wife's death, Draper was to have all of the land. Paris gave his wife one negro woman called Lewry. He gave his daughter, Sarah Chipman, one negro boy called Daniel. His daughter, Betsey Chipman, received one negro boy named Frank. Daughter Memory Chipman was given the first child born to the negro woman, Lewry, "after this time," and the next child was to belong to his daughter, Keziah Chipman. Paris Chipman, [Senr.], gave his son, Paris Chipman, [Junr.], his whole set of blacksmith tools and a warrant in the Surveyor's [illegible] for 100 acres of land. He gave his three daughters Lovey Chipman, Milly Chipman and Mary Chipman, one good feather bed each. His wife, Judah Chipman, was named co-executrix and his son, Paris Chipman, co-executor of his whole moveable estate. Witnesses were Robert Clarkson, Thomas Nutter Adams, Constantine Jacobs, and Brown Twiford.[25]

No birth dates or records have been found for Paris Chipman's children. The first four daughters listed in his will, Sarah, Betsey, Memory and Keziah, seem to have been the children of his first wife, Elizabeth, and inherited slaves who had probably been their mother's property. They must have been listed in the order of their birth. Elizabeth must also have been the mother of his elder son, Paris Chipman, who was a blacksmith like his father. Paris must have been born about 1726 because, by 1755 he had married Sarah Taylor, daughter of John and Mary Taylor of Worcester County, Md. John Taylor, in his will dated 6 December 1755, mentioned his "daughter Sarah, wife of Paris Chipman, Jr."[26] Paris Chipman, Jr., as co-executor of his father's will, represented his father's children by his first wife, Elizabeth. His father's second wife, Judah, represented the interests of her own children.[27]

Children (**Chipman**), probably reared in the area then known as Somerset and Worcester Co., Md., with the daughters listed in the order given in their father's will:[28]

By his first wife, Elizabeth:

+335 i. **Paris**^{5}, prob. born about 1726; given his father's blacksmith's tools and named co-executor of his father's will.

ii. **Sarah**, prob. born about 1729; given a negro named Daniel in her father's will; no further records found.

iii. **Betsy**, prob. born about 1732; given a negro named Frank in her father's will; no further records found.

iv. **Memory,** prob. born about 1734; given the first child born to a negro named Lewry in her father's will; no further records found.

v. **Keziah**, prob. born about 1737; given the second child born to a negro named Lewry; no further records found.

By his second wife, Judah, possibly Judah Draper:

vi. **Lovey**, prob. born about 1757; called Lovey Chipman in her father's will and given one good feather bed; no further records found.

+336 vii. **Draper**, prob. born about 1759, from his age given in his second marriage bond;[29] received half of the homestead and land around it, with all of it coming to him after the death of his mother, Judah.

viii. **Milly/Amelia**, prob. born about 1762; called Milly Chipman in her father's will and given one good feather bed; called Amelia Commeans in 1813 when she and her sister, Mary Chipman, sold their shares of the estate of their deceased step-brother, Paris Chipman of Dorchester Co., Md., to Arthur Wheatley, the new husband of Paris Chipman's widow, Rhoda.[30]

ix. **Mary**, prob. born about 1765; called Mary Chipman in her father's will and given one good feather bed; unmarried in 1813 when she and her sister, Amelia Commeans, sold their shares of the estate of their deceased step-brother, Paris Chipman of Dorchester Co., Md., to Arthur Wheatley, the new husband of Paris Chipman/s widow, Rhoda.[31]

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 29:70. 2. *Plymouth Ch. Recs., 1620-1859* (N.Y. 1920-1923, rept. Baltimore, 1975) 1:215. 3. Sussex Co., Del., Prob. C:269-70 (Paris Chipman) [FHL #6619]. 4. Sussex Co., Del., Deeds G 7:328-29; Elizabeth signed the deed with Paris, 25 August 1740. 5. Sussex Co., Del., Prob. C:269-70 (Paris Chipman) [FHL #6619]. The first group of daughters were obviously by Paris Chipman's first wife, in addition to the son, Paris Chipman, [Jr.], who was named as joint executor of the estate, along with his step-mother, Judah. 6. Worcester Co., Md., Deeds D:97-98 [FHL #14527]. 7. Paris Chipman's marriage to Judah is confirmed by his will: Sussex Co. Prob. C:269-70 (Paris Chipman) [FHL #6619]. 8. Ibid. 9. Dorchester Co., Md., Deeds ER2:509-10. 10. *Plymouth Ch. Recs, 1620-1859* 1:215. 11. Newport Town Council, 1756-1760. 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]. 12. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.*, Mrs. Arthur James Tretheway, "A Chipman Family History by Handley Chipman," 1:498. 13. Ibid. 1:500. 14. Ibid. 1:501. 15. *Delaware Genealogical Society Journal* (April 1983) 2:18-20. 16. Sussex Co., Del., Deeds F 6:166 [FHL #6626]. 17. Sussex Co., Del., Deeds G 7:328-29 [FHL #6626]. 18. Worcester Co., Md., Deeds A:371 [FHL #14526]. 19. Pelletreau, *Records of Smithtown, Long Island, N.Y.*, 354-55 [FHL #1033665]. 20. Sussex Co., Del., Prob. B:143-45 (James Chipman) [FHL #6619]. 21. Worcester Co., Md., Deeds D:77-78 (Paris Chipman) [FHL #14527]. 22. Worcester Co. Deeds D:84-85 [FHL #14527]. 23.

Worcester Co. Deeds D:97-98 [FHL #14527]. 24. Worcester Co. Deeds E:220-21 [FHL #14535]. 25. Sussex Co. Prob. C:269-70 (Paris Chipman) [FHL #6619]. 26. Maryland Prerogative Court 30:137-38 (John Taylor) [FHL #12853]. 27. Sussex Co. Prob. C:269-70 (Paris Chipman) [FHL #6619]. 28. Ibid. 29. John L. Sharpe, *Bath Co., Ky., Marriage Records, 1811-1826*. 30. Dorchester Co., Md., Deeds ER 2:509-10 [FHL #13911]. 31. Ibid.

78. **Deborah Chipman**[4] (*John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Mass., 6 December 1704,[1] and was baptized there 9 September 1716,[2] the daughter of John Chipman and his first wife, Mary Skiffe. Deborah probably died in Harwich or Brewster, Barnstable Co., Mass., before 1755 when her second husband remarried.[2]

Deborah Chipman was called "of Chilmark," when she was married first in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Dukes Co., Mass., by the Rev. William Homes, 2 May 1722 (intentions Harwich 17 March 1721/2) to **Nicholas Nickerson**,[3] who was born in Eastham, Mass., 19 March 1693/4,[4] the son of William and Mary (Snow) Nickerson. He was a descendant of Stephen Hopkins of the *Mayflower*. Nicholas went to sea soon after their marriage and was captured by pirates in June 1722. He never returned.[5] There were no children from Deborah's first marriage.

Deborah married second in Harwich 23 December 1726 **Seth Bangs**,[6] who was born in Harwich 29 July 1705,[7] the son of Samuel and Mary (Hinckley) Bangs. After Deborah's death, Seth married second in Harwich 4 January 1756 (int. 6 December 1755) Thankful Stone,[8] daughter of Nathaniel and Reliance (Hinckley) Stone. He died in Hardwick after 1772, when he was listed in the Massachusetts Tax Valuation List, and before 1790, when he was not listed in the census.[9]

Deborah's father, John Chipman, Esq., of Newport, R.I., in his will dated 7 October 1749, probated 3 February 1756, called Deborah one of his daughters and provided that if she died before him, her share was to go to her heirs.[10]

In 1724, after the disappearance at sea of her first husband, Nicholas Nickerson, Deborah and her brother-in-law, Ebenezer Nickerson, brought suit to recover a debt due his estate.[11] Deborah and her second husband, Seth Bangs, were admitted to the First Church in Brewster, 28 April 1728.[12]

Seth apparently moved to Hardwick, Worcester Co., Mass., after his second marriage, taking his daughter, Deborah, with him. The Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1772 shows Seth Bangs in Hardwick with one rateable poll and houses and shops adjoining valued at £1. He had one Town Mark of Distinction and an annual income of £6.[13] He was not listed in the census of 1790.

No probate records were found for Seth Bangs.

Children by Deborah's second husband (**Bangs**), born in Harwich, Mass., baptized in the First Church of Brewster, Mass.:[14]

i. **Chipman**[5], born 20 June 1727, bapt. 19 May 1728; died 4 April 1750.

+337 ii. **Solomon**, born 23 May 1729, bapt. 1 June 1729.

+338	iii.	**Elijah**, born 3 June 1731, bapt. 6 June 1731.
+339	iv.	**Samuel**, born 9 April 1733, bapt. 15 April 1733.
+340	v.	**Perez/Peris**, born 20 February 1735/6, bapt. 22 February 1735/6.
+341	vi.	**Seth**, born 14 July 1738, bapt. 16 July 1738.
	vii.	**John**, born 17 February 1743/4; served at Annapolis, N.S., during the French and Indian War; unmarried; died of fever in 1760.[15]
+342	viii.	**Deborah**, born 5 February 1744/5, bapt. 11 March 1743/4 [*sic*].
	ix.	**Mary**, bapt. 15 June 1746; no further record.
+343	x.	**Chipman**, born 8 August 1750, bapt. 12 August 1750.

REFERENCES:
1. *Sandwich VR* 2:1377. 2. Pauline Derick, *Nickerson Family: Desc, of William Nickerson of Chatham, Mass.* (Yarmouth, Mass. 1973) 1:35. 3. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 98; *Harwich VR*, 29; *MD* 8:36 (int.). 4. *MD* 4:33. 5. John Austin, *Mayf. Fams.: Stephen Hopkins* 6:39. 6. *Harwich VR*, 37 (int.). 7. *Harwich VR*. 5. 8. *Harwich VR*, 114. 9. *Mass. Tax. Valuation List, 1772*, 0419 0266. 10. Newport, R.I., Town Council. 1756-1760, 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]. 11. Austin, *Mayf. Fams.: Stephen Hopkins* 6:39-40. 12. *MD* 6:155.
13. *Mass. Tax. Valuation List, 1772*, 0419 0266. 14. *Harwich VR*, 46 (all except Mary); *MD* 6:155, 215, 217, 220; 7:94, 96, 147, 151; 8:121 "Seth Bangs' Mary"; 10:123. 15. Dudley, *Bangs Family*, 54.

79. **Stephen Chipman**[4] (*John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Mass., 9 June 1708, and baptized there 18 March 1716,[1] the son of John Chipman and his first wife, Mary Skiffe. He was a twin with his sister, Lydia. Stephen died in the West Indies before 7 October 1749, the date his father made his will and mentioned Stephen as deceased.[2]

Stephen Chipman married in the Barbados in August 1733 **Mary Griffin,**[3] who was probably the one baptized there in St. Philip's Parish, 14 April 1717,[4] the daughter of Thomas Griffin. Thomas Griffin's wife's name was not recorded but she was certainly Hannah (Hookey/Hoxie) Griffin. As a widow, Hannah married as her second husband, Captain Case, who died when his ship was wrecked on Martha's Vineyard.[5] It was at that time that Hannah met Stephen Chipman's father, John Chipman, Esq., of Newport, R.I., and married him as her third husband in Newport in 1727. Hannah was his third wife.[5]

Stephen's half-brother, Handley Chipman, in his account of the Chipman family, said, "My dear father married the said widow Case at Newport on said Rhode Island. She had had two husbands, one a Griffin the other said Capt. Case. By said Griffin she had a daughter who lived to grow up and married my said dear father's son, Stephen, who died in said West Indies leaving no child. My mother-in-law's maiden name was Mary [*sic*] Hoockey. . . ."[6]

Stephen's father, the Hon. John Chipman, Esq., of Newport, R.I., in his will dated 7 October 1749 and probated 3 February 1756, said that all of his children were to receive their respective portions of the estate of his deceased

son, Stephen, and were to deliver their discharges to his executors.[7] This proves that Stephen did not have any children.

REFERENCES:

1. *Sandwich VR* 1:49. 2:1376. 2. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:499; Newport, R.I., Town Council, 1756-1760 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]. 3. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:499. 4. J. M. Sanders, *English Settlers in Barbados, 1637-1800*, 470. 5. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:499. 6. Ibid. 7. Newport, R.I., Town Council, 1756-1760 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000].

80. **Lydia Chipman**[4] (*John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Mass., 9 June 1708, and baptized there 18 March 1716,[1] the daughter of John Chipman and his first wife, Mary Skiffe. She was a twin with her brother, Stephen. Lydia died in Wilmington, Windham Co., Vt., 23 June 1790 and was buried in River View Cemetery.[2]

Lydia Chipman married in Sandwich 30 September 1725 **Zephaniah Swift**,[3] who was born in Sandwich 6 March 1702/3,[4] and baptized 8 October 1710, the son of Jirah Swift and his first wife, Abigail Gibbs. Lydia and Zephaniah were both descendants of *Mayflower* passenger Richard Warren.[5] Zephaniah died 9 May 1781 and was buried in River View Cemetery, Wilmington, Vt.[6]

Lydia's father, John Chipman, Esq., of Newport, R.I., in his will dated 7 October 1749, probated 3 February 1756, listed his daughter, Lydia Swift, among his children.[7] Zephaniah Swift's father, Jireh Swift of Wareham, Mass., yeoman, in his will dated 29 March 1744, probated 1 May 1749, named Zephaniah as one of his children.[8]

The birth of the first child of Zephaniah and Lydia Swift, named Perez, was recorded in Sandwich in 1725/6. The next two were born in Plymouth, Mass. Zephaniah was called "of Tiverton, yeoman," when he sued John White of Rochester, yeoman, in the Plymouth Court of Common Pleas in March, 1734/5 for a debt of £64. In the same court, Zephaniah was called "of Tiverton, husbandman, alias Rochester innholder" when he sued Benjamin Chandler of Duxborough, husbandman, for £62.[9] The family then moved to Lebanon, Conn., in 1739, to Groton in 1743, and back to Lebanon again in 1746. He sold 100 acres of land in Lebanon in 1764,[10] before settling in Wilmington, Vt.

In his will dated 13 April 1778, Zephaniah Swift of Wilmington, gave his beloved wife all of his household goods, the use of all of his cleared land, half of his buildings and two good cows. He gave his son, Perez, one hundred acres of wild land, one yoke of oxen and his best hat. He gave his son, Chipman, his land in "old Lebanon lying in the Five Mile Propriety in Connecticut." Zephaniah also gave Chipman all of his homestead after his wife's decease, the remainder of his cattle and sheep, and all of his wearing apparel except his best hat. Son Chipman was to pay all debts out of Zephaniah's notes and money, with any overplus to be divided between himself and his brother, Perez. Zephaniah gave one hundred acres of wild land in Wilmington to each of his daughters, named as Alice, Mary and Lydia, and to his grandsons, Perez [Swift], Zephaniah Young, and Zephaniah Swift More. He gave Zephaniah

Swift, son of Chipman Swift, one hundred acres of land lying in Wilmington. Son Chipman was named as the executor. Witnesses were Stephen Forbes, Adnah Bangs and Theodore Forbes. The will was presented for probate 31 May 1781 and accepted 10 July 1781. The inventory amounted to £105-16-4. On 18 September 1798, Jairus Hall of Wilmington was appointed to represent and act for Lydia Young and Zephaniah Young, and the heirs of Alice Davis, all devises and heirs of Zephaniah Swift of Wilmington, "living without this state." On 13 February 1799, division of wild land in Wilmington was made to his son, Perez, daughter Else [*sic*], daughter Mary, daughter Lydia, and grandsons Perez, Zephaniah Young, Zephaniah S. Moore, and Zephaniah Swift.[11]

Children (**Swift**), born in Sandwich and Plymouth, Mass., and mentioned in father's will:[12]

+344 i. **Perez**[5], born in Sandwich, 14 February 1725/6; mentioned in his father's will.

+345 ii. **Lydia**, born in Plymouth, 13 September 1728; mentioned in her father's will.

+346 iii. **Alice**, born in Plymouth 25 April 1731; called "Else" in her father's will.

+347 iv. **Mary**, mentioned in her father's will.

+348 v. **Chipman**, named as executor of his father's will; served as a Capt. from Vermont in the Revolutionary War.[13]

NOTE: No record was found for a son named Silas - supposedly born in Lebanon, Conn.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 29:70-71; *Sandwich VR* 1:48-49; 2:1376. 2. Eben Swift, "William Swift and Descendants", L.H. Smith, Jr., *Cape Cod Library* 1:255; Vermont VR [FHL #27704]. 3. *Sandwich VR* 1:127. 4. *Sandwich VR* 1:69; 2:1374. 5. *Mayf. Fams.: Richard Warren* 18:123, 154. 6. George H. Swift, *William Swyft of Sandwich and Some of his Descendants, 1637-1899* (Millbrook, N.Y. 1900), 6, 13; has right date of death but wrong place; Vermont VR [FHL #27704], but has wrong date, as proved by probate records. 7. Newport, R.I., Town Council, 1756-1760, 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]. 8. *MD* 23:39-41: Plymouth Co. Prob. 11:241 (Jirah Swift) [FHL #551537]. 9. D.T. Konig, *Plymouth Court Records, 1689-1859*, Court of Common Pleas 5:532 (Zephaniah Swift v. John White); 5:541 (Zephaniah Swift v. Benjamin Chandler). 10. *Cape Cod Library* 1:255-56. 11. Marlborough Prob. Dist. 1:1-2; 2:158-59. 182-83 (Zephaniah Swift) [FHL #29138)]. 12. Ibid., all mentioned in father's probate records; *Sandwich VR* 1:121 (Perez); *Plymouth VR*, 104 (Lydia and Alice). 13. Carleton E. Fisher and Sue Gray Fisher, *Soldiers, Sailors and Patriots of the Revolutionary War, Vermont* (Picton Press 1992), 512.

81. **Ebenezer Chipman**[4] (*John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 13 November 1709, and baptized there 18 March 1716,[1] the son of John Chipman and his first wife, Mary Skiffe. Ebenezer probably died in Eastham, Mass., about 1745.[2]

Ebenezer Chipman married in Dartmouth, Bristol Co., Mass., 3 December 1730 **Mary Adams**,[3] whose parentage has not been ascertained. After her husband's early death, Widow Mary Chipman married second, in Harwich 29 April 1755, (intentions 14 March 1755) John Gage.[4] Mary died after 7 February 1770, the date she was mentioned in John Gage's probate records as his widow.[5]

Ebenezer Chipman's father, John Chipman, Esq., of Newport, R.I., in his will dated 7 October 1749, probated 3 February 1756, said that Ebenezer was "deceased," and mentioned Ebenezer's widow and eldest son, calling them, "daughter Mary Chipman, and their son, William."[6] John Chipman said that Mary was to share in his estate along with his other children. William was the only one of Ebenezer's five known children who was mentioned by his grandfather, John Chipman, in his will.

Ebenezer and his wife, Mary, lived in Sandwich, Falmouth, Barnstable and Eastham, as is shown by the records of the baptisms of their children. No probate records were found in Barnstable County for Ebenezer.

Mary's second husband, John Gage, made his will 2 December 1748, before the death of his first wife, Jane. In his will John Gage mentioned his four daughters, Thankful Snow, Ruth Hopkins, Jenny Baker and Patience Hall, and his three sons, Benjamin Gage, who was named executor, John Gage and Samuel Gage. None of these children were descendants of *Mayflower* Passengers, John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland. After John Gage's death, Benjamin Gage, as executor, presented his accounts in which he mentioned setting off to Widow Mary Gage, (his step-mother), as her widow's dower, her third part of the woodland and meadows which her deceased husband had deeded to his three sons.[7]

No probate records were found for Mary (Adams) (Chipman) Gage which might have mentioned her Chipman children.

Children (**Chipman**), first child born in Sandwich, third, fourth and fifth baptized in Falmouth, sixth in Barnstable and seventh supposedly in Eastham, all in Barnstable Co.:[8]

+349 i. **William**[5], born in Sandwich 6 May 1731; bapt. in Falmouth with his brother, John, 11 November 1733; mentioned in the will of his grandfather, John Chipman of Newport, R. I.[9]

ii. [possible] **Samuel**, no birth or baptismal record found. No birth or baptismal records have been found for Samuel Chipman but there was a Samuel Chipman in Wellfleet vital records who married and had a family in the 1790s.

iii. **John**, born in Falmouth, 10 April 1733, bapt. there 11 November 1733 with his brother, William; no further records found in Massachusetts. It has been claimed that a John Chipman was captured by the British navy as a seaman on a privateer, imprisoned in England, and later released about 1768 to live in Ireland; British records for that period are missing, but descendants are said to have emigrated to Canada.[9]

iv. **Mary**, bapt. in Falmouth 13 March 1736/7; no further records found.

v. **Stephen**, bapt. in Falmouth 13 March 1736/7. It is said that he, like his brother, John, was on a privateer when he was captured by the British and shipped to England during the Revolutionary War. After his release he is supposed to have gone to Ireland, married there and never returned to America.[10]

+350 vi. **Ebenezer**, born in Barnstable 18 November 1738.

+351 vii. **Perez**, probably born in Eastham about 1740; probably the Perez Chipman of Wellfleet who died at sea before 1 December 1771, leaving a widow, Tabitha, who was named as guardian of their children, Isreal, Stephen, (who may have been named for his deceased uncle, Stephen Chipman), and Mehitable Chipman.[11]

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 29:71; *Sandwich VR* 1:49; 2:1377. 2. John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 21. 3. *Dartmouth VR* 2:15, 115. 4. *Harwich VR*, 113, 118. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:498-503 (John Gage) [FHL #904605]. 6. Newport, R.I.,Town Council, 1756-1760, 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:498-503 (John Gage) [FHL #904605]; *Harwich VR* 10, 118. 8. *MD* 30:100, *Sandwich VR* 1:70 (William); *Falmouth VR*, 22 (William, John, Mary, Stephen); *MD* 33:121 (Ebenezer). Sons Samuel and Perez were added to this family by John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 37, with no documentation given. 9. John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 37; letter from a descendant in Canada. 10. Ibid. 11. Records, Town of Wellfleet 1:303, 309, 531 [FHL #779026]; Barnstable Co. Prob. (Administration) 12:469 (Inventory) Perez Chipman) [FHL #904604]; 15:133-35; 16:12 (Guardianships) [FHL #904606]; 18:8-10 (Guardianships) [FHL #904607].

82. **Handley Chipman**[4] (*John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 31 October 1717, and baptized there 1 September 1717,[1] the son of John Chipman and his second wife, Elizabeth (Handley) (Russell) Pope. Handley died in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia 27 May 1799.[2]

Handley married first on Martha's Vineyard, Mass., 24 April 1740 **Jean/Jane Allen**,[3] who was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, 28 August 1722,[4] the daughter of John and Margaret (Homes/Holmes) Allen. Jean died in her 53rd year in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, 5 April 1775.[5]

Handley Chipman married second in Cornwallis 14 December 1775 **Nancy Post**,[6] who was born in Saybrook, Conn., about 1751,[7] the daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Clark) Post. Nancy died in Cornwallis 25 January 1802.[8]

Handley's father, John Chipman, Esq., of Newport, R.I., made his will 7 October 1749. It was probated 3 February 1756, before Handley moved to Nova Scotia. In it Handley was given his father's cloak and gowns, and was named joint executor with his brother-in-law, David Moore, husband of Handley's deceased sister, Rebecca.[9] Several years earlier, when his widowed father came to live with him, his father had given Handley £4000 with which to buy a farm, in return for caring for his father for the rest of his life. Handley's half-brother, John Chipman, his father's son by his first wife,

objected to the gift. As a result, Handley agreed to pay John £300 after their father's death, and to pay the other heirs about £200 each.[10]

Stephen Post, the father of Handley's second wife, Nancy Post, made his will in Cornwallis, N.S., 23 December 1766, before his daughter married Handley Chipman. It was probated 27 May 1767. In it Stephen Post named Nancy as one of his children.[11] Proof that Nancy's mother was Elizabeth Clark is found in Handley Chipman's account of the Chipman family in which he mentions his wife's grandparents.[12]

In 1748 Handley Chipman was appointed as Justice of the Peace in Newport. R.I.[13] In 1753 he was a Deputy to the Rhode Island Assembly. Eight years later, Handley Chipman moved to Cornwallis, N.S., as a grantee, taking most of his family with him. There he was again a Justice of the Peace and the first Judge of Probate in the county.[14]

Sometime before 1796, Handley Chipman wrote an account of his family, "A Chipman Family History," in which he listed his two marriages and the births of nine children by his first wife, and five by his second wife.[15]

In his will dated 12 February 1799 and probated 6 May 1801, Handley Chipman, of Cornwallis, King's Co., Nova Scotia, cabinet maker by trade, bequeathed to his beloved [second] wife, Nancy, full use of the new part of his dwelling house and her garden plot, and as much of his household goods as she needed, except for the silver tankard which was to go to his son, Thomas Handley Chipman, to be entailed to his eldest son or next heir in each generation. He gave his widow a good horse with a woman's saddle and bridle, two milk cows and £5 per year, to be her own property forever. The use of all of his estate was to be hers as long as she remained his widow. If she remarried, she was to have £100 and one-third of the household furniture.[16]

He gave the Church of England in Cornwallis, and the Presbyterian Church (formerly Congregational), and the Congregational "New Light" Church, £16-13sh-4p each, for which a sermon was to be preached yearly.[17]

The remainder of Handley Chipman's estate was to be divided into eleven parts. He bequeathed the first seven parts to his seven sons, John Chipman, Thomas Handley Chipman, William Allen Chipman, Homes Chipman, Zachariah Chipman, Major Chipman and Stephen Chipman. The eighth and ninth shares were bequeathed to his two living daughters, Katharine Beckwith, wife of Capt. John Beckwith, and Nancy Morse, wife of Abner Morse. The tenth share was assigned to the two daughters of his deceased daughter, Elizabeth Dexter, named as Abigail Dexter, wife of a Mr. Brown, and her sister, Elizabeth Dexter, wife of a Mr. Allen in the states. The eleventh share went to the children of his deceased daughter, Rebeccah Beckwith, named as Marvin, Elizabeth, Eunice and Mary. The eleventh share was to be equally divided among his children, "without any reference to any sums already paid out to them or to the children of the deceased daughters, nor to the four youngest sons being learned trades ... except that out of my daughter, Nancy Morse's share, I order that her son, Jacob, whom I have brought up, [is] to have £10 paid to him ." He gave his son, Stephen, his nut-headed cane that he had made for his brother, Stephen, a captain of a vessel, who died in Nevis, in the

West Indies. Handley ordered that all of his books be kept together as a library for the families to read. If sold, the money was to go to the estate.[18]

Handley appointed his wife, Nancy Chipman, as his co-executrix, and two of his sons, William Allen Chipman and Homes Chipman, as co-executors. Witnesses were Jacob Wallen, Timothy Eaton, Charles Martin and William Chipman. In a codicil, Handley Chipman discussed a note he had given to a Mrs. Chase and which he said he had paid, but which she had sold to a Capt. Rogers. He directed that he be buried north of the grave of his first wife, and that if his second wife died his widow, that she be buried south of his first wife.[19]

The will of Handley Chipman, Esq., of Cornwallis, was presented by the three executors and was accepted by the probate court at Horton, 6 May 1801. The inventory was to be exhibited 6 August 1801 and the accounts, 6 November 1802.[20]

Children (**Chipman**), first nine by his first wife, Jean Allen, born in Newport, R.I.:[21]

+352	i.	**Elizabeth**[5], born 19 February 1741.
	ii.	**John**, born 21 July 1742; died aged 14 days.
+353	iii.	**Margaret**, born 17 July 1743.
+354	iv.	**John**, born 18 December 1744.
+355	v.	**Kathrine/Catharine**, born 11 November 1746.
	vi.	**Handley**, born 9 October 1748, died 2 November 1748, aged 23 days.
+356	vii.	**Rebecca**, born 21 November 1750.
+357	viii.	**Thomas Handley**, born 17 January 1756.
+358	ix.	**William Allen**, born 8 November 1757.

Last five by his second wife, Nancy Post, born in Cornwallis, N.S.:[22]

+359	x.	**Nancy**, born 6 October 1776.
+360	xi.	**Holmes/Homes**, born 17 January 1778.
+361	xii.	**Zachariah**, born 20 March 1779.
+362	xiii.	**Major**, born 4 December 1780.
+363	xiv.	**Stephen**, born 28 June 1784.

NOTE #1: No proof was found for a son, Anthony, said to have been born about 1759.[23] Handley Chipman did not mention Anthony when he listed the births of his children in "A Chipman Family History,"[24] nor did he mention Anthony or his heirs in his will dated 12 February 1799 and probated 6 May 1801.[25]

NOTE #2: It has been suggested that Handley Chipman's daughter, Nancy, by his second wife, was born before his first wife died, making her legally illegitimate. Handley, in his account of the Chipman family, stated that he and his beloved wife, Nancy, had one daughter, Nancy, who married Mr. Abner Morse, and four sons. Since the General Society of Mayflower Descendants has always accepted illegitimate children as long as the blood-line is documented, this does not present a problem, whether or not it is true.

NOTE #3: In some accounts, Handley Chipman has been credited with a son named Jacob.[26] In his will, Handley identified Jacob as the son of his daughter, Nancy. Handley had reared Jacob and said that Jacob was to be paid £10 out of daughter Nancy's share.

REFERENCES:

1. Sandwich VR 1:49; 2:1378. 2. George S. Brown, *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Genealogies, Transcribed from the Yarmouth Herald,* (Baltimore 1993), 71. 3. Charles E. Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* 3:211. 4. Chilmark VR, 11. 5. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton, *History of King's County, Nova Scotia*, (Salem, Mass., 1910; reprt. Milton, Ontario 1999), 601; Brown, *Yarmouth, N.S., Gens.*, 71; "A Chipman Family History," *Gen. of Mayflower Families* 1:510. 6. Eaton, *Hist. of King's County, N. S.*, 601. 7. "Additions and Corrections, The Colonial Post Family of Saybrook and Hebron, Connecticut: Abraham Post and His Descendants:" *NEHGR* (Oct. 1993) 147:383; *Gen. of Mayfl. Fams.* 1:512. 8. Ibid. 9. Newport, R.I.,Town Council, 1756-1760, 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]. 10. *Gen. of Mayfl. Fams.* 1:499-501. 11. Nova Scotia Public Archives, quoted in *NEHGR* (Oct. 1993) 147:383. 12. *Gen. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:512. 13. Ibid. 1:502. 14. *Gen. of Mayf. Fams.*1:511; Eaton, *Hist. of King's County, N. S.*, 600-01. 15. *Gen. of Mayfl. Fams.* 1:510-12. 16. King's Co., Nova Scotia Wills, 187-192 (Handley Chipman) [FHL #567591]. 17. Ibid. 18. Ibid. 19. Ibid. 20. Ibid. 21. *Rhode Island Vital Records, New Series* 11:92; *Rhode Island Vital Records, New Series* 11:92. *Rhode Island Vital Records, New Series: Births, 1590-1930* 2:92; *Gen. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:510-11; Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N. S.*, 602 (all children). 22. *Gen. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:510-11; Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.* 602. 23. Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 602; J. H. Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 39-40. 24. *Mayf. Fams.* 1:505-14. 25. King's Co., N.S., Wills, 187-192 (Handley Chipman) [FHL #567591]. 26. Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 602; J. H. Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 42.

83. **Rebecca Chipman**[4] (*John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 10 November 1719, and baptized there 15 November 1719,[1] the daughter of John Chipman and his second wife, Elizabeth (Handley) (Russell) Pope. Rebecca, called "wife of David Moore," died in her 30th year in Newport, Rhode Island 28 November 1748.[2]

Rebecca married, as his second wife, in Newport about 1742, **Capt. David Moore/Moor**[3] whose parents have not yet been identified but who was probably related to William Moore of Berwick, Maine.[4] Capt. Moore's first wife, Katherine Allen, was born on Martha's Vineyard 26 February 1716/17,[5] the daughter of John Allen. Katherine married Capt. David Moore in Chilmark, 3 August 1738.[6] Katherine died in Newport 6 June 1741, in her 25th year.[7] Capt. Moore soon married Rebecca Chipman who was the second of Capt. Moore's four wives. Rebecca died in 1748.[8] Capt. Moore died after 3 February 1756, the date he was named as co-executor of the will of Rebecca's father, John Chipman, Esq.[9]

Rebecca's brother, Handley Chipman, in his account of the family, said that his father lived with Rebecca after their mother died in 1747. He said that his sister, Becca, and Capt. Moore had two sons and two daughters but did not name them. "The sons died in infancy and the two daughters lived to marry."[10]

Rebecca's father, John Chipman of Newport, in his will dated 7 October 1749, written soon after Rebecca's death, said that he had given his deceased

daughter, Rebecca Moor [*sic*], "£500 and sundry other things in full of her portion."[11] Handley Chipman said that Rebecca's husband, Capt. David Moore, left his daughters a large estate.[12]

No probate records were found for Capt. David Moore.

Children (**Moore/Moor**), born in Newport, R.I.:[13]

i. **John**[5], born in 1743, died 6 November 1743, aged 2 mo.
+364 ii. **Susannah**, probably born in 1745.
iii. **William**, born 1 January 1747, died 7 July 1747, aged 7 mos. 7 days.
+365 iv. **Elizabeth**, born 7 June 1748.[14]

REFERENCES:

1. *Sandwich VR* 1:49; 2:1379. 2. Beaman, *Rhode Island VR, New Ser.* 1:279, (gives year as 1748); *Gens. of Mayfl. Fams.* 1:499-500 (gives year as 1750). 3. *Rhode Island Vital Recs.* 10:234. 4. Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts* 1:612 (William Moore). Capt. David Moor/Moore's daughter, Susannah Moore of Newport, R.I., married her "own cousin," David Moore of Berwick, Me., who inherited property from his father, William Moore of Berwick, in 1767, as shown in Frost and Anderson, *Vital Records of Berwick, South Berwick and North Berwick, Maine*, 3. 5. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:6. 6. Ibid.; "Diary of Rev. William Homes of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, 1689-1746," *Mayf. Source Recs.*, 99. 7. Beaman, *Rhode Island VR, New Ser.* 11:279. 8. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:499-500. 9. Newport, R.I.,Town Council, 1756-1760, 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]. 10. *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:499-500. 11. Newport, R.I.,Town Council, 1756-1760, 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]. 12. *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:509-10. 13. Ibid.; Beaman, *Rhode Island VR, New Ser.* 11:279. 14. Charles Pierce Coggeshall and Thellwell R. Coggeshall (Boston 1930), *The Coggeshalls in America: Genealogy of the descendants of John Coggeshall of Newport*, 63-64 [FHL #897107].

84. **Sylvanus Bourne**[4] (*Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 10 April 1694,[1] the son of Melatiah Bourne and his first wife, Desire Chipman. Sylvanus died in Barnstable, Mass., 18 September 1763.[2]

Sylvanus Bourne married in Barnstable 20 March 1717/8 (intentions Falmouth, Mass., 4 January 1717/18) his cousin, **Mercy Gorham**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 1 December 1695,[4] the daughter of John Gorham[3] (*Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Mercy Otis. Mercy was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland. Mercy died in Barnstable 9 April 1782, aged 86 years, called "relict of Col. Sylvanus Bourne."[5] [See *John Howland* 1:22-23, 93-94.]

The Hon. Sylvanus Bourne was an inhabitant of Falmouth in 1720 but soon moved to Barnstable where his wife, Mercy, joined the West Barnstable Church. Mercy later become a member of the East Precinct Church in Barnstable where she was admitted 4 July 1726.[6]

Sylvanus was a successful merchant in Barnstable and a colonel in the Barnstable Co. militia. He served as a member of the Governor's Council,

Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and was Judge of the Probate Court for twenty years.[7]

Sylvanus Bourne's father, Col. Melatiah Bourne, made his will 7 September 1742, with two codicils dated 7 and 24 September 1742. It was probated 15 February 1742/3. In it he gave Sylvanus his "mill Starn Arms, weapons and accoutrements," his walling staves and his watch, and directed his second wife, Abigail, to give up her dower rights in the land he gave Sylvanus. Sylvanus and his brother, Silas, were named co-executors and residuary legatees.[8]

Sylvanus Bourne's wife, Mercy Gorham, was given £70 in movable goods by her father, Col. John Gorham, Esq., in his will dated 8 November 1716 and proved 7 January 1716/7.[9]

In his own will dated 20 May 1763, probated 15 February 1764, Sylvanus Bourne of Barnstable named his wife, Mercy, as sole executrix and gave his son, Melatiah Bourne, £266-13-4. His other two sons, William and Richard, were given £133-6-8. Each of his five daughters, Desire Clapp, Mary Stone, Hannah Hinkley, Mercy Jordan and Eunice Gallison received £66-13-4. He made bequests to his grandchildren, Kenelm, Joseph and Abigail Winslow, the children of his deceased daughter, Abigail Winslow, each of whom was to receive £22-4-0 when they reached 21 years of age or married. Witnesses were David Gorham, Thomas Annable and Ebenezer Hinckley.[10]

Widow Mercy Bourne of Barnstable, in her will dated 10 July 1781 and probated 20 May 1782, gave her son Richard his father's silver-hilted sword, a silver tankard and other things, all of her real estate and tools, and her pew in the meeting house. She gave her wearing apparel and most of her silver plate and furniture to her three surviving daughters, Desire Clap, Mary Stone and Hannah Hinckley, to be divided equally, plus £30 each. She made bequests to her granddaughter Abigail Gallison, to her daughter, Mercy Jordan, to the children of her son, Melathiah Bourne, deceased, to the children of her daughter, Abigail, deceased, and to the children of her daughter Eunice, deceased. She mentioned the children of her deceased son, William Bourne, her son-in-law, John Gallison, Esq., and her daughter-in-law, Hannah Bourne. She also disposed of three negroes, Nero, Cato and Chloe. Son Richard Bourne was named sole executor. Witnesses were David Gorham, Joseph Annable and Thomas Allyn.[11]

Children (**Bourne**), all born in Barnstable, Mass., except the second child, who was born in Falmouth, Mass.:[12]

+366 i. **Desire**[5-5], born 19 January 1718, bapt. 4 October 1724.
+367 ii. **Mary**, born 22 April 1720, bapt. 4 October 1724.
+368 iii. **Melatiah**, born 14 November 1722, bapt. 4 October 1724.
+369 iv. **William**, born 27 February 1723/4, bapt. 4 October 1724.
+370 v. **Hannah**, born 8 December 1725, bapt. 9 January 1726.
+371 vi. **Mercy**, born 22 August 1727, bapt. 27 August 1727.
+372 vii. **Abigail**, born 21 June 1729, bapt. 22 June 1729.
+373 viii. **Sylvanus**, born 21 November 1731.
+374 ix. **Eunice**, born 16 February 1732/3, bapt. 25 February 1732/3.
+375 x. **Richard**, born 1 November 1739, bapt. 18 November 1739.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 29:70. 2. *NEHGR* 17:263: Obituary, "The Hon. Sylvanus Bourne, Esq.," from the *Boston Evening Post*, September 26, 1763. 3. *Falmouth VR*, 139. 4. *MD* 5:73. 5. Barn. East Precinct Ch. Recs., 5. 6. Ibid. 7. Amos Otis, *Gen. Notes of Barnstable Fams.* 1:116-19; *NEHGR* 17:268, Obituary. 8. Barn. Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melathiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 9. *MD* 13:53-54: Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:389, 391, 392 (Col. John Gorham). 10. *MD* 19:40-41: Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:1 (Sylvanus Bourne). 11. *MD* 19:41: Barnstable Co. Prob. 14:107-9 (Mercy Bourne). 12. *MD* 33:25.

85. **Richard Bourne**[4] (*Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 13 August 1695,[1] the son of Melatiah Bourne and his first wife, Desire Chipman. Richard died in Falmouth before 17 March 1737/8, the date his will was probated.[2]

Richard Bourne married in Scituate, Mass., 12 April 1731 **Margaret Foster**,[3] who was probably born in Scituate and baptized by the Rev. Lawson in 1699, the daughter of Hatherly and Bathshua (Turner) Foster.[4] Margaret died before 17 February 1737/8, the date Richard made his will and did not mention her or any children.[5] Margaret may have died in childbirth the year after their marriage.

Richard died without heirs before his father made his will in 1742 and was not mentioned in it.[5] In his own will dated 17 February 1737/8 and proved 14 March 1737/8, Richard Bourne of Falmouth gave his honored father, Melathiah Bourne £5, and his sister, Bathsheba Ruggles, £50. He divided the remainder of his estate among his brothers, Sylvanus, John, Shearjashub and Silas. Sylvanus and Silas were named co-executors. Witnesses were John Rogers, John Freeman and Ann Rogers.[6]

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 29:70; *Sandwich VR* 1:47, 48. 2. *Gen. of Mayf. Fams* 1:218-19; Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:320 (Richard Bourne) [FHL #904599]. 3. *Scituate VR* 2:33. 4. *Mayf. Source Recs.*, 327; Charles Almond Torrey, *New England Marriages Prior to 1700*, 277. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melathiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:320 (Richard Bourne) [FHL #904599].

86. **John Bourne**[4] (*Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 10 March 1698,[1] the son of Melathiah and Desire (Chipman) Bourne. John died in Falmouth, Mass., 2 February 1754, aged 55 years.[2]

John Bourne married in Barnstable 16 March 1722/3 **Mercy Hinckley**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 10 August 1700,[4] the daughter of Joseph Hinckley and his wife, Mary Gorham[4] (*John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), who was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland. Mercy died in Falmouth 22 June 1778, aged 77 years.[5] [See *John Howland* 1:332-33]

John's father, Melatiah Bourne, Esq., in his will dated 11 August 1742, with codicils, gave John his gold shirt buttons and John and his son, Joseph,

received his land in Falmouth.[6] Mercy's father, Joseph Hinckley of Barnstable, in his will dated 11 September 1751 and probated 7 August 1753, mentioned his daughter, Mercy Bourne, and his granddaughter, Mary Bourne. Joseph Hinckley gave Mercy his negro girl, Sarah.[7] Mercy's uncle, Isaac Hinckley of Barnstable, in his will dated 23 April 1757, proved 7 September 1762, called her "my kinswoman Mercy Bourne, daughter of my brother Joseph Hinckley, dec'd.[8]

Mercy Bourne was admitted to the Falmouth Church 23 February 1744, and five of their children were baptized there 23 September 1744.[9]

John Bourne of Falmouth, in his will dated 7 June 1749, probated 10 September 1754, gave Mercy all of his personal estate and the use of three-fourths of his real estate as long as she remained his widow. He mentioned his daughters, Sarah Mendal, Mary, Elizabeth and Mercy Bourne, and his sons, Joseph, John, David, Thomas and Isaac Bourne. In a codicil dated 9 May 1750, his son Isaac having died, he divided Isaac's portion evenly among his four remaining brothers. Witnesses were Rowland Robinson, Joseph Robinson and Samuel Shiverick.[10] Mercy was named as guardian of her two youngest sons, David and Thomas Bourne. The division of the real estate was made 16 December 1754 and accepted in January 1755.[11]

Mercy Bourne, in her will dated 22 February 1777 and probated 11 July 1778, gave her son, John Bourne of Falmouth, all of the property that had belonged to her deceased son, Thomas Bourne, directing John to pay small legacies to his sisters, Mercy Basset, Sarah Mendal and Elizabeth Tabor, and to his brothers, Joseph Bourne and David Bourne, and to Mercy's granddaughters, Anne Bassett and Mercy Bassett. Son John Bourne and son-in-law Barachiah Bassett, were named co-executors. Witnesses were Joseph Palmer, Rachel Swift and Thankful Palmer.[12]

Children (**Bourne**), recorded in Falmouth, Mass.:[13]

+376 i. **Joseph**[5-6], born 4 April 1725 [twin]; mentioned in his parents' wills.

+377 ii. **Sarah**, born 4 April 1725 [twin]; called Sarah Mendal in her parents' wills.

iii. **Mary**, born 10 April 1727, died in Falmouth 14 September 1754, aged 27 years; mentioned in her grandfather Hinckley's will; no issue.

+378 iv. **John**, born 10 June 1729, bapt. 23 September 1744; co-executor of his mother's will.

v. **Mercy**, born 4 October 1731, died 24 December 1737, aged 6 years.

+379 vi. **Elizabeth**, born 26 January 1733, bapt. 23 September 1744; called Elizabeth Tabor in her mother's will.

+380 vii. **David**, born 6 February 1735, bapt. 23 September 1744; mentioned in his parents' wills.

+381 viii. **Mercy**, born 14 May 1738, bapt. 23 September 1744; called Mercy Bassett in her mother's will.

+382 ix. **Thomas**, born 24 August 1740, bapt. 23 September 1744, died before 27 June 1767.

x. **Isaac**, born 18 August 1746, bapt. 26 August 1746, died before 9 May 1750.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 29:70. 2. *Falmouth VR*, 222. 3. Barnstable VR 1:379; *MD* 14:89. 4. *MD* 6:99; 14:89. 5. *Falmouth VR*, 222. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:6-7 (Joseph Hinckley). 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:293 (Isaac Hinckley). 9. *Falmouth VR*, 6, 7, 9. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:98-99, 100, 101 (John Bourne). 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:101-104 (John Bourne). 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 20:338-40 (Mercy Bourne). 13. *Falmouth VR*, 6, 7, 8, 222.

87. **Shearjashub Bourne**[4] (*Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 21 December 1699,[1] the son of Col. Melatiah and Desire (Gorham) Bourne. The Rev. Shearjashub Bourne died in Roxbury, Suffolk Co., Mass., 14 August 1768.[2]

Rev. Shearjashub Bourne married first, either in Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass., or in Scituate, Plymouth Co., Mass., recorded in Scituate, 16 June 1725 **Abigail Cotton**,[3] who was born in Sandwich 9 July 1699,[4] the daughter of the Rev. Rowland and Elizabeth (Saltonstall) Cotton. Abigail died in Scituate, 17 May 1732.[5]

Rev. Shearjashub Bourne married second in Scituate, 12 February 1735/6 **Sarah Brooks**,[6] who was born in Medford, Middlesex Co., Mass., 17 April 1702,[7] the daughter of Capt. Samuel and Sarah (--) Brooks. Sarah died in Scituate 11 October 1739.[8]

Rev. Shearjashub Bourne married third in Scituate 6 June 1750 **Sarah Barker**,[9] who has not been identified.[10] Sarah probably died in Scituate 17 February 1756.[11]

Rev. Shearjashub married fourth, probably in Roxbury, 10 November 1757, **Joanna Stevens**,[12] who was born in Roxbury 19 December 17[04],[13] the daughter of Joseph and Joanna (--) Stevens of Roxbury. Joanna died in Roxbury, 16 April 1776.[14]

Shearjashub Bourne graduated from Harvard College in 1720 and was ordained as pastor of the First Church in Scituate, Mass., in 1724.[15] He became minister of the Second Church 11 October 1750, and served there until 1761 when he moved to Roxbury, his fourth wife's home town. He died in Roxbury in 1768.[16]

The Rev. Shearjashub Bourne's father, Col. Melatiah Bourne, in his will dated 11 August 1742, probated 15 February 1742/3, gave Shearjashub £100 and his black wearing apparel.[17]

On 2 April 1760 Shearjashub Bourne of Scituate was appointed by the Plymouth County Probate Court as the guardian of his grandson, Lothrop Russell, son of Jonathan Russell, late of Barnstable. On 12 January 1762, Shearjashub Bourne presented his account with expenses of £42-13-4, which included paying "Benjamin Bailey £35-0-0 for his wife's sleeping sd Lothrop

Russell, she being mother of sd minor, & providing him victuals and clothes from two years old till he was seven, @ £7 per year, besides what use she had of his estate."[18]

In his own will dated 28 February 1767, probated 26 August 1768, the Rev. Shearjashub Bourne of Roxbury, Clark, [*sic*, minister], gave his beloved [fourth] wife, Joanna, all of his lands in Roxbury, "late the estate of [Joanna's father], Lt. Joseph Stevens." He included all of his horses, chaises, farm animals and utensils and outdoor movables, his Bowfatt [*sic*] furniture, his painted Sugar Chest, his silver tankard and four silver teaspoons, and his money and debts. He also gave Joanna all of the moveable estate she brought with her at their marriage. Joanna was to pay his son, Shearjashub, £13-6s-8d, added to the £133-6s-8d he had already been given, along with his silver watch, silver seal and his largest silver shoe buckles. Son Shearjashub also received his own mother's gold locket. His grandson, Lothrop Russell, was given his silver knee buckles and his grandson, Abner Bailey, was given his silver shoe buckles. He gave his wife, Joanna, one-quarter part of his estate not yet disposed of. Another quarter part went to his son, Shearjashub, and the third quarter part was given to the children of his daughter, Elizabeth, named as Abner, Abigail, Marcy and Judith Bailey. The remaining fourth quarter-part was assigned to his grandson, Lothrop Russell. His wife, Joanna, and "friend," Melatiah Bourne, Esq., of Boston, [son of his older brother, Silvanus], were appointed as co-executrix and co-executor. If any legatee objected to the will, he would receive only five shillings. Joanna refused to serve and Melatiah Bourne presented the will for probate at Roxbury, 28 February 1767. Witnesses were William Hancock, John Hebberd and Ebenezer Newell.[19]

The Rev. Shearjashub Bourne's widow, Joanna Bourne of Roxbury, did not have any children. In her will dated 13 April 1776, proved 6 May 1776, Joanna did not mention any of her husband's relatives. She left her estate to her sister, Sarah Williams of Pomfret, Conn., and several other people.[20]

Children (**Bourne**), born in Scituate, Plymouth Co., Mass.:
By his first wife, Abigail Cotton:[21]

+383 i. **Elizabeth**[5], born 11 July 1726; her children, Abner, Abigail, Marcy and Judith Bailey, mentioned by her father, Rev. Shearjashub Bourne, in his will.

ii. **Abigail**, born 14 August 1727; not mentioned in her father's will; probably died young.

+384 iii. **Desire**, born 22 Jan. 1728/9; her son, Lothrop Russell, mentioned by her father in his will.

iv. **Bathsheba**, born 3 October 1730; not mentioned in her father's will; probably died young.

v. **Shearjashub**, born 8 May 1732, died 25 June 1732.

By his second wife, Sarah Brooks:

vi. Stillborn child, born and died 20 July 1738.

+385 vii. **Shearjashub**, born 28 September 1739; mentioned by his father in his will.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 29:70; *Sandwich VR* 1:47, 48. 2. *Roxbury VR* 2:469. 3. Scituate VR 2:33; *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:232-34; *NEHGR* (149: (Oct. 1995) 381-84, Wesson, "Who Was Ruth Fessenden's Mother?" 4. *Sandwich VR* 1:35, 36. 5. *Scituate VR* 2:354. 6. *Scituate VR* 2:33. 7. *Medford VR*, 32. 8. *Scituate VR* 2:355. 9. *Scituate VR* 2:33. 10. *Scituate VR* 1:23; Plymouth Co. Prob. 16:425-7, 495-97 (Barnabas Barker) [FHL #551543]: This Sarah Barker was not the daughter of Barnabas Barker of Scituate who, in his will dated 14 November 1757, proved 21 April 1763, named his daughter as Sarah Neal. 11. *Boston Evening Post*, 1 March 1756, as quoted in *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:232-34. 12. *Roxbury VR* 2:37; *Scituate VR* 2:33. 13. *Roxbury VR* 1:330. 14. *Roxbury VR* 2:469. 15. *Mayf. Source Recs.*, (Balt., Md. (1968), 394-95. 16. *Sibley's Harvard Graduates*, (Mass. Hist. Soc., 1942) 6:371. 17. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 18. Plymouth Co. Prob. 15:494, Docket #17306; 16:272, Accts. (Guardianship Records) [FHL #551543]. 19. Suffolk Co. Prob. 67:130-32 (Rev. Shearjashub Bourne) [FHL #493881]. 20. Suffolk Co. Prob. 75:515 (Joanna Bourne) [FHL #493881]. 21. Suffolk Co. Prob. 67:130-32 (Rev. Shearjashub Bourne) [FHL #493881].

88. **Silas Bourne**[4] (*Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 10 December 1701,[1] the son of Melatiah and Desire (Chipman) Bourne. Silas died in Sandwich 10 April 1772,[2] in his 71st year, and was buried in the Old Cemetery.

Silas Bourne married in Sandwich 8 February 1729/30 **Mary Allen**,[3] who was born about 1708,[4] the daughter of James and Mary (Bourne) Allen. Mary died in Sandwich 4 January 1797,[5] aged 89 years, and was also buried in the Old Cemetery.

Silas Bourne's father, Col. Melatiah Bourne, in his will dated 11 April 1742, gave Silas his clock and land in Sandwich, and named Silas co-executor with his brother, Sylvanus, of his father's will.[6]

Mary's father, James Allen, died in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, in 1725, before Mary was married. She was called Mary Allen in the distribution of her father's estate.[7]

Silas Bourne was a glazier and was active in town affairs. He joined the Sandwich Church 28 August 1737, and his sons, James, Melatiah and Silas, were baptized the same day.[8]

In his will dated 24 May 1770, proved 1 May 1772, Silas gave his beloved wife Mary the use of all of his real estate during her widowhood, his silver plate and linen and all of his gold rings, his brass and pewter vessels and all other household utensils. He also gave her his negrowoman, Philles, as well as all the things that belonged to his deceased daughter Mary. Philles was to be manumitted after his wife's death. Silas listed his sons, James, Silas and Melatiah.[9]

Widow Mary Bourne, in her will dated 21 April 1786, mentioned her grandsons, Silas Bourne and Ezra Allen Bourne, sons of her son, Silas. She also named her sons James Bourne and Melatiah Bourne, and her grandsons, Allen Bourne and his brother, James Bourne, sons of her son James.[10]

Children (**Bourne**), born in Sandwich, Mass.:[11]

+386 i. **James**[5], born 21 February 1730/1, bapt. 28 August 1737.

ii. **Shearjashub**, born 7 March 1733, died 7 November 1733.
+387 iii. **Melatiah**, born 11 November 1734, bapt. 28 August 1737.
+388 iv. **Silas**, born 20 February 1736/7, bapt. 28 August 1737.
v. **Mary**, born 19 May 1739, died Sandwich 19 February 1759, aged 20 years.
vi. **Ezra**, bapt. 27 September 1741, died 6 November 1742, aged 13 months.
vii. **Desire**, bapt. 24 August 1746 as "daughter of Capt. Silas and Mary; died 29 March 1747, aged 7 months."

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 29:70; *Sandwich VR* 1:47, 48. 2. *Sandwich VR* 2:1519. 3. *Sandwich VR* 1:136. 4. *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:249. 5. Ibid.; *Sandwich VR* 2:1435. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 7. Dukes Co. Prob. 1:152 (James Allen). 8. *Sandwich VR* 2:1385. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:13-17) (Silas Bourne) [FHL #904607]. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 28:133-34 (Mary Bourne) [FHL #899490]. 11. *Sandwich VR* 1:140.

89. **Bathsheba Bourne**[4] (*Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 11 November 1703,[1] the daughter of Melatiah and Desire (Chipman) Bourne. Bathsheba died in Hardwick, Worcester Co., Mass., in 1787.[2]

Bathsheba married first, probably in Sandwich about 1722 **William Newcomb**,[3] who was born in Sandwich 29 August 1702,[4] the son of Peter and Mercy (Smith) Newcomb. William died in Sandwich 8 April 1736[5] and was buried in the Old Cemetery.

Five months later, widow Bathsheba Newcomb married second in Sandwich (intentions Rochester) 18 September 1736, **Timothy Ruggles**,[6] who was born in Rochester 11 October 1711,[7] the son of the Rev. Timothy and Mary (White) Ruggles. Timothy Ruggles died in Wilmot, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia, 4 August 1795, and was buried in Pine Grove Church.[8]

Bathsheba's brother, Richard Bourne, in his will dated 17 February 1737/8, gave his sister, Bathsheba Ruggles, £50.[9] Bathsheba's father, Melatiah Bourne of Sandwich, in his will dated 7 September 1742 and probated 15 February 1743/4, gave his daughter, Bathsheba Ruggles, £25. In addition, her children by her deceased husband, William Newcomb, were each given £12-10sh.[10]

Bathsheba's first husband, William Newcomb, graduated from Harvard College in 1722. He was an inn-keeper in Sandwich.[11] On 15 May 1736, after William Newcomb's death, Samuel Jennings, Ebenezer Wing and Nathan Nye took an inventory of the intestate estate of Mr. William Newcomb, "now deceased," which totaled £2759-1s. This included his homestead with housing and barn, his salt meadow, and several wood-lots and land in Rochester. On 20 May 1736, "Bathshua Nucomb of Sandwich" was appointed as the administratrix of William Newcomb's estate. Several years later, on 1 July 1748, Bathsheba and her second husband Timothy Ruggles, together presented the records for William Newcomb's estate, which were accepted by the court.[12]

Bathsheba's second husband, Timothy Ruggles, graduated from Harvard in 1732. He was a lawyer in Rochester, Sandwich and Hardwick. He served as Chief Justice in Hardwick from 1762 to 1775.[13] During the French and Indian Wars, he served as a colonel and brigadier-general at Crown Point and Fort Edward (twenty-three entries) from 1755 to 1759.[14] He was president of the Stamp Act Congress and was an ardent Royalist. During the Revolutionary War, he moved to Wilmot, Nova Scotia, where the British gave him 10,000 acres of land. He was joined by two of his sons. After his death there in 1795, his two sons served as executors of his estate.[15]

Bathsheba did not go to Nova Scotia with Timothy Ruggles. She remained in Hardwick with her other sons and daughters. She died there in 1787.

Children (**Newcomb**), by her first husband, William Newcomb, born in Sandwich, Mass.:[16]

+389 i. **Mercy**[5], born 4 February 1723.
+390 ii. **Desire**, born 21 May 1725.
iii. **Peter**, born 4 September 1726; probably died young.
+391 iv. **Mary**, born 3 April 1728.
+392 v. **Sarah**, born 21 October 1729.
vi. **William**, born 27 January 1731.
vii. **Hannah**, born 4 June 1732.
viii. **Thomas**, born 11 June 1734.

By her second husband, Timothy Ruggles, probably born in Sandwich, Mass.:[17]

ix. **Martha**, born 10 August 1737.
x. **Timothy**, born 7 January 1738/9.
xi. **Mary**, born 10 February 1741.
xii. **John**, 30 September 1742.
xiii. **Richard**, born 4 March 1744.
xiv. **Bathsheba**, born 13 February 1745/[worn]; became insane.
xv. **Elizabeth**, born 15 May 1748.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 29:70; *Sandwich VR* 1:47, 48. 2. Paige, *Hist. of Hardwick*, 482-83. 3. *Sandwich VR* 1:100; *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:219. 4. *Sandwich VR* 1:80. 5. *Sandwich VR* 1:36; *MD* 20:58. 6. *Rochester VR* 2:224; *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:219. 7. *Rochester VR* 1:256; Henry Stoddard Ruggles of Wakefield, Mass, *General Timothy Ruggles, 1711-1795* (privately printed, 1897), 8-11, 20-24. 8. *Hist. of Hardwick*, 483; *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:219. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:320 (Richard Bourne) [FHL #904599]. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-3 (Melathiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 11. *Sibley's Harvard Graduates*, (Mass. Hist. Soc., 1942) 7:102-3. 12. *MD* 20:58-59: Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:269, 270; 8:151 (William Newcomb). 13. *Sibley's Harvard Graduates*. 9:199-223. 14. Nancy S. Voye, ed., (Boston 1975), *Massachusetts Officers in the French and Indian Wars, 1749-1763*, #4902-4925. 15. Ruggles, *General Timothy Ruggles, 1711-1795* (privately printed, 1897), 8-24. 16. *MD* 20:58; *Sandwich VR*, 1:124-25; *Hardwick VR*, 99-100, 235-37; *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:219. 17. *Sandwich VR* 1:124-25; *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:219.

90. **Desire Joyce**[5] (*John Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 17 January 1709,[1] the daughter of John Joyce and his second wife, Esther White. Desire died in East Greenwich, R.I., 18 July 1771.[2]

Desire Joyce married in either East Greenwich or Warwick, R.I., 1 March 1732/3 **John Arnold**,[3] the son of Capt. William and Deliverance (Whipple) Arnold.[4] John Arnold died in East Greenwich 20 June 1801.[5]

Desire was unmarried when she was named by her father, John Joyce of Yarmouth, in his will dated 28 December 1714 and probated 6 April 1715.[6] Her mother, Esther (White) Joyce, married second, John Drake and moved to Warwick and East Greenwich, R.I., with him. Her step-father, John Drake of East Greenwich, mariner, in his will dated 16 June 1733, probated 30 June 1733, called her by her married name, Desire Arnold.[7] Her mother, Widow Esther Drake of East Greenwich, R.I., in her will dated 11 July 1738, also called her "Deziah Arnold."[8]

John Arnold was an inn-keeper and was called "Major" in the East Greenwich land records.[9] No probate records were found in East Greenwich for either John Arnold or Desire.

Children (**Arnold**), first three born in Warwick, R.I., last three born in East Greenwich, R.I.:[10]

i. **Phebe**[6], born 29 April 1734.
ii. **Barbara**, born 16 November 1735.
iii. **John**, born 22 November 1737.
iv. **William**, born 16 December 1739.
v. **Elizabeth**, born 19 January 1741.
vi. **Ann**, born 4 December 1744.
vii. **Sarah**, born 14 August 1747.

REFERENCES:
1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:17; *MD* 7:248. 2. *TAG* 43:8; *VR of RI*: East Greenwich 1:2:95; Elisha Steven Arnold, *Arnold Memorial*, 92. 3. *VR of RI*: Warrick 1:1:4. 4. *Mayflower Families: Francis Eaton, Samuel Fuller, William White* 1:169; E. S. Arnold, *Arnold Memorial*, 92, 111. 5. *VR of RI*: East Greenwich 1:2:95. 6. *MD* 9:123: Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:344 (John Joyce). 7. East Greenwich, R.I., Prob. 2:171 (John Drake). 8. East Greenwich, R.I., Prob. 2:171 (Esther Drake). 9. *Mayflower Families: Francis Eaton, Samuel Fuller, William White* 1:169. 10. *VR of RI*: East Greenwich 1:2:95.

91. **Fear Joyce**[5] (*John Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 15 February 1712/3,[1] the

daughter of John and Esther (White) Joyce. Fear died in Warwick, R.I., 10 June 1748, in her 36th year, "wife of Capt. Christopher Smith."[2]

Fear Joyce married in East Greenwich, R.I., 9 January 1731/2 **Christopher Smith**,[3] who was born in Warwick, R.I., 14 October 1703,[4] the son of Simon and Mary (Andrews) Smith. Christopher Smith died in Warwick 10 February 1752, in his 50th year.[5]

Fear was born in Yarmouth, Mass., but after her father's early death, her mother married John Drake and moved to East Greenwich and Warwick, R.I. Her mother, Esther Drake of East Greenwich, R.I., widow, in her will dated 11 July 1738, mentioned her daughter, Fear Smith, wife of Christopher Smith.[6]

Christopher Smith was mentioned by his father, Simon Smith of Warwick, in his will dated 3 March 1711/12, probated 19 April 1712, in which he called Christopher, "eldest son" and gave him all of his right in land at Westquadnaite.[7] On 22 January 1714, Christopher's uncle, Benjamin Smith, gave Christopher's mother, Mary Smith, a deed to one-quarter of the undivided lands which Christopher's grandfather, Benjamin Smith, Sr., confirmed to his father, Simon Smith, but had not yet implemented it. The deed was made to Christopher's mother, in trust for Christopher Smith, eldest son.[8]

Fear's husband, Christopher Smith of Warwick, in his will dated 25 July 1751, probated 13 April 1752, gave his son, Benjamin Smith, his desk, all of his books and Sea instruments, and his gun. He gave son Job Smith one case of bottles and £50 in cash, Old Tenor. His daughter, Freelove Smith, received his "High Case of Drawers," his oval table, his large looking glass with his best feather bed and furniture belonging to it, or "pay equal," and one cow. She also received all of the wearing apparel that had belonged to her mother, "and the chest they are in." He gave his daughter, Phebe Smith, his own feather bed "and furniture on which I now lie," and one trunk "with all that is therein," and one Looking Glass and £100 Old Tenor to be paid by the executor on her marriage day or at the age of eighteen years. Son Christopher Smith was given his father's cane and £150 Old Tenor. All of the remaining household goods and farming tackle not already disposed of, was to be divided equally among all of the children. All of his outlands and his farm on which he lived were to be sold by the executor and the debts and legacies were to be paid out of the proceeds, with the remainder divided between his three sons, Benjamin Smith, Christopher Smith and Job Smith as they reached twenty-one years of age. His brother-in-law, George Brown [?] was named as sole executor. Witnesses were Mordica Day, Rebecca Sprauge and Benjamin Cuzzens. On 13 April 1752, Mr. Benjamin Cuzzens and Mr. Morica Day acknowledged that they had seen Christopher Smith sign his will. The inventory was taken by Stephen Remington and Samuel Byles, 13 April 1752 and was accepted 17 April 1752.[9]

Children (**Smith**), born in Warwick, R.I., listed in the order in which they were mentioned in their father's will:[10]

i. **Benjamin**[6], under 21 years of age when his father made his will in 1752.
ii. **Job**, under 21 years of age in 1752.
iii. **Christopher**, under 21 years of age in 1752.

iv. **Freelove**.
v. **Phebe**, under 18 years of age in 1752.

REFERENCES:
1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:17. 2. *VR of RI: East Greenwich* 1:43, 73. 3. *VR of RI: East Greenwich* 1:2:65; *TAG* 43:8. 4. *VR of RI: Warwick* 1:1:302 John Osborne Austin., *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, (1887, rept. Baltimore, Md 1978), 377. 5. *Mayflower Fams.: Francis Eaton, Samuel Fuller, William White* 1:170. 6. East Greenwich, R.I., Prob. 1:215 (Esther Drake). 7. Warwick, Kent Co., R.I., 84-85 (Simon Smith). 8. Austin, *Gen. Dict. of Rhode Island*, 370. 9. Warwick, Kent Co., R.I., Prob. 2:171-74, 176 (Christopher Smith) [FHL #925456]. 10. Warwick, Kent Co., R.I., Prob. 2:171-74, 176 (Christopher Smith) [FHL #925456].

92. **Desire Howes**[5] (*Dorcas Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 22 May 1696,[1] the daughter of Prence and Dorcas (Joyce) Howes. Desire died in Yarmouth 30 April 1775, in her 79th year, called "wife of Deacon Jonathan Hallett." She was buried in the Ancient Cemetery in Yarmouth.[2]

Desire Howes married in Yarmouth 17 February 1719/20 **Jonathan Hallett**,[3] who was born in Yarmouth about 1692,[4] the son of Jonathan and Abigail (Dexter) Hallett. Jonathan Hallett, called "Deacon," died in Yarmouth 24 May 1783, in his 91st year, and was buried in the Ancient Cemetery in Yarmouth, next to his wife.[5]

Desire was called by her married name, Desire Hallett, by her father, Prence Howes, when he made his will, dated 18 February 1739/40, probated 16 October 1753.[6]

Jonathan Hallett's father, Jonathan Hallet [*sic*] of Yarmouth, Gentleman, named Jonathan in his will dated 5 December 1716, probated 14 February 1716/17, along with his brothers, Ebenezer, Thomas, Timothy and David, and his sisters, Mehitable Sturgis, Elizabeth Crowell and Abigail Hallet.[7]

Desire and Jonathan Howes were admitted into membership by the Barnstable East Parish Church, 8 September 1728, but were dismissed to the West Church in Yarmouth, 1 July 1744.[8] He was named a deacon there and served until his death. He was a shoemaker and carpenter and served Yarmouth as a Selectman, as well as in other town offices.[9]

Jonathan Hallet of Yarmouth, in his will dated 16 July 1779, proved 7 June 1783, gave his son Jonathan the lot of land on which his house stood. Sons Thomas and Jeremiah were given the orchard west of Jonathan's house, Thomas to have the westerly half and Jeremiah to have the easterly half. Son Jeremiah was given his father's dwelling house. All three sons were given their father's wearing apparel and all of his books, to be divided equally among them. Thomas received the best bed, bedding and bedstead, one-half of his father's "slays" [*sic*] and harnesses, and his gun. Daughter Desire Bacon was given six shillings and one silver spoon. Daughter Mehitable Swift received a bed, furniture and curtains, a case of drawers, a table and four chairs, six shillings, one silver spoon and a small iron pot. Jonathan Hallet gave his four

grandchildren, Elkanah Crowell, Isaiah Crowell, Mehitable Crowell and Desire Crowell, six shillings each in silver, to be paid when they reached 20 years of age or were married. Sons Jonathan, Thomas and Jeremiah Hallet were named as executors. Witnesses were David Thacher, Moses Hallet and James Hallet who swore to the validity of the will, 7 June 1783.[10]

Children (**Hallett**), born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass.:[11]

i. Daughter[6], still born 7 November 1720 [twin].
ii. Daughter, still born 7 November 1720 [twin].
iii. **Desire**, born 18 January 1721/2.
iv. **Jonathan**, born 10 November 1723.
v. **Prince**, born 12 September 1725, died 3 July 1728, aged 2 yr., 9 mos. 9 days.
vi. **Abigail**, born 25 August 1727, died 26 June 1728, aged 10 mos.
vii. **Thomas**, born 7 July 1729.
viii. **Abigail**, born 3 June 1731, died 23 June 1731.
ix. **Prince**, born 3 June 1732 [*sic*], died 23 June 1732, probably the twin of Abigail.
x. **Jeremiah**, born 20 September 1733.
xi. **Joshua**, born 19 March 1735/6, died 10 May 1736.
xii. **Sarah**, born 28 June 1737.
xiii. **Mehetable**, born 7 May 1740, bapt. West Yarmouth Church, 11 May 1740.[12]

REFERENCES:
1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:23; *MD* 10:242. 2. *Yarmouth VR* 2:804; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:512. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:141. 4. Otis, *Barnstable Families* 1:509; Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 2:1245. 5. *Yarmouth VR* 2:805; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:512. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:65-67 (Prince Howes). 7. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:509; Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:405 (Jonathan Hallet [Sr.]) [FHL #904598]. 8. Barnstable East Parish Ch. Recs., MS, 16.98. 9. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:512. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 23:1-4 (Jonathan Hallet) [FHL #904610]. 11. *Yarmouth VR* 1:48; 2:803, 805, 806; not listed chronologically. 12. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 652.

93. **Prence/Prince Howes**[5] (*Dorcas Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 1 February 1700/1,[1] the son of Prence/Prince and Dorcas (Joyce) Howes. Prince died in Stamford, Fairfield Co., Conn., before 13 September 1793, the date the inventory of his estate was taken.[2]

"Mr." Prince Howes "of this town," married first, in Yarmouth, (intentions) 27 April 1735 **"Mis" Thankful Hedge**,[3] called "of Boston," whose parentage has not been determined. Thankful died before 1 October 1738, the date marriage intentions of Prince and his second wife were published.[4] There were no surviving children from his first marriage.

Prince Howes married second, in Barnstable, Mass., 3 [or 22] August 1739, (intentions 1 October 1738) **Abigail Hallett**,[5] called "of Barnstable," who was born in Barnstable 26 June 1720,[6] the daughter of David and Mary (Annable) Hallett. Abigail Hallett was a niece of Jonathan Hallett who married Prince's sister, Desire Howes. Abigail was still living in Stamford as the widow of Prince Howes, 2 March 1795, when their son, Prince Howes, conveyed 18 acres of land, bounded on the west by his own land, to his son, Noah Howes, reserving to Abigail her dower rights as his father's widow.[7] Abigail probably died in Stamford before 19 May 1797 the date her son, Prince Howes, sold land without mentioning her or her rights.[8]

Prince Howes was mentioned by his father, Prince Howes, Senr., of Yarmouth, in his will dated 18 February 1739/40, probated 16 October 1753, along with his mother, Dorcas, his sisters, Desire Hallett and Dorcas Matthews, and his three brothers, Jeremiah, Thomas and Lott Howes.[9]

Thomas Prince Howes, author of "Genealogical Sketch of Descendants of Jeremiah Howes of Dennis, Mass.," in *Library of Cape Cod*, No. 53, said that two sons of Prince and Dorcas (Joyce) Howes, Prince and Jeremiah, "removed from the Cape, Prince to Putnam Co., N.Y., and Jeremiah to Plymouth, Mass. Several letters from Prince, after he removed to Oblong, are in my possession. They are dated somewhere between 1742 and 1744. . . . One of his letters is dated 1739 from St. Eustasia, one of the English West India Islands. He had commanded vessels in the whale fisheries. . . . It is doubtful if he left any children. He mentions none in his letters."[10]

Connecticut records show that Prince and Abigail did have at least three children. They may have settled in the Oblong in Dutchess Co., N.Y., in the part now in Putnam Co., during the 1740s, but the first record found shows them in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Conn., when their son, David, "the son of Prince Howes and wife, Abigail," was baptized in February 1753.[11] Prince Howes, yeoman, was still living in Stratford when he signed a deed dated 29 March 1754, which was recorded in Plymouth, Mass., 14 January 1755. In the deed, Prince and his brothers, Thomas Howes, Jr., and Lott Howes, both of Yarmouth, yeomen, agreed that, "For £4 paid by our brother, Jeremiah Howes of Plymouth, yeoman, [we] do quitclaim all rights to Plymouth lands which might belong to the estate of our Honoured Father Prince Howes, late of Yarmouth, deceased." The witnesses were Thomas Howes, 4th, and Thomas Winslow.[12]

One year later, 25 March 1755, Prince Howes was again called "of Stratford," when he purchased from Joseph Bishop, Jr., of Stamford, Fairfield Co., Conn., for £180 lawful money of New York, 60 acres of land with a dwelling house and barn buildings, "situated in the bounds of sd Stamford in Canaan Parish so-called at the upper end of Bushey Ridge so-called and is bounded northerly by a highway that goeth by the saw-mill, easterly by the perambulation line between Stamford and Norwalk, southerly by John Boutton's land and westerly by Abraham Weed's land." Joseph Bishop acknowledged his signature the same day and the deed was recorded 26 March 1755.[13] On 23 May 1762, Thankful Howes, "daughter of Prince and Abigail Howes of New

Canaan, Conn.," was baptized in St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, Conn.[14]

Prince Howes may have been a land speculator. Sometime after buying his land in Canaan Parish, he apparently mortgaged it to Lewis McDonald of Bedford, Westchester Co., N.Y., and bought land in Judea, now Washington, Litchfield Co., Conn. In Westchester County, N.Y., 5 April 1770, he paid off the mortgage, as shown by a deed of that date in which Lewis McDonald, "for the consideration of £40 cur^{t} money of New York, rec^{d} to my full satisfaction of Prince Hows [*sic*] of Judea," sold to Prince Howes the same sixty acres of land in Canaan Parish which Prince had bought in 1755 from Joseph Bishop, Jr. John Bouton was still his neighbor on the south and Abraham Weed still owned the land on the west of his property. Witnesses were David Hays, Jr. and Ebenezer Lockwood. Lewis McDonald acknowledged the deed in Westchester County the same day and it was recorded in Stamford, 12 April 1770.[15]

On 6 April 1770, the day after paying off the mortgage, Prince Hows, Senr., of Litchfield County, for the consideration of £75-9sh, deeded to [his son,] Prince Howes, Junr., "of Stamford in Canaan Parish," 25 acres of land and one acre of meadow in Canaan Parish, at the upper end of Bushy Ridge, beginning at the bridge at James Hait's sawmill, south to Lemuel Raymond's land, then westerly to DeFreese' land, then north to the highway and east to the bridge. Witnesses were Benjamin Weed 3rd and Benjamin Weed.[16]

When Prince Howes, [Sr.], and his wife, Abigail, settled in Judea, they apparently took their second son, David, named for Abigail's father, David Hallett, with them. Perhaps their daughter, Thankful, accompanied them also. On 8 October 1777, a David Howes, probably Prince and Abigail's son, married Phebe Cowls in Norfolk, Litchfield Co.[17] David and Phebe Howes were apparently the parents of Nabby [Abigail] Howes, named for David's mother, Abigail Hallett. Nabby Howe[s] married in Litchfield 11 February 1798 Ezra Burgess.[18] David Howes also had a son, Silvanus Howes, who, as the administrator of the intestate estate of David Howes, late of Washington, Litchfield Co., sold 70 acres of land, in the Town of Litchfield 19 April 1800, with a barn and saw-mill on it, for $400.00 to Robert Lemmon, Jr., of Washington. Witnesses were Simon Hinman [?] and David Judson. Silvanus Howes acknowledged the deed the same day.[19] David Howes had bought this land 15 April 1796 from James Burgess of Washington for the same amount of money. Witnesses for the purchase were David Judson and Elizabeth Judson. The deed was recorded 18 April 1796.[20] David Howes died in Washington, 30 November 1798, at 44 years of age.[21]

Prince Howes, Sr., continued to live in Judea, Litchfield County, until about 1783 because his son of the same name was mentioned in Stamford Town Records as simply "Prince Howes," without "Jr." added to it. Stamford town records show that on 4 September 1775, son Prince Hows [*sic*], was listed as a freeman.[22] On 27 March 1782, son Prince Howes, witnessed the will of Samuel Pennoyer, along with Samuel Cook Silliman and Isaac Benedict and acknowledged it 28 April 1783.[23] On 25 November 1782 son Prince Howes of Stamford bought 10 acres of land in Canaan for £22 from Daniel Stevens of

Stamford, recorded 21 February 1783.[24] He was a surveyor of highways, 7 December 1784, "his limits [being] from the State line downwards to Poneses brook, with his proportion of cross highways."[25] Son Prince Howes was again listed as a surveyor of highways, 15 December 1788, and 9 December 1793.[26]

Nine years earlier, before 13 February 1784, Prince Howes, Sen[r]., had moved back to Stamford. On that date he was called "of Stamford" when he sold for 40 shillings "unto my son, Prince Howes, Jun[r]," 16 rods of land "beginning at the north end of the old house where he now liveth." Witnesses were [Prince, Jr.,'s daughter] Betsey Howes[27] and Benj[n] Mead.[28] On 28 March 1793, recorded 12 November 1793, Prince Howes of Stamford bought 24 acres and 3/4 of 20 rods of land for £80-19sh from Thomas Benedict and several other heirs of Mary Selleck.[29]

Prince Hows [*sic*], [Sr.], "late of Stamford," died intestate before 17 September 1793, the date the inventory of his estate "in Canaan in Stamford" was taken by Timothy Reed and Stephen Betts. It included 19 acres of land appraised at £76-0-0 in addition to household goods valued at about £10. His son, Prince Hows [*sic*], [Jr.], of Stamford, administrator on the estate of Prince Howes, late of Stamford, presented the inventory and exhibited an account of interest-bearing notes, debts and charges against the estate which, with necessaries allowed to the widow, amounted to £102-13. The moveable estate came to £14-16-9. Debts and interest due creditors totaled £87-16-3. The court authorized the administrator to sell enough land to pay those debts. On 11 November 1794, the court accepted Prince Howes's accounts and ordered the estate to be recorded.[30] To pay the debts, on 2 March 1795, Prince Howes[6] sold to his son, Noah Howes[7], for £87-60-6, "a certain parcel of land" from his father's estate, containing 18 acres, bounded by land belonging to Luke Raymond and Prince's own land. "It is to be understood that my mother, Abigail How [*sic*], late wife to the said Prince Howes, deceased, is to have the use and improvement of one third part of the said described premises, during her natural life." The witnesses were Joel T. Benedict and Stephen Bishop.[31] That is the last date that Abigail (Hallett) Howes, widow of Prince Howes, was mentioned, indicating that she died after 2 March 1795.

Two years later, on 19 May 1797, son Prince Howes, "late of Stamford and now of Salem, Westchester Co., N.Y.," in a transaction which seems to have been a mortgage transaction, bought from Isaiah Tiffany 53 acres of land with a dwelling house, barn and outbuildings and several other parcels of land for $1985.00. Witnesses were [Prince's son] Samuel Howes and Joseph Silliman. This deed was recorded 27 May 1797.[32] Also on 19 May 1797, Prince Howes, late of Stamford and now resident in Salem, Westchester Co., N.Y., sold the same 53 acres of land and housing to Isaiah Tiffany for $2985.00. This deed was also witnessed by [Prince's son], Samuel Howes, and Joseph Silliman and was recorded 21 July 1797.[33] The dower rights of Prince's mother, Abigail Howes, were not mentioned.

On 23 February 1798, recorded 11 April 1798, Prince Howes[6], "late of Stamford, but now of Salem, Westchester Co., N.Y.," sold to Isaac Selleck for $30.00, 1 acre and 3 roods in the northwest corner of Canaan. Witnesses were

Martha Silliman and Joseph Silliman.[34] In another mortgage transaction dated 9 April 1799, recorded 13 April 1799, Prince Howes of Salem, N.Y., bought for $1600.00 from William Pennoyer of Stamford, Conn., "a certain piece of land" in Canaan Parish in Norwalk with a dwelling house, and another piece of 48 acres, with four notes of hand bearing dates of 1 November 1801, 1 April 1802 and 1 April 1803.[35] On the same date, 9 April 1799, but recorded 25 November 1801, Prince Howes of Salem, N.Y., and [his son] Noah Howes of Norwalk, Conn., sold to William Pennoyer of Stamford, Conn., for $1600.00 12 acres 2 roods of land in the Society of Canaan in Norwalk, also 48 acres in the Township of Stamford. This was signed by Prince Howes and Noah Howes and witnessed by Joseph Silliman and Martha Silliman.[36] On 10 April 1800, recorded the same day, Prince Howes of Franklin, Dutchess Co., N.Y., for $2,180.99 paid by Isaiah Tiffany of Stamford, Conn., deeded to him 53 acres of land in Stamford, and 11½ acres in Norwalk lying northeast of the dwelling house, and another 20½ acres in Norwalk, "it being the same lands and buildings that Isaiah Tiffany gave me a mortgage deed dated of 19 May 1797."[37]

Early records for the area of Dutchess Co., N.Y., that is now in Putnam County, show that son Prince Howes[6] was called "of Salem," 1 April 1799, when he bought a 500 acre farm situated in Franklin and Pawling, Dutchess County, N.Y., from Samuel A. Barker for $6187.50.[38] [Prince's wife's name, Lucene, was mistakenly transcribed as "Susanna."] Proof that this was the same family from Stamford, Conn., is found in the Howes Family Cemetery near Pawling, N.Y., where several family members were buried. Lucenia [*sic*], wife of Prince, died 8 September 1817, at 76 years of age. Son Noah Prince died 21 December 1839, aged 77 yrs 4 mo 15 dys. Mary, wife of Noah, died 28 September 1825, at 58 yrs. of age. Prince Howes[6] died 26 April 1812, in his 69th year.[39]

No church membership records have been found for Prince and Abigail Howes in Stamford or New Canaan, but, as an adult, their son, Prince Howes, [Jr.], was married to Lucene Lee in St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, 26 June 1768, by the Rev. Jeremiah Leaming, and Prince and Lucene's children, Noah, Betsey, Isabel and Samuel, were baptized there.[40] After Prince and his family moved to Dutchess Co., N.Y., he was a trustee for erecting a Methodist Episcopal Church in Pawling, Dutchess Co., N.Y., in 1809.[41]

No proof has been found that Prince and Abigail were the parents of three daughters named Sarah, born 19 July 1744, Abigail, born about 1746 and Mary, born about 1748, as stated by Mrs. Virginia H. Olson in "A Line of American Princes," *NYGBR* (Oct. 1970) 101:200-4.

Children, (**Howes**) by his second wife, Abigail Hallett, probably born in Connecticut and probably incomplete:

i. **Prince**[6], born about 1743, estimated from his date of death; deeded land by his father in 1793;[42] administrator of his father's estate;[43] died 26 April 1812, in his 69th year, buried in the Howes Burial Ground in Pawling, Dutchess Co., N.Y.[44]

ii. **David**[6], bapt. in Stratford, Conn., in July 1753, called "son of Prince and Abigail Hows";[45] moved to Judea, now Washington, Litchfield Co., Conn., with his parents; died there, 30 November 1798, aged 44.[46]

iii. **Thankful**, bapt. in St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, Conn., 23 May 1762, "daughter of Prince and Abigail Howes of New Canaan, Conn."[47]

REFERENCES:

1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:23; *MD* 10:242. 2. Stamford Prob. 8:219, 267, 314-15 (Prince Howes) [FHL #5565]. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:175; Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 1:827; Joshua Crowell Howes, *The Genealogy of the Howes Family in America* (1892) mistakenly calls her "Thankful Hodge." 4. *Yarmouth VR* 1:177. 5. *Yarmouth VR* 1:177; *MD* 33:127; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:513. 6. *MD* 32:149; Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 2:1246. 7. Stamford Land Records N:284 [FHL #5577]. 8. Stamford Land Recs. M:337 [FHL #5576]. This helps to disprove the claim made by Mrs. Virginia H. Olson, in her article, "A Line of American Princes," *NYGBR* (Oct. 1970) 101:200-4, that Abigail (Hallett) Howes, widow of Prince Howes of Stamford, was the Abigail Howes who died 14 January 1806, in her 89th year, and was buried in Armstrong Cemetery, Malta, Saratoga Co., N.Y., where Sarah Howes who married Daniel Couch and Mary Howes who married Uriah Benedict were also buried. An Abigail Howes who married Stephen Benedict also settled in Saratoga County. However, as Mrs. Olson herself pointed out, widow Abigail (Hallett) Howes would have been in her 85th year, not 89th year. Mrs. Olson has attempted to add Sarah, Abigail and Mary Howes as daughters of Prince and Abigail (Hallett) Howes because they were married in the Canaan Parish Church, near Stamford, Conn. Prince Howes owned land in the part of Canaan Parish, now New Canaan, which was in Stamford, but Prince and his wife, Abigail, were not members of the Canaan church. Furthermore, Canaan church records do not mention the parentage of these three brides although there were several other Howes families who were members there. No proof is given to show that Sarah, Abigail and Mary Howes were sisters, and the author admits that no parentage is given for them in Henry Marvin Benedict's *Genealogy of the Benedicts in America*, p. 95, or anywhere else. In fact, Benedict states in a footnote on page 96, "The Howes appear in *Stamford Town Records* as early as 1665." This is almost one hundred years before Prince Howes settled in Canaan Parish. Prince and Abigail (Hallett) Howes's known daughter, Thankful, was baptized in St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, and their son, Prince Howes, Jr., in later life was a staunch member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Salem, Westchester Co., N.Y. None of the three Howes brides in Saratoga County named a son "Prince," which would have been expected if they were really the daughters of Prince and Abigail (Hallett) Howes. There were many Howes families in New York and New England. These three additional daughters can not be accepted as children of Prince and Abigail (Hallett) Howes unless some accurate documentation can be found. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:65-67 (Prince Howes of Yarmouth, Mass.). 10. Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 1:827-28. 11. Rev. Samuel Orcutt, *History of the Old Town of Stratford and the City of Bridgeport, Conn.* (Fairfield Hist. Soc., 1886) 2:1221. 12. Plymouth Co. Deeds 43:43. 13. Stamford Land Recs. F:132 [FHL #5573]. 14. Spencer P. Mead, "Abstracts of Stamford and Darien Church Records," (microfilm), 205. 15. Stamford Land Recs. H:270 [FHL #5574]. 16. Stamford Land Recs. H:287 [FHL #5574]. 17. Frederic W. Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages* 1:65. 18. Litchfield VR 2:26. 19. Litchfield Town, Litchfield Co. Deeds 18:517 [FHL #4750]. 20. Litchfield Co. Deeds 16:515 [FHL #4749]. 21. William Cothren, *History of Ancient Woodbury, Conn.* (Woodbury, Conn. 1879) 3:400. 22. Stamford Town Recs., 1640-1806, Proceedings of Town Meetings, 610 [FHL #5570]. 23. Stamford Prob. 6:415 (Samuel Pennoyer) [FHL #5564]. 24. Stamford Land Recs. K206 [FHL #5575]. 25. Stamford Town Recs., 650 [FHL #5570]. 26. Stamford Town Recs., 658, 672 [FHL #5570]. 27. Stamford VR 2:115: Prince Howes and Lucene Lee were married in

Stamford by the Rev. Jeremiah Leaming, 26 June 1768; five children were recorded in Stamford: Noah, born 6 August 1763, Betsey, born 24 November 1765, Isabel, born 26 June 1768, Polly, born 23 January 1771 and Samuel, born 12 May 1774. 28. Stamford Land Recs. L:52 [FHL #5576]. 29. Stamford Land Recs. M:161 [FHL #5576]. 30. Stamford Prob. 8:219, 267, 314-15 (Prince Howes) [FHL #5565]. 31. Stamford Land Recs. N:284 [FHL #5577]. 32. Stamford Land Recs. M:337 [FHL #5576]. 33. Stamford Land Recs. M:341 (FHL #5576]. 34. Stamford Land Recs. N:417 [FHL #5577]. 35. Stamford Land Recs. N:486 [FHL: #5577]. 36. Stamford Land Recs. O:51 [FHL #5577]. 37. Stamford Land Recs. M:440 [FHL #5576]. 38. Frank P. Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 2:380-81. 39. Barbara Smith Buys, *Old Gravestones of Putnam Co., N.Y.*, Addenda, 6-7; "Cemetery Inscriptions, Howes Family Burial Ground, Pawling, Dutchess Co., N.Y.," *NYGBR* 99:74-75. 40. Stamford VR 1:15; Spencer P. Mead, *Abstracts of Stamford and Darien Church Records* (microfilm), 207, 215, 235; Frederick Lewis Weis, *Colonial Clergy and the Colonial Churches of New England* (Lancaster 1936), 124. 41. Frank P. Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 3:782. 42. Stamford Land Recs. F:287. 43. Stamford Prob. 8:219, 267, 314-15 (Prince Howes) [FHL #5565]. 44. Barbara Smith Buys, *Old Gravestones of Putnam Co., N.Y.*, Addenda, 6-7; "Cemetery Inscriptions, Howes Family Burial Ground," *NYGBR* 99:74. 45. Orcutt, *History of Stratford, Conn.* (Fairfield Hist. Soc., 1886) 2:1221. 46. Cothren, *History of Ancient Woodbury, Conn.* 3:400. 47. Spencer P. Mead, "Abstracts of Stamford and Darien Church Records," (microfilm), 205.

94. **Dorcas Howes**[5] (*Dorcas Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) who was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 10 March 1702,[1] the daughter of Prence and Dorcas (Joyce) Howes. Dorcas died in Yarmouth, 27 April 1776, in her 75th year, and was buried in the Ancient Cemetery in Yarmouth.[2]

Dorcas Howes married in Yarmouth 13 June 1723 **James Matthews**,[3] who was born in Yarmouth 15 October 1700,[4] the son of Benjamin and Hannah (Rider) Matthews. James Matthews died in Yarmouth 8 January 1750/1, in his 52[d] year, and was buried in the Ancient Cemetery.[5]

Dorcas was called by her married name and was given £6 by her father, Prince Howes, Sr., of Yarmouth, in his will dated 13 February 1739/40, probated 15 October 1753.[6] Her husband, James Matthews, and two of their sons, Benjamin and James, were mentioned by James's father, Benjamin Matthews of Yarmouth, yeoman, in his will dated 12 July 1729, in which James and his mother, Hannah, were named as executrix and executor.[7]

James Matthews of Yarmouth, yeoman, in his own will dated 7 January 1750, bequeathed all of his moveable estate, within doors or without, to his beloved wife, Dorcas, with stores and provisions, and two cows which his sons were to keep in the winter, and the improvement of one-third of his real estate, during her widowhood. He gave his sons, Benjamin, James, Prince, Isaac and Ebenezer Matthews, all the remainder of his estate, real and personal, to be equally divided between them. All of his sons were to do their proportion towards keeping the cows for their mother's use, and firewood at the door, during her widowhood. He appointed his wife, Dorcas, and his son, Benjamin, to be his joint executors. Witnesses were Joseph Hamblin, Samuel Matthews and Joseph Rider, Jr. The will was presented for probate by Dorcas Matthews and Benjamin Matthews, 5 February 1750[/51]. The inventory, amounting to

almost £900-0-0, was taken 15 February 1750[/1] by the three witnesses, and was presented to the court and accepted 19 March 1751.[8]

Children, (**Matthews**), born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass.:[9]

i. **Benjamin**[6], born 13 February 1725/6.
ii. **James**, born 12 October 1728.
iii. **Prince**, born 11 July 1732, died 5 August 1757, in his 25th year.[10]
iv. **Isaac**, born 24 November 1736.
v. **Ebenezer**, born 6 December 1743.

REFERENCES:

1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:23. 2. *Yarmouth VR* 2:812. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:143. 4. *Yarmouth VR* 1:29; Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 2:1224, 1225. 5. *Yarmouth VR* 2:813, where his death date is given as *1751*. Since his will was accepted for probate 5 February 1750[/51], he must have died previously, hence in January 1750[/51]. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:65-67 (Prince Howes). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:72-73 (Benjamin Matthews) [FHL #904600]. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:431-32 (James Matthews) [FHL #904601]. 9. *Yarmouth VR* 1:56. 10. *Yarmouth VR* 2:814.

95. **Jeremiah Howes**[5] (*Dorcas Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 26 April 1704,[1] the son of Prence and Dorcas (Joyce) Howes. Jeremiah died in Plymouth, Mass., 14 July 1783, at 80 years of age.[2]

Jeremiah Howes married first, at Plymouth, Plymouth Co., Mass., 24 October 1734 (intentions Plymouth 7 March 1733, Yarmouth 8 March 1733/4) **Meriah/Mariah/Moriah Morton**,[3] who was born about 1715,[4] but whose parentage had not been ascertained. Meriah died in Plymouth 14 February 1757, in her 43rd year, and was buried in the cemetery on Burial Hill.[5]

Jeremiah married second, as her second husband, in Plymouth 3 May 1759, (intentions 27 January 1759) **Hannah (Barnes) Churchill**,[6] who was born about 1719,[7] but whose parents have not been identified. Hannah was the widow of Stephan Churchill, Jr.[8] Hannah Barnes and Stephen Churchill, Jr., were married in Plymouth 4 July 1738.[9] Hannah's first husband died in Plymouth 5 September 1751, in his 36th year,[10] after he and Hannah had had seven children: Sarah and Mary Churchill, twins, born 18 July 1739, died 13 August 1740; Stephen Churchill, born 17 July 1741, died 14 September 1742; Stephen, again, born 7 June 1743; Hannah Churchill, born 14 February 1744/5; Zadock Churchill, born 16 July 1747; and Peleg Churchill, born 9 July 1749, died 5 October 1750,[11] who were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Hannah died in Plymouth, 12 June 1793, in her 75th year. Her tombstone called her the wife of Mr. Jeremiah Howes and relict widow of Mr. Stephan Churchill.[12]

Jeremiah's father, Prence Howes, Sr., in his will dated 18 February 1739/40. probated 16 October 1753, appointed Jeremiah and his mother, Dorcas, as joint executors of his estate.[13] In a deed dated 29 March 1754, Jeremiah Howes of Plymouth, yeoman, bought for £4 from his brothers, Prince Howes of Stratford,

Conn., yeoman, and Thomas Howes, Jr., and Lot Howes, both of Yarmouth, yeomen, all right they had "to any lands, meadows or swamp ground in the county of Plymouth that by any way or means might belong to the estate of our honoured father, Mr. Prince Howes, late of Yarmouth, deceased." This deed was witnessed, 29 March 1754, by Thomas Howes, 4th, and Thomas Winslow. It was acknowledged in Barnstable, Mass., by all three brothers, 1 April 1754, and was received to be recorded in Plymouth, Mass., 14 January 1755.[14]

According to his probate records, Jeremiah Howes was a trader and owned a store in Plymouth. He died intestate. On 17 September 1783, Hannah Howes, widow, and Sylvanus Howes, fisherman, [Jeremiah's eldest son by his first wife], both of Plymouth, were appointed as joint administrators of the estate of Jeremiah Howes, late of Plymouth, Trader. They were directed to make an inventory of Jeremiah's estate by 20 December 1783, and to present a true account of their administration before 20 September 1784. Their bond of £600 was filed and Thomas Doten and Ben. Ryder signed as sureties. The inventory, taken 22 September 1783, listed wearing apparel, silver buttons and gold and silver spoons valued at £20-10-2, his dwelling house and store worth £160-0-0, a cedar swamp at £4-0-0, and his pew in the meeting house at £8-0-0. Sundry goods claimed by the widow amounted to £19-13-2. On 8 October 1783, Hannah and Sylvanus Howes, administrators, swore to the accuracy of the inventory, which was accepted.[15]

Children (**Howes**), first six by his first wife, Meriah Morton; seventh by his second wife, Hannah Churchill, born in Plymouth, Plymouth Co., Mass,:
Children by his first wife, Meriah Morton:[16]

i. **Sylvanus**[6], born 8 September 1735.
ii. **Rebecca**, born 6 June 1738.
iii. **Ebenezer**, born 19 November 1740; died 7 November 1757, in his 16th year.[17]
iv. **Meriah**, born 3 April 1743.
v. **Jerusha**, born 29 October 1746.
vi. **Sarah**, born 10 June 1751, died in December 1756, in her 5th year.[18]

Child by second wife, Hannah Churchill:[19]

vii. **Meriah**, born 30 January 1762, died 2 December 1776, in her 15th year.[20]

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 19:242; *Yarmouth VR* 1:23. 2. *Plymouth Church Records, 1620-1859* (Baltimore, Md. 1975) 1:412. 3. *Plymouth VR*, 98, 161; *Yarmouth VR* 1:174. 4. Calculated from tombstone, Bradford Kingman, *Epitaphs from Burial Hill, Plymouth, Mass., 1657-1892* (Brookline, Mass. 1892; rept. Baltimore, Md., 1977), 33. 5. Kingman, *Epitaphs from Burial Hill*, 33. 6. *Plymouth VR*, 248, 347. 7. Calculated from tombstone, Kingman, *Epitaphs from Burial Hill*, 68. 8. Kingman, *Epitaphs from Burial Hill*, 68. 9. *Plymouth VR*, 101; *MD* 14:158; 18:29. 10. Kingman, *Epitaphs from Burial Hill*, 29. 11. *Plymouth VR*, 130. 12. Kingman, *Epitaphs from Burial Hill*, 68. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:65-67 (Prence Howes). 14. Plymouth Co. Deeds 43:43 [FHL #558830]. 15. *Plymouth Co. Prob.*, 27:140; 29:53 (Jeremiah Howes) [FHL #550714]. 16. *MD* 15:43; *Plymouth VR*, 115. 17. Kingman, *Epitaphs from Burial Hill,* 33.

18. Kingman, *Epitaphs from Burial Hill*, 33. 19. *MD* 20:72; *Plymouth VR*, 201. 20. Kingman, *Epitaphs from Burial Hill*, 47.

96. **Thomas Howes**[5] (*Dorcas Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 27 June 1706,[1] the son of Prence and Dorcas (Joyce) Howes. Thomas died in Yarmouth, in the part which became Dennis, 11 September 1771, in his 66th year, and was buried in the Howes Cemetery, North Dennis, Barnstable Co., Mass.[2]

Thomas Howes married first, in Yarmouth 4 July 1734 **Hannah Sears**,[3] who was born in Yarmouth 6 March 1714/5,[4] the daughter of Paul Sears and his wife, Mercy Freeman[5] (*Thomas Freeman*[4], *Mercy Prence*[3], *Patience*[2] *Brewster, William*[1]), making her a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger William Brewster. Hannah died in Yarmouth 9 November (or 17 December) 1739,[5] at about 25 years of age, and was buried in the Howes Cemetery in North Dennis.[6]

Thomas Howes married second, in Yarmouth, 15 October 1741 **Bethiah Sears**,[7] who was born in Yarmouth 20 March 1718,[8] the daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Hall) Sears. Bethiah died in Yarmouth 10 March 1788.[9]

Thomas was mentioned by his father, Prence Howes, Sr., of Yarmouth, in his will dated 18 February 1739/40, probated 16 October 1753.[10] Thomas's first wife, Hannah, died before her parents. Her father, Paul Sears of Yarmouth, did not leave a will when he died, 14 February 1739/40, but her mother, Mercy (Freeman) Sears, in her will dated 13 December 1746, probated 9 September 1747, mentioned Hannah's daughter, Sarah Howes, and gave her half of a one-eleventh share in her large estate.[11]

Joseph Sears of Yarmouth, yeoman, the father of Thomas Howes's second wife, Bethiah Sears, in his will dated 9 December 1746, named Bethiah among his children, calling her "Bethiah Howes."[12]

Thomas was called "Thomas Howes 3rd of Yarmouth" when he and Hannah registered the births of their children at the Yarmouth town hall in the autumn of 1737.[13] On 29 March 1754, Thomas joined his brothers, Prince Howes of Stratford, Conn., and Lot Howes of Yarmouth, in quitclaiming to their brother, Jeremiah Howes of Plymouth, for £4, their share in lands their father owned in Plymouth.[14]

Thomas Howes of Yarmouth, yeoman, in his will dated 4 September 1771, presented for probate 24 September 1771, gave his beloved [second] wife, Bethiah, one-third of all of his estate, as long as she remained his widow. He gave £4 to his daughter, Sarah Matthews, born to him by his first wife, Hannah Sears. He gave £26-13-4 to his daughter, Hannah, born by his second wife, and gave her liberty to live in his house, with sufficient firewood at the door, until she married. He bequeathed £41 to his son, Ebenezer Howes, "besides what he hath had when he moved away and no more." The rest of his estate was given to his son, Solomon Howes, who was appointed as joint executor of the estate, along with his mother, Bethiah. Witnesses were Joseph Staples, Thankful Howes and Sarah Staples. On 24 September 1771, the three witnesses gave their oaths that they had seen Thomas Howes sign his will.[15]

Children (**Howes**), born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass.:
By his first wife, Hannah Sears:[16]

i. **Sarah**[6], born 6 June 1735; "Sarah is 2 years and 3 months of age the 8th day of September 1737"; mentioned by her grandmother, Mercy Sears, in her will and in her father's will.
ii. **Thomas**, "born Sunday 17 July 1737"; probably died before 13 December 1746, when his grandmother, Mercy Sears, did not mention him in her will; not mentioned in father's will, either.

By his second wife, Bethiah Sears, all mentioned by their father in his will:[17]

iii. **Ebenezer**, born 1 February 1743.
iv. **Solomon**, born 18 August 1744.
v. **Hannah**, born 12 June 1748.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 10:242; *Yarmouth VR* 1:23. 2. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 432; Derick, *Dennis Cemetery Inscriptions*, 1. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:148. 4. *Yarmouth VR* 1:19. 5. *Yarmouth VR* 1:156; Derick, *Dennis Cemetery Inscriptions*, 1. 6. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 432. 7. *Yarmouth VR* 1:152. 8. *Yarmouth VR* 1:18. 9. *Yarmouth VR* 1:206. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:65-67 (Prence Howes). 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:101-3 (Mercy Sears) [FHL #904601]. 12. Samuel P. May, *Sears Genealogy* (1890), 55-57; 67-68. 13. *Yarmouth VR* 1:76. 14. Plymouth Co. Deeds 43:43. 15. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:450-51 (Thomas Howes) [FHL #904604]. 16. *Yarmouth VR* 1:76. 17. *Yarmouth VR* 1:67; Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:450-51 (Thomas Howes) [FHL #904604].

97. **Lot Howes**[5] (*Dorcas Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 24 December 1708,[1] the son of Prence and Dorcas (Joyce) Howes. Lot Howes died in Yarmouth 1 July 1791, in his 83rd year, and was buried in the Howes Cemetery, North Dennis, Barnstable Co., Mass.[2]

Lot Howes married in Yarmouth 19 March 1743 **Thankful Smith**,[3] who was born in Yarmouth 11 April 1714,[4] the daughter of Jonathan and Martha (Marchant) Smith. Thankful died in Yarmouth 21 July 1790, in her 77th yr., and was buried in North Dennis Cemetery, called "wife of Lot Howes."[5]

Lot's father, Prence Howes, Senr., of Yarmouth, in his will dated 18 February 1739/40, probated 16 October 1753, mentioned Lot as one of his sons.[6] His wife's father, Jonathan Smith, died intestate. On 8 April 1760, Lot Howes and Isaac Vincent, both of Yarmouth, yeomen, were appointed as administrators of the estate of Lot's father-in-law, Jonathan Smith, late of Yarmouth, carpenter. They were directed to take an inventory of the estate before 6 July 1760, and submit an accounting of the estate before 8 April 1761.[7]

Lot lived with his parents, Prince and Dorcas Howes, until his father died in 1753. As a widow, his mother then lived with Lot until her death in 1759. Lot held the town offices of constable and selectman.[8]

On 29 March 1754, Lot Howes joined his brothers, Prince Howes of Stratford, Conn., and Thomas Howes of Yarmouth, in quitclaiming to their brother,

Jeremiah Howes of Plymouth, for £4, their share in lands their father owned in Plymouth.[9]

Thankful Howes of Yarmouth, in her will dated 20 November 1787, mentioned her three granddaughters, Sabra, Maria and Patty [*sic*, Martha], and gave them 24 shillings "in money" when they reached 21 years of age. She gave her granddaughter, Thankful Howes, her gold necklace. She gave her daughter [*sic* - daughter-in-law], Susannah Howes, [wife of son Jonathan Howes] her best gown and her black apron. Thankful gave her three sons, Jeremiah, Lot and Jonathan Howes, all of the residue of her estate and appointed Jeremiah and Jonathan as her executors. Witnesses were Thomas Howes, 2[d], Noah Howes and Nathaniel Howes.[10]

In his will dated 9 May 1791, Lot Howes of Yarmouth, yeoman, gave his three grandchildren, Sabra Howes, Mariah Howes and Patty Howes, each $10, to be paid out of his personal estate when they came of age or married. If either of them died, her share was to go to the survivors. He gave his son, Jonathan Howes, one acre of land of his choice, where there was no building, and the land where the new end of his house stood. His son, Lot Howes, was to be maintained out of his estate. All of the remainder of his estate, real and personal, including his pew in the meeting house, he gave to his two sons, Jeremiah Howes and Jonathan Howes, to be divided equally. Jeremiah and Jonathan were named as executors. Witnesses were Thomas Howes, Jr., Zebina Horton and Eunice Howes.[11]

Children (**Howes**), born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass.:[12]

i. **Jeremiah**[6], born 26 December 1743.
ii. **Martha/Patty**, born 29 May 1745.
iii. **Lot**, born 14 September 1748; struck by lightning as a child which left him impaired for life; died a bachelor, 6 May 1792, aged 45 years; buried in Howes Cemetery, North Dennis, Mass.[13]
iv. **Jonathan**, born 27 July 1752.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 10:242; *Yarmouth VR* 1:23. 2. *Yarmouth VR* 1:286; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 433; Derick, *Dennis Cem. Inscriptions*, 3. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:159. 4. *Yarmouth VR* 1:25. 5. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 433; Derick, *Dennis Cem. Inscriptions*, 3. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:65-67 (Prence Howes). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 10:57 (Jonathan Smith) [FHL #904602]. 8. Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 1:830. 9. Plymouth Co. Deeds 43:43. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 27:141 (Thankful Howes) [FHL #899489]. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 27:51 (Lot Howes) [FHL #899489]. 12. *Yarmouth VR* 1:87; Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 1:830. 13. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 433.

98. **Jeremiah Joyce**[5] (*Thomas Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 17 November 1721,[1] the son of Thomas and Mercy (Bacon) Joyce. Jeremiah died unmarried, in Yarmouth 25 [26?] March 1755, in his 35th year.[2]

Jeremiah's father, Thomas Joyce, in his will dated 3 October 1737, probated 12 May 1743, called him "Jeremy" and gave him half of his house and land, his mother, Mercy, being given the other half during her lifetime, except for bequests to his five sisters. His father named his mother as executrix of his estate but the judge ruled that widow Mercy Joyce was incapable of performing the duties of executrix and appointed Jeremiah, who had passed his 21st birthday, in her place.[3]

It has been said that Jeremiah was a cripple.[4] Nevertheless, he must have been successful in his business dealings because he left a sizable estate. In his will dated 22 March 1755, probated 6 May 1755, Jeremiah Joyce of Yarmouth, yeoman, gave his loving mother, Marcy Joyce, "one-half of the dwelling house I now live in . . . during her natural life," and half of the woodlot and upland and meadow called Bridge Hill meadow, adjoining Thomas Hedges's meadow. After his mother's decease, this property was to go to [his nephews], the sons of Daniel Taylor and Stephen Hallett. All of the remainder of the real estate was to be equally divided among his five sisters, namely Elizabeth Taylor, Mercy Hallett, Mary Joyce, Dorcas Taylor and Sarah Bray. He gave Thomas Taylor, son of his sister, Dorcas Taylor, the plate buttons on his coat. He gave his mother "one-half of the mare we now own between us." He gave Rowland Rider, son of Peter Rider, his black two-year-old heifer. Rowland Rider was the son of his cousin, Mary (Oats) Rider. He gave Joseph Linnell, "the lad who now lives with me," a wool coat and a white fustian jacket and the plate buttons "now on my leather breeches - also my best hat." Finally he gave his three sisters, Mary Joyce, Dorcas Taylor and Sarah Bray all of the remainder of his moveables and personal estate wherever found. He made his trusty friend, Elisha Taylor, his sole executor. Witnesses were Hezekiah Taylor, Shubal Taylor and Judah Thacher. The inventory, taken by Judah Thacher, Jona[th] Smith and Joseph Hamblen, amounted to £209-11-11.[5]

REFERENCES:
1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:56. 2. *Yarmouth VR* 1:165; 2:811. 3. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:149-50 (Thomas Joyce). 4. Otis, *Barnstable Families* 1:160. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:132-34 (Jeremiah Joyce) [FHL #904602].

99. **Elizabeth Joyce**[5] (*Thomas Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 11 February 1722/3,[1] the daughter of Thomas and Mercy (Bacon) Joyce. Elizabeth died in Yarmouth 2 December 1812, in her 91st year.[2]

Elizabeth Joyce married in Yarmouth 28 September 1746 **Daniel Taylor**[6],[3] who was born in Yarmouth 28 October 1722,[4] the son of Ebenezer Taylor and his wife, Mary Lothrop[5] (*Experience Gorham*[4], *James Gorham*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). Both Elizabeth and Daniel were descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:287.] Daniel Taylor died in Yarmouth 24 March 1815, at 93 years of age.[5]

Elizabeth's father, Thomas Joyce of Yarmouth, in his will dated 3 October 1737, mentioned Elizabeth as one of his daughters and bequeathed £50 to her

when she became 18 years of age or married.[6] Elizabeth's brother, Jeremiah Joyce of Yarmouth, in his will dated 22 March 1755, called her "Elizabeth Taylor" and made bequests to Elizabeth and to her sons, "the sons of Daniel Taylor."[7] Daniel Taylor, Elizabeth's husband was mentioned by his father, Ebenezer Taylor, in his will dated 1 November 1769, probated 10 November 1770.[8]

Daniel Taylor of Yarmouth, made his will 10 January 1807. In it he gave his beloved wife, Elizabeth Taylor, one-third of all of his estates, real and personal, during her life. He gave his son, Ansil [*sic*] Taylor, the whole tract and meadow adjoining his dwelling house, containing about seven acres, and one-third of his wood lot called Studley's Lot containing 100 acres, plus $150. Son Joshua Taylor was given the house he now lived in and all of the lands under and adjoining it that his father bought from Thomas Howes, as well as a wood-lot at the western edge of Yarmouth, and $100. He gave his son, Joice [*sic*] Taylor the place he now lived in, known as the Howes place, lying on the east side of Howes Creek, and one-third of the wood-lot called Studley's. He devised to his two sons, Ebenezer Taylor and Daniel Taylor, in equal shares, his dwelling house, barn and out-houses on his home estate, with all of the upland and meadows adjoining, as well as the lot he bought in partnership with Ebenezer Howes and all of his wood-lot known as Bassett's Pond, and one-third of the land and marsh, known as Hudley's Lot, below Fort Hill "that my father formerly lived on." He gave his sons, Ebenezer and Daniel, all of the remainder of any real estate, on condition that they pay his daughters the following sums within 90 days after their father's decease: to daughter Mary, the sum of $12, and also the right to live in the house so long as her mother should live; to daughter Elizabeth Bassett, $60; to daughter Sarah Gorham, $80; and to daughter Mercy Taylor, $80. Ebenezer and Daniel were also to pay their brothers, Ansil and Joshua, the legacies bequeathed to them within three months after their father's decease. Son Ebenezer Taylor and James Hedge were named as executors. Witnesses were James Hedge, John Hedge and Joshua Howland.[9] Curiously, in the copy of the will made by the town clerk for the town records, he wrote, "Signed Sealed Published and declared by the above named Daniel *Hedge* [*sic*], Esq., to be his last will and testament . . . ." This is clearly an error, as can be seen by reading the contents of the will.

Children (**Taylor**), born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass.:[10]

i. **Mary**[6-7], born 21 June 1747.
ii. **Ansel/Ansil**, born 10 November 1748; served in the Revolutionary War.[11]
iii. **Joshua**, born 24 April 1751.
iv. **Joyce/Joice**, [son], born 31 August 1753.
v. **Elizabeth**, born 11 September 1755.
vi. **Sarah**, born 18 December 1758.
vii. **Ebenezer**, born 21 November 1760; served in the Revolutionary War.[12]

viii. **Daniel**, born 4 March 1763.
ix. **Mercy**, born 27 July 1765, baptized in West Yarmouth, 16 October 1790, "dau. of Daniel, Esq."[12]

REFERENCES:
1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:56. 2. *Yarmouth VR* 2:818. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:163. 4. *Yarmouth VR* 1:25. 5. *Yarmouth VR* 2:818. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:149-50 (Thomas Joyce). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:132-4 (Jeremiah Joyce) [FHL #904602]. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:549-50 (Ebenezer Taylor). 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 39:117-20 (Daniel Taylor) [FHL #899495]. 10. *Yarmouth VR* 1:97. 11. Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 1:338. 12. White, *Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files* 3:3427. 13. *Mayflower Source Records*, 667.

100. **Mercy Joyce**[5] (*Thomas Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 20 March 1723/4,[1] the daughter of Thomas and Mercy (Bacon) Joyce. Mercy died in Yarmouth 23 October 1763.[2]

Mercy Joyce married in Yarmouth 3 March 1742/3 (intentions 9 January 1742[/3]), **Stephen Hallett**,[3] who was born in Yarmouth 5 October 1721,[4] the son of Andrew and Mehitable (Annable) Hallett. Stephen married second, 12 May 1765, (intentions 31 March 1765) Thankful (Taylor) Taylor,[5] widow of Lothrop Taylor,[6] who had died in Yarmouth 2 March 1764.[7] Stephen had two more children by Thankful, namely Mary Hallett, born 14 April 1767, and Levi Hallett, born 16 July 1769,[8] who were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Thankful died in Yarmouth 30 July 1778, in her 46th year.[9] Stephen Hallett died in Yarmouth 13 November 1802, in his 82nd year.[10]

Mercy's father, Thomas Joyce, in his will dated 3 October 1737, probated 12 May 1743, mentioned Mercy as one of his daughters and gave her a legacy of £50 which she was to receive when she reached the age of 18 years or married.[11] Her brother, Jeremiah Joyce, in his will dated 22 March 1755, probated 6 May 1755, named her as his sister, Mary Hallett, and made bequests to her sons, "sons of Stephen Hallett."[12]

Stephen Hallett's father, Andrew Hallett of Yarmouth, yeoman, in his will dated 23 April 1737, probated 7 May 1751, gave Stephen his cart and best yoke of oxen. In consideration of what had previously been given to him, Stephen was to provide his mother with sufficient fire wood at the door, cut for the fire. After a bequest to his daughter, Desire Howes, Andrew Hallet gave Stephen two-thirds of the remainder of his estate, with the remaining third to become his at his mother's decease.[13]

Stephen Hallett of Yarmouth died intestate. On 9 August 1803, in the final settlement of his estate, the administrator, Charles Hallet of Yarmouth, stated that the sum of $415.24 remained in his hands, which was to be divided among Stephen's heirs, each to receive $59.46.7 [*sic*]. They were named as his daughter, Anna Hallet of Yarmouth, daughter Mercy Hallet, son Stephen Hallet, daughter Mehitable Hallet, daughter Sally, wife of Chapman Homer of Winslow, and the children of son Joseph Hallet, deceased, all by his first wife,

Mercy Joyce, and his last daughter Mary, wife of (--) Hatfield, by his second wife, Thankful (Taylor) Taylor.[14]

Children (**Hallett**), born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass.:[15]

i. **Mary**[6], born 12 June 1744, died 26 August 1747, aged 3 years.[16]
ii. **Anna**, born 30 March 1747; died unmarried.
iii. **Joseph**, born 11 December 1748.
iv. **Mercy**, born 17 February 1752; died unmarried.
v. **Stephen**, born 16 August 1754.
vi. **Mehitable**, born 12 June 1757; died unmarried.
vii. **Sarah/Sally**, born 12 April 1760.

REFERENCES:
1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:56. 2. *Yarmouth VR* 1:206; Otis, *Barnstable Families* 1:516. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:160, 180. 4. *Yarmouth VR* 1:41. 5. *Yarmouth VR* 1:169, 197; Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 2:1148. 6. Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 1:1147, 1148; *Yarmouth VR* 1:117, 169. 7. *Yarmouth VR* 2:818. 8. *Yarmouth VR* 1:94; *Mayflower Source Records*, 685. 9. *Yarmouth VR* 2:807. 10. *Yarmouth VR* 2:807. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:149-50 (Thomas Joyce). 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:132-34 (Jeremiah Joyce) [FHL #904602]. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:463-64 (Andrew Hallett) [FHL #904601]. 14. Barnstable Co. Prob. 35:286-87 (Stephen Hallett) [FHL #899493]. 15. *Yarmouth VR* 1:94; Otis, *Barnstable Families* 1:516. 16. *Yarmouth VR* 2:806.

101. **Mary Joyce**[5] (*Thomas Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 16 August 1725,[1] the daughter of Thomas and Mercy (Bacon) Joyce. Mary's death as "the wife of Isaac Taylor" was recorded in Yarmouth "in June the first week 1803."[2]

Mary Joyce married in Yarmouth 18 September 1755 **Isaac Taylor**,[3] who was born in Yarmouth 14 November 1716,[4] the son of Jasher and Experience (Cobb) Taylor. Isaac Taylor died in Ashfield, Hampshire Co., now Franklin Co., Mass., 31 December 1786, at 71 years of age, called "Capt. Isaac Taylor."[5]

Mary was mentioned by her father, Thomas Joyce of Yarmouth, in his will dated 3 October 1737, probated 12 May 1743, in which her father gave her £50, to be paid her when she reached 18 years of age or married.[6] Her brother, Jeremiah Joyce, in his will dated 22 March 1755, probated 6 May 1755, gave Mary, who was still unmarried, a share in his estate.[7]

This Taylor family were members of the church in West Yarmouth where their four youngest children were baptized between 1762 and 1767.[8] Isaac Taylor was probably a mariner as indicated by the fact that he was called "Capt. Isaac Taylor" after he moved to Ashfield. Proof that he was the same Isaac Taylor who lived in Yarmouth is shown by the fact that his eldest son, Ezekiel Taylor[6] of Ashfield, in his Revolutionary War pension application dated 16 October 1832, said that he was born in Yarmouth and that he was 77 years of age, which corresponds with his date of birth in Yarmouth.[9] Yarmouth and Ashfield town records show that Ezekiel Taylor of Ashfield in the county of Hampshire and Mary Baker of Yarmouth filed their intentions of marriage

in Yarmouth, 3 January 1789 and their marriage was recorded in Ashfield, 15 January 1789.[10] Ashfield town records show that two other children, Rachel and Isaiah, also went to Ashfield. Rachel Taylor and Jonathan Smith were married in Ashfield, 3 August 1786, called "both of Ashfield."[11] Rachel's death record states, "Rachel Smith, daughter of Capt. Isaac Taylor, died 15 April 1795, age 36.[12]

No probate records were found for Isaac Taylor.

Children (**Taylor**), born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., with the four youngest baptized in the West Yarmouth Church:[13]

i. **Ezekiel**[6], born 5 April 1757; served in the Massachusetts Line in the Revolutionary War.[14]
ii. **Rachel**, born 6 May 1758.
iii. **Stephen**, born 29 March 1760; served as a private in the Revolutionary War.[15]
iv. **Isaac**, born 8 September 1761, bapt. 24 October 1762, died 12 July 1778, in his 17th year.[16]
v. **Mary**, born 28 April 1763, bapt. 3 July 1763, died 18 February 1764.
vi. **Isaiah**, born 24 September 1765, bapt. 8 December 1765.
vii. **Jeremiah**, born 12 March 1767, bapt. 24 May 1767.

REFERENCES:
1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:56. 2. *Yarmouth VR* 2:542; Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 2:1146, 1147. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:163. 4. *Yarmouth VR* 1:51; Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 2:1146, 1147. 5. *Ashfield VR*, 266. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:149-50 (Thomas Joyce). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:132-34 (Jeremiah Joyce); FHL #904602]. 8. *Mayflower Source Records*, 655, 656. 9. Virgil D. White, *Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files* 3:3428: #W13952; BLWt. #12580-160-55; *Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications* (1976), 565: "wife Mary," W13952; BLWt. 12580-160-55. 10. *Yarmouth VR* 1:299; *Ashfield VR*, 208. 11. *Ashfield VR*, 204. 12. *Ashfield VR*, 267. 13. *Yarmouth VR* 1:118; *Mayflower Source Records*, 655, 656. 14. White, *Abst. of Rev. War Pension Files* 3:3428. 15. *DAR Patriot Index, Centenial Ed.* 3:2894. 16. *Yarmouth VR* 2:818.

102. **Dorcas Joyce**[5] (*Thomas Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 20 February 1726/7,[1] the daughter of Thomas and Mercy (Bacon) Joyce. Dorcas was called "wife of Elisha Taylor," when she died in Willington, Tolland Co., Conn., 8 November 1802, in her 76th year. She was buried in Old Willington Hill Cemetery, Willington.[2]

Dorcas Joyce married in Yarmouth 13 December 1750 (intentions 23 December 1749) **Elisha Taylor**,[3] who was born in Yarmouth "on or about the middle of October 1725,"[4] the son of Hezekiah and Mehitable (Tobey) Taylor. Elisha Taylor died in his 90th year in Tolland, Conn., at the home of his unmarried daughter, Dorcas Taylor, 22 April 1815, and was buried in Old Willington Hill Cemetery next to his wife.[5]

Dorcas's father, Thomas Joyce of Yarmouth, in his will dated 3 October 1737, probated 12 May 1743, called Dorcas his daughter and gave her £50 which she was to receive on her 18th birthday or at her marriage.[6]

Dorcas's brother, Jeremiah Joyce of Yarmouth, in his will dated 22 March 1755, probated 6 May 1755, called her "Dorcas Taylor" and listed her as one of his sisters who were to share equally in the remainder of his estate after other bequests were paid. He also bequeathed the plate buttons on his coat to her son, Thomas Taylor. Jeremiah Joyce called Dorcas's husband, Elisha Taylor, his "trusty friend" and named him as his sole executor.[7]

Elisha and Dorcas Taylor were members of the West Yarmouth Church. Their children, Thomas, Elisha, Jeremiah, Mehetable, Prudence and Dorcas, were baptized there 19 July 1767.[8]

On 26 November 1768, Elisha Taylor, along with James Matthews, both of Yarmouth, bought land in the south part of Willington, Conn.[9] The Taylor family soon moved there. Willington Church records show that Mrs. Dorcas Taylor was recommended from the church in Yarmouth, Mass., and was accepted as a member in April 1770.[10] Their daughter, Mehitable Taylor, was married in Willington, Tolland Co., Conn., 9 July 1772, to Jonathan Tuttle, Jr., of Willington.[11] Dorcas and Elisha's son, Thomas Taylor, was married in Mansfield, Tolland Co., Conn., 25 August 1772, to Experience Freeman, daughter of Nathaniel Freeman.[12] The birth of Thomas and Experience Taylor's son, Thomas, was recorded in Willington, 12 March 1776, with four more children following later.[13] Dorcas and Elisha's son, Elisha, Jr., served in the Connecticut Line during the Revolutionary War. Elisha, Jr.'s marriage to Anna Kimball was recorded in Willington, 10 July 1782. Their son, Rufus, was born there 20 December 1782, to "Elisha Taylor, Jr., and Anna."[14] In his pension application dated 29 May 1833, Elisha, [Jr.], said that he was born in Yarmouth, Mass., and had lived in Hartford Co., Conn., until 1783. He then moved to Tyringham, Mass., for nine years, followed by Great Barrington, Mass., until 1814, at which time he moved to Portage County, Ohio.[15] Elisha Taylor, Jr., died in Ohio in 1836.[16]

During the Revolutionary War, Elisha Taylor, Sr., served in Willington as a selectman. In a document dated 29 May 1778, Elisha Taylor, Moses Holmes and Abiel Holt helped obtain supplies for the patriot soldiers.[17]

Elisha Taylor, Sr., in his will dated 12 May 1803 and recorded 27 April 1815, gave all of his wearing apparel to his son, Elisha. He gave his daughters, Mehitable West and Prudence Ingolson $20.00 each, and his unmarried daughter, Dorcas Taylor, $146.67, which, with what he had already given them, was their full share. He gave his three sons, Thomas, Elisha and Jeremiah Taylor, all of his estate, both real and personal, to be divided equally between them. He named his son, Thomas Taylor, and his son-in-law, Ira West, as joint executors. Witnesses were Frederick Freeman, Abigail Freeman and Bela Welch who gave their oaths 25 April 1815. When the will was probated 27 April 1815, Ira West was appointed as executor. Ira West and Roger Barber. both of Tolland, gave their bond for $1000.00. Sons Thomas and Jeremiah Taylor died before their father. Since the remaining son, Elisha, Jr., had moved

to Portage Co., Ohio, the previous year, the unmarried daughter, Dorcas Taylor, who was living in Tolland, Conn., paid the final bills for the estate.[18]

Children (**Taylor**). born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., all surviving children baptized in the West Yarmouth Church, 19 July 1767:[19]

i. **Thomas**[6], born 14 September 1751.
ii. **Mehitable**, born 2 November 1754.
iii. **Prudence**, born 20 July 1756, died 4 December 1757.
iv. **Prudence**, born 8 September 1758.
v. **Elisha**, born 7 August 1760.[20]
vi. **Jeremiah**, born 16 January 1763.
vii. **Dorcas**, born 13 May 1765.

REFERENCES:

1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:56. 2. Willington VR C:6; Photocopy of a transcript of the Taylor Family Bible, submitted by Evelyn S. Wachter, (Mrs. John H.), of Coronado, Cal., a descendant of Elisha and Dorcas (Joyce) Taylor. On 4 August 1950, Mrs. Wachter visited the Willington Cemetery and found stones for Dea. Thomas Taylor, d. 5 April 1815, ae. 63; Mrs. Experience Taylor, d. 19 May 1809, in her 59th year; Mrs. Dorcas Taylor, wife of Mr. Elisha Taylor, d. 8 Nov. 1802; In memory of Elisha Taylor d. 22 April 1815 in his 90th yr. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:162, 187. 4. *Yarmouth VR* 1:65; Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 2:1147. 5. Barbour Coll.: Willington Cemetery Inscriptions, 813: 3; Taylor Family Bible and record of Willington Cemetery tombstones, contributed by Evelyn S. Wachter. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:149-50 (Thomas Joyce). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:132-34 (Jeremiah Joyce) [FHL #904602]. 8. *Mayflower Source Records*, 656. 9. Willington Deeds D:363 [FHL #5975], contributed by Martha A. Morris (Mrs. W. T. Morris, Jr.), of Gainesville, Georgia, a descendant of Elisha and Dorcas (Joyce) Taylor. 10. *NEHGR* (Apr. 1913) 67:121. 11. Willington VR B:40. 12. Mansfield VR D:289. 13. Willington VR B:50. 14. Willington VR B:5. 15. White, *Abst. of Rev. War Pens.* 3:3428. 16. *DAR Patriot Index, Cent. Ed.* 3:2888. 17. Willington Town Records, as reported by Martha A. Morris. 18. Stafford Prob. Dist., 9:30, alpha. (Elisha Taylor of Willington), contributed by Martha A. Morris. 19. *Yarmouth VR* 1:108; *Mayflower Source Records*, 656. 20. *DAR Patriot Index, Cent. Ed.* 3:2888.

103. **Sarah Joyce**[5] (*Thomas Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 20 October 1729,[1] the daughter of Thomas and Mercy (Bacon) Joyce. Sarah died in Yarmouth 8 April 1765, in her 36th year.[2]

Sarah Joyce married in Yarmouth 19 November 1754 **William Bray**,[3] who was born in Yarmouth 18 December 1729,[4] the son of Thomas and Mary (Crowell) Bray. William Bray married second, in Yarmouth 15 August 1765 (intentions 14 July 1765) Hannah O'Kelley[5] by whom he had William Bray, born 19 September 1766, baptized 16 November or December 1766 and Isaiah Bray, born 21 May 1774, baptized 30 July 1774,[6] who were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Hannah died in Yarmouth 14 April 1794, in her 63rd year.[7] William married third in Harwich, Mass., (intention) 26 July 1796 Susannah Cole of Harwich.[8] William Bray died in Yarmouth 22 August 1805, in his 76th year.[9]

Sarah Joyce was mentioned by her father, Thomas Joyce of Yarmouth, in his will dated 3 October 1737, probated 12 May 1743. He gave her £50 which she was to receive when she reached the age of 18 years or was married.[10] Sarah's bachelor brother, Jeremiah Joyce, in his will dated 22 March 1755, probated 6 May 1755, called her by her married name, "Sarah Bray," and gave her an equal share with her sisters of all of his estate remaining after his bequests were paid.[11]

William Bray was mentioned in the probate records of the intestate estate of his father, Thomas Bray of Yarmouth, yeoman, in which he was given 2/10ths of the estate as his share.[12]

Sarah's widower, William Bray of Yarmouth, yeoman, in his will dated 9 September 1802, provided for his loving [third] wife, Susannah, and gave her the privilege of living in his dwelling house as usual, and $6 yearly, in addition to all of the personal estate she brought with her at their marriage, as long as she remained unmarried. He gave his unmarried daughter, Sarah Bray, "the featherbed and bedding that she now calls her own," and permission to live in his dwelling house with his widow, [her step-mother], as well as a trunk and small looking glass that was her mother's. He bequeathed $40 to his daughter, Mary Gorham, and $30 to his daughter, Mercy Sears. He gave his grandson, Jeremiah Gorham, his sword, silver knee buckles and shoe buckles. His two sons by his second wife, William Bray and Isaiah Bray, were given all of their father's personal estate "not heretofore disposed of," and all of his real estate, to be divided equally between them, out of which they were to pay all of their father's just debts and legacies, and to supply one cow to his widow, Susannah, and daughter, Sarah, and to support them as long as they lived, or until marriage. He named his two sons, William and Isaiah Bray, as his joint executors. On 15 September 1805, the witnesses, Thomas Thacher, Mary Thacher, and Anner [?] Thacher swore that they had seen William Bray sign his will, and the will was accepted for probate.[13]

Children (**Bray**), born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass.:[14]

i. **Mary**[6], born 16 August 1755.
ii. **Jeremiah**, born 20 February 1757; died on a prison ship in New York Harbor, 8 July 1782.[15]
iii. **Thomas**, born 20 April 1759.
iv. **Sarah**, born 15 May 1761.
v. **Mercy**, born 7 April 1763.

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1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:56. 2. *Yarmouth VR* 2:798. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:150. 4. *Yarmouth VR* 1:53. 5. *Yarmouth VR* 1:198, 199. 6. *Mayflower Source Records*, 656, 660; *Yarmouth VR* 1:113. 7. *Yarmouth VR* 2:797. 8. *Harwich VR*, 178. 9. *Yarmouth VR* 2:798; Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 2:1266. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:149-50 (Thomas Joyce). 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:132-34 (Jeremiah Joyce) [FHL #904602]. 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:348-50 (Thomas Bray) [FHL #904602]. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 31:122-23 (William Bray) [FHL #899491]. 14. *Yarmouth VR* 1:113. 15. *Yarmouth VR* 1:282.

104. **Thankful Gorham**[5-5], (*Mary Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*James*[4-3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 25 May 1711, baptized in May 1714, in the West Barnstable Church,[1] the daughter of James Gorham[4] and his wife, Mary Joyce[4]. Thankful died before 8 December 1801, the date her third husband's estate was settled.[2]

Thankful Gorham married first, in Barnstable, 2 July 1730 (intentions 30 May 1730) **Thomas Hawes**[5],[3] who was born in Yarmouth, Mass., 16 May 1701,[4] the son of Joseph Hawes[4] (*Desire Gorham*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Mary Howes. Thomas Hawes died in Yarmouth 28 January 1746/7, in his 46th year, and was buried in the Ancient Cemetery, Yarmouth.[5]

Thankful married second, in Yarmouth (intentions 27 July 1749), as his second wife, **Stephen Skiffe**,[6] of Sandwich, Mass., who was born in Sandwich 4 February 1685,[7] the son of Stephen Skiffe and his wife, Lydia Snow[3] (*Abigail*[2] *Warren, Richard*[1]). Stephen Skiffe was buried in Sandwich 4 October 1756, in his 71st year.[8] Stephen's first wife was Sarah Lothrop, daughter of Barnabas Lothrop.

Thankful married third, in Sandwich 20 April 1758 (intentions Barnstable 25 March 1758), as his third wife, **Gershom Davis**,[9] who was born in Barnstable 5 September 1702,[10] the son of Joseph and Hannah (Cobb) Davis. Gershom Davis died there 29 April 1790[11] in his 88th year, and was buried in Cobb's Hill Cemetery, Barnstable. Gershom's first wife was Elizabeth Sturgis[5] (*James Sturgis*[4], *Temperance Gorham*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) by whom he had one son, James Davis.[12] Gershom's second wife was Mary Hinckley[5] (*Mary Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), by whom he had seven children.[13] Thankful had no children by either her second or third husbands.

Thankful was mentioned by her father, James Gorham, Gentleman, in his will dated 10 September 1717, probated 3 November 1718.[14]

No probate records have been found for Thankful's first husband, Thomas Hawes, but all four of their children, James, Thomas, Mary and Hannah Hawes, were named by their grandfather, Joseph Hawes, in his will dated 25 May 1752, as the children of his deceased son, Thomas Hawes.[15]

Stephen Skiffe, Thankful's second husband, in his will dated Sandwich, 31 August 1756, proved in November 1756, named Thankful's sons by Thomas Hawes as James Hawes and Thomas Hawes.[16]

Thankful's third husband, Deacon Gershom Davis, in his will written 18 January 1789, named Thankful and his son by his first wife, James Davis, as joint executors, but when his will was probated on 8 June 1790, James Davis was the only executor mentioned. When the second accounting was recorded, 8 December 1801, Thankful was called deceased.[17]

Children (**Hawes**), born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass.:[18]

i. **James**[6-6-6], born 2 July 1732.
ii. **Thomas**, born 27 February 1733/4.
iii. **Mary**, born 21 March 1735/6.
iv. **Hannah**, born 25 March 1738.

REFERENCES:
1. Barnstable VR 1:373; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 140 [FHL #0022364]; *John Howland* 1:177-78, 283. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 24:84; 27:60 (Gershom Davis). 3. *John Howland* 1:177-78; Barnstable VR 1:402. 4. *MD* 5:162; *Yarmouth VR* 1:13. 5. *Yarmouth VR* 2:809. 6. *Yarmouth VR* 1:187. 7. *MD* 14:167; 29:22; *MFIP (Richard Warren)*, 5th ed., 28-29. 8. *Sandwich VR* 2:1538; *MFIP (Richard Warren)*, 5th ed., 118. 9. *MD* 25:130; *Sandwich VR* 1:196. 10. *MD* 4:223. 11. Barnstable East Precinct Ch., Recs., 11. 12. *John Howland* 1:235-36. 13. *John Howland* 1:334-35. 14. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:277 (James Gorham). 15. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:34-35 (Joseph Hawes). 16. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:305-6 (Stephen Skiffe). 17. Barnstable Co. Prob. 2 :24:84; 27:60 (Gershom Davis). 18. *Yarmouth VR* 1:66.

105. **Isaac Gorham**[5-5] (*Mary Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipmn*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*James*[4-3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was baptized in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 17 April 1715,[1] the son of James Gorham[4] and his wife, Mary Joyce, and a twin with his brother, Hezekiah Gorham. Isaac Gorham died in Scotland, in January 1753.[2]

Isaac Gorham married first in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 24 January 1738 **Mary Hallett**,[3] who was born in Yarmouth 17 December 1717,[4] the daughter of John Hallett and his wife, Thankful Thatcher[5] (*Thankful Sturgis*[4], *Temperance Gorham*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). Mary died in Barnstable 19 August 1741,[5] and was buried in the cemetery near the East Church in Barnstable.

Isaac Gorham married second, in Barnstable in September 1742, as her first husband, **Mary Cobb**,[6] who was born in Barnstable 14 June 1721,[7] the daughter of Gershom and Hannah (Davis) Cobb. Mary married second, in Barnstable 3 February 1756/7 Lt. James Churchill.[8] Widow Mary (Cobb) (Gorham) Churchill was living in the Gorham house at Barnstable as late as 1804, as is proven by the will of her son, Col. James Gorham of Pitt Co., North Carolina.[9]

Isaac Gorham was mentioned by his father, James Gorham, Gentleman, in his will dated 10 September 1717, probated 5 November 1718.[10] His first wife, Mary Hallett, died before her father, John Hallett, but in his will dated 19 March 1763, John Hallett, Gent., mentioned Mary's daughters by Isaac Gorham, named as Mary [(Gorham)] Hedge and Thankful Gorham.[11]

On 7 March 1741, Isaac Gorham was admitted to membership in the East Barnstable Church.[12] He seems to have been a merchant-trader, which accounts for his presence in Scotland when he died.

In his will dated 11 December 1751, probated 7 August 1753, Isaac Gorham mentioned his dearly beloved [second] wife, Mary, to whom he bequeathed one-third of his property. He also mentioned Mary and Thankful, his daughters by his first wife, and his children by his second wife, Sarah and James. Son James was given all of his father's real estate, subject to his mother's dower rights, which meant that the property would come into his possession after his mother's death. Wife Mary was named as sole executrix. Witnesses were Solomon Otis, Jesse Cobb and Solomon Otis, Jr.[13]

Otis, in *Barnstable Families*, states that Isaac Gorham was the reputed father of Isaac Gorham, son of Remember Backhouse, born 19 August 1746.[14]

Children (**Gorham**), born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass.:
By his first wife, Mary Hallett:[15]

i. **Mary**[6-6-7], born about 1738; mentioned in her father's will.
ii. **Thankful**, born about 1741; mentioned in her father's will.

By his second wife, Mary Cobb, baptized in the Barnstable East Precinct Church:[16]

iii. **Edward**[6-6], bapt. 11 September 1743; probably died young; not mentioned in his father's will.
iv. **James**, bapt. 4 August 1745; inherited his father's real estate.
v. **Sarah**, bapt. 19 June 1748; mentioned in her father's will.
vi. **Hannah**, bapt. 17 June 1750; probably died young; not mentioned in her father's will.

REFERENCES:
1. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 141 [FHL #0022364]; *John Howland* 1:283-84. 2. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 14. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:151. 4. *Yarmouth VR* 1:42; *John Howland* 1:242-43. 5. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:516. 6. *Barnstable VR* 2:412. 7. Barnstable VR 1:353. 8. Barnstable VR 2:305. 9. "The Gorhams of North Carolina," *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 2:124-40; *NEHGR* (Oct. 1928) 82:427. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:277 (James Gorham). 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:104-6; 13:277-78 (John Hallett). 12. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 14. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:32-34 (Isaac Gorham). 14. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:428. 15. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:32-34 (Isaac Gorham). 16. Gorham MS 2:60.

106. **Hezekiah Gorham**[5-5] (*Mary Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*James*[4-3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was baptized in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 17 April 1715,[1] the son of James Gorham and his wife, Mary Joyce, and a twin with his brother, Isaac. Hezekiah died in Barnstable in October 1778, or 30 November 1778, in his 67th year, and was buried in Cobb's Hill Cemetery in Barnstable.[2]

Hezekiah Gorham married in Barnstable 12 May 1742, as her second husband, **Anna (Allyn) Davis**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 1 January 1717/-18,[4] the daughter of James and Susannah (Lewis) Allyn, and the widow of John Davis[6] (*Mehitable Dimmock*[5], *Desire Sturgis*[4], *Temperance Gorham*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), the son of John and Mehitable (Dimmock) Davis and also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland.[5] Anna died in Barnstable 21 April 1792, in her 74th year, and was buried in Cobb's Hill Cemetery.[6] Anna had three children by her first husband, named Josiah Davis[7], John Davis and Martha Davis, all descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland.[7]

Hezekiah's father, James Gorham, Gentleman, named Hezekiah as one of his sons in his will dated 10 September 1717, approved 26 January 1718.[8] Hezekiah's unmarried brother, James Gorham, died before 26 October 1742, the date Hezekiah presented James's will for probate. James bequeathed all of his estate, valued at £145-10-06, to Hezekiah and named him as his executor.[9]

Hezekiah was a sea captain. He was admitted to the Barnstable East Precinct Church 5 April 1761.[10]

In his will dated 14 February 1772, probated 6 February 1781, Hezekiah Gorham, yeoman, gave all of his property to his beloved wife, Anna Gorham. At her death, it was to be divided among his five children, not named, at her discretion, Anna was made sole executrix. Witnesses were Solomon Otis, Nathaniel Lothrop and Catherine Otis.[11]

Anna Gorham, in her will dated 2 March 1792, probated 9 June 1792, named her two sons by her second husband, James Gorham and Jonathan Gorham, and her son by her first husband, Josiah Davis "of Gorham in the County of Cumberland." James and Jonathan Gorham shared most of their mother's real property, including her share in the grist mill. Her two daughters by Hezekiah Gorham, Anna, wife of Silvanus Gorham, and Susannah, wife of Gorham Easterbrooks, were given all of her household furniture and wearing apparel. Her two sons by Hezekiah were named as joint executors.[12]

Children (**Gorham**), born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass.:[13]

i. **James**[6-6], bapt. 22 February 1746/7.
ii. **Anna**, bapt. 17 July 1748.
iii. **Lemuel**, bapt. 5 May 1751; died young.
iv. **Jonathan**, bapt. 4 February 1753.
v. **Susannah**, bapt. 21 April 1754.
vi. **Isaac**, bapt. 13 April 1760; died at sea, leaving no issue.

REFERENCES:
1. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 141 [FHL #0022364]; *John Howland* 1:284-85. 2. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 14, state October 1778; Cobb's Hill Cemetery Recs., 82, state 30 November 1778; Bunnell, *Barnstable Cem. Inscrip.*, 179. 3. Barnstable VR 2:404, 413; *MD* 33:125, 165. 4. Barnstable VR 2:381, 404; *MD* 32:155. 5. *John Howland* 1:223, ii. 6. Bunnell, *Barnstable Cem. Inscrip.*, 178. 7. *John Howland* 1:223, ii. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:497-99 (James Gorham, his father) [FHL #904598]. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:222-23, 260, 277 (James Gorham, his brother) [FHL #904600]. 10. Barnstable East Prec. Ch. Recs., 14. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 10:226-27 (Hezekiah Gorham). 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 24:75; 27:225-26 (Anna Gorham). 13. Ibid.; Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., Baptisms, as given in Gorham MS 2:63; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:428.

107. **James Gorham**[5-5] (*Mary Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*James*[4-3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was baptized in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 12 May 1717,[1] the son of James and Mary (Joyce) Gorham. James died in Barnstable before 1742 when his will was probated.[2]

James Gorham's intentions of marriage were published in Barnstable 11 November 1738 to **Mary Hallett, Jr.,** of Yarmouth, Mass.[3] But James never married Mary Hallett. Apparently, James's name was erroneously recorded in the Barnstable town records in place of his brother Isaac's name. This is proven by Yarmouth town records which show that "Mr. Isaac Gorham of Barnstable and Mrs. Mary Hallet of Yarmouth" published their intentions of marriage in Yarmouth the very next day, 12 November 1738.[4]

James's father, James Gorham, Gentleman, in his will dated 10 September 1717, probated 26 January 1718, mentioned James as one of his sons.[5]

According to *Barnstable Families*, James was a mariner. When he was only 21 years of age, he made his will dated 19 March 1738, in which he was called "yeoman." He said that he was in perfect health. He gave all of his real estate, both upland and meadows, woodlands, etc., lying in Barnstable, including his gristing [?] mill, "out housing, edifices, etc., thereon standing," to his brother, Hezekiah Gorham, and named him as sole executor. Witnesses were John Thacher, John Thacher, Jr., and Rowland Thacher. On 26 October 1742, James Gorham's will was presented for probate by the executor and two of the witnesses, John Thacher, Esq., and Rowland Thacher, acknowledged that they had seen James Gorham sign his will. On 10 February 1742[/3], Edward Dimmock of Barnstable and Jonathan Hallet and Benjamin Homer of Yarmouth were appointed as appraisers and, on 16 February 1742[/3], they valued the estate at £145-10-06. Hezekiah presented his accounts 19 February 1742[/3].[6]

James Gorham apparently never married.

REFERENCES:

1. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 146 [FHL #0022364]. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:222-23, 260, 277 (James Gorham, himself) [FHL #904600]. 3. *MD* 33:171. 4. *Yarmouth VR* 1:178. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:497-99 (James Gorham, his father) [FHL #904598]. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:222-23, 260, 277 (James Gorham, himself) [FHL #904600].

108. **Mary Gorham**[5-5] (*Mary Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*James*[4-3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born posthumously. She was baptized in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 19 July 1719,[1] the daughter of James and Mary (Joyce) Gorham. She died in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 2 June 1795, in her 76th year, called "widow of Capt. Benjamin Lothrop."[2]

Mary Gorham married first, in Barnstable 25 January 1738/9 (intentions Yarmouth 5 November 1738) **Thomas Hedge**,[3] who was born in Yarmouth 5 May 1719,[4] the son of Thomas and Hannah (Taylor) Hedge. His parentage is proved by the probate records of his grandfather, Elisha Hedge, his father's sister, Hannah Hedge, and his mother's brother, Benjamin Taylor.[5] Thomas Hedge died in Yarmouth 9 June 1764, at 45 years of age.[6]

Mary married second, as his fourth wife, in Yarmouth 5 January 1769 (intentions 9 December 1768) **Lt. Thomas Hallett**,[7] who was born in Yarmouth in 1691,[8] the son of Jonathan and Abigail (Dexter) Hallett. Thomas Hallett's previous wives were Sarah Hawes, Hannah Gray and Desire Gorham.[9] Lt. Thomas Hallett died in Yarmouth 10 April 1772, in his 82[d] year.[10]

Mary married third, as his fourth wife, in Yarmouth 23 September 1779 (intentions 28 August 1779) **Capt. Benjamin Lothrop** "of Kingston,"[11] who was born in Barnstable 8 April 1704,[12] the son of John and Hannah (Morton) (Fuller) Lothrop. His previous wives were Experience Howland, Deborah Thomas and Ruth Putnam. Capt. Benjamin Lothrop died in Kingston, Mass., 23 September 1786, in his 84th year.[13]

Mary's first husband was the father of all of her children. In his will dated 16 July 1761, proved 22 June 1764, Thomas Hedge mentioned his well-beloved wife, Mary Hedge, and his daughters, Hannah, Mary, Sarah and Thankful, who were each to receive £20 at the age of 18 or their marriage. Their daughters were to live in his house as long as they were unmarried. All of his remaining property was bequeathed to his only surviving son, Thomas Hedge. Wife Mary was named as sole executrix. Witnesses were James Taylor, John Beare and Thankful Bassett. The inventory was taken 12 October 1764 and amounted to £728-10-10.[14]

Mary's second husband, Thomas Hallett, left a large estate. In his will dated 21 February 1770, proved 4 May 1772, he gave his wife, Mary Hallett, all of his real estate for life. After bequests to his nephews, he left the remainder of his real and personal estate to his adopted son, Joshua Gray, nephew [or son] of his second wife, Hannah Gray. Joshua Gray was the husband of his step-daughter, Mary Hedge, who was his fourth wife's daughter by her first husband, Thomas Hedge.[15]

After the death of her third husband, Capt. Benjamin Lothrop, Mary (Gorham) (Hedge) Hallett) Lothhrop returned to live in Barnstable and Yarmouth.[16]

Children (**Hedge**), all by her first husband, Thomas Hedge, born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass.:[17]

i. **Mary**[6-6], born 30 June 1740, died 4 August 1740.
ii. **Thomas**, born 8 April 1742, died 19 April 1742.
iii. **Hannah**, born 20 July 1743.
iv. **Mary**, born 5 December 1745.
v. **Sarah**, born 21 May 1748.
vi. **Thankful**, born 17 February 1750/1.
vii. **Thomas**, born 14 April 1754.
viii. **James**, born 3 July 1758, drowned in 1761.

REFERENCES:

1. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 150 [FHL #0022364]; *John Howland* 1:285-87. 2. *Yarmouth VR* 2:811. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:178; Barnstable VR 2:408; *MD* 33:127. 4. *Yarmouth VR* 1:50. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:7, 538-39 (Elisha Hedge); 9:284 (Hannah Hedge); 27:241-43 (Benjamin Taylor); 8:430-31 (Jacob Taylor); *NGSQ* (Sept. 1986) 74:176-77, 182-84. 6. *Yarmouth VR* 2:809. 7. *Yarmouth VR* 1:308, 309. 8. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:311. 9. See *John Howland* 1:174-75, 299-300. 10. *Yarmouth VR* 2:807. 11. *Yarmouth VR* 1:327. 12. *MD* 6:238; for his mother's marriages see *Mayflower Families: Edward Fuller* 6:12. 13. *Kingston VR*, 364. 14. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:33, 91, 364 (Thomas Hedge). 15. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:11, 13 (Thomas Hallett). Thomas Hallett's second wife, Hannah Gray, was the daughter of John and Susannah (Clark) Gray and the sister of Joshua Gray who, in his will dated in 1735, called her "sister Hannah Hallet" [Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:255 (Joshua Gray)]. 16. Barnstable Co. Prob. 23:62-63, 86 (Benjamin Lothrop); Gorham MS 2:66. 17. *Yarmouth VR* 1:85-86; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:429.

109. **Hannah Parker**[5] (*Mary Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 30 March 1721,[1] the daughter of Elisha and Mary (Joyce) (Gorham) Parker. Widow Hannah Miller died in Yarmouth, Mass., 9 (or 10) August 1789, in her 69th year.[2]

Hannah Parker of Barnstable married in Yarmouth 25 January 1738/9 (intentions 5 November 1738) **John Miller** of Yarmouth,[3] who was born in Yarmouth 8 August 1719,[4] the son of Josiah and Mary (Mayo) Miller. John Miller died very young, in Yarmouth 31 January 1747/8, in his 29th year.[5]

When Hannah was only ten years of age, her father, Elisha Parker of Barnstable, died intestate, 27 October 1731, leaving a large estate. Her mother, Mary (Joyce) (Gorham) Parker, and two friends, Thomas Cobb of Barnstable and Jonathan Hallet of Yarmouth, both yeomen, were named to administer the estate.[6] On 1 November 1732, Mary Parker stated that she had received from the other administrators, Thomas Cobb and Jonathan Hallet, the part of the indoor moveables from her husband's estate "which of right belonged to their daughter, Hannah Parker." This included books, silver teaspoons, spectacles, two chests, sheets, one bed and bedstead with blankets and bolsters, valued at £46-1-8.[7] On 28 November 1733, John Davis of Barnstable was appointed as the guardian of Hannah Davis, "a minor daughter of Elisha Parker, late of Barnstable," with the power to receive all of her father's estate which accrued to her.[8]

On 31 July 1734, application was made to settle the estate of Elisha Parker, "and there being but one child left by s[d] Parker viz: Hannah Parker his only daughter and he also left surviving a widow viz: Mary Parker." The whole of the real estate was settled on Hannah, "the only daughter and heir," reserving one-third part during her lifetime to the widow as her dower. The total value of the estate amounted to £670-14-2.[9]

On 1 August 1734, John Davis said that he had taken charge of the [indoor] moveables mentioned above "and they are yet in Mrs. Parker's hands and I will be accountable to Hannah Parker as her guardian." Also on 1 August, a list of bonds and bills in the hands of the administrators, amounting to £226-10-0, was turned over to the guardian, together with the widow's bond for Elisha Parker's grist mill valued at £90.[10] On the same day Judge Melatiah Bourne accepted the accounts of Mr. Thomas Cobb, Mr. Jonathan Hallet and Mrs. Mary Parker, administrators for the estate of Elisha Parker.[11]

On 9 April 1741, after Hannah's marriage and after her mother's death, Hannah and her husband, John Miller, received the balance of Hannah's inheritance, amounting to £20, from Mehitable Davis, administratrix for the estate of Hannah's guardian, John Davis, Esq. This was witnessed by Hannah's step-father, Thomas Lothrop.[12]

Hannah's husband, John Miller of Yarmouth, yeoman, died intestate, 31 January 1747/8. His widow, Hannah, was appointed as the administratrix of his estate, 27 March 1748. She was directed by the judge of probate to submit an inventory before 28 June 1748, and an accounting of expenditures and receipts before 28 March 1749. On 25 September 1748, Mr. Josiah Thacher, Mr. Jonathan Hallet and Mr. Peter Thacher, all of Yarmouth, "sufficient

freeholders," submitted the inventory taken 1 April 1748. It included two hats and two whigs [*sic*], gloves, shoe buckles, knee buckles, neck buckles to match a set of gold buttons, a gun and sword, an old saddle and a leather buggy whip, beds and furniture, two tables and table linen, looking glass, desk, six black chairs, a great chair and other chairs, a tankard and six silver spoons and tea-spoons, scales and weights, skillets and knives, a negro boy worth £250, a servant girl valued at £180, and four oxen, cows, sheep and swine, making John Miller's personal estate worth £1552-18-00. An additional inventory added £1069-17-4, bringing the total to £2,622-10-4. His real estate included the homestead valued at £800-00-00, with land and meadows totaling £1600-00-00. Hannah Miller, administratrix, presented both inventories 5 April 1748. Final accounts were accepted and allowed 19 July 1749.[13]

Hannah Miller, called "y[e] widow," was baptized in the West Yarmouth church, 17 June 1787.[14] No probate records were found for Hannah Miller in Barnstable County.

Children (**Miller**), born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass.:[15]

i. **Josiah**[6], born 26 January 1739.
ii. **John**, born 27 September 1741.
iii. **Mary**, born 22 August 1744, ["Ruth" crossed out and "Mary" inserted].
iv. **Elisha**, born 13 August 1746.
v. **Benjamin**, born 28 May 1748 [posthumous].

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 32:153. 2. *Yarmouth VR* 1:284; 2:815. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:178; *MD* 33:127; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 2:795-96. 4. *Yarmouth VR* 1:39; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 2:739. 5. *Yarmouth VR* 1:158. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4;593 (Elisha Parker) [FHL #904599]. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:206 (Elisha Parker) [FHL #904599]. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:192 (Hannah Parker, minor) [FHL #904599]. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:205 (Elisha Parker) [FHL #904599]. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:206 (Elisha Parker) [FHL #904599]. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:206 (Elisha Parker) [FHL #904599]. 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:205 (Elisha Parker) [FHL #904599. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:67-68; 8:270-73 (John Miller) [FHL #904600, #904601]. 14. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 666. 15. *Yarmouth VR* 1:82.

110. **Samuel Howes**[5] (*Lydia Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 14 December 1707,[1] the son of Ebenezer Howes and his second wife, Lydia Joyce. Samuel Howes died in Dennis, Barnstable Co., Mass., a part of Yarmouth, 27 December 1772, at 65 years and 2 days of age, and was buried in the Howes Cemetery in Dennis, Mass.[2]

Samuel Howes married in Yarmouth 21 October 1736 **Jerusha Sturgis**[5],[3] who was born in Yarmouth 21 February 1716/7,[4] the daughter of Edward Sturgis[4] (*Temperance Gorham*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Mehitable Hallett. Jerusha, called "widow of Samuel," died in Dennis 29 October 1801, in her 86th year, and was buried in the Howes Cemetery next to her husband. She was called "Drusilla" on her gravestone.[5]

Samuel's father, Ebenezer Howes of Yarmouth, in his will dated 3 December 1726, probated 13 February 1726/7, named Samuel as one of his children and made him co-executor of his estate, along with his mother, Lydia.[6] Samuel's wife, Jerusha, was called "Jerusha Howes" by her mother, Mehitable Sturgis, in her will dated 26 December 1744.[7]

Samuel Howes was called "Mr.," a term of respect, and "Great Sam." In his will dated 30 October 1772, probated 9 March 1773, Samuel Howes, yeoman, gave his well-beloved wife, Jerusha, one-third of his personal estate instead of her dower rights. He gave £26-14-0 to each of his three daughters, Mehitable Howes, Abigail Howes and Jerusha Howes. His six sons, Ebenezer, Edward, Samuel, Sturgis, John and Obed Howes, were to share equally in the remainder of the estate when Obed reached 21 years of age. His wife, Jerusha, and his son, Samuel, were named as joint executors.[8]

Jerusha Howes was named administratrix of the estate of her sister, Abigail (Sturgis) Winslow, 4 November 1783. On 9 March 1790, Jerusha's son, Obed, acting as her attorney, presented the final accounting for the estate of Abigail Winslow of Harwich, deceased.[9]

Jerusha Howes, in her will proved 5 November 1801, called herself "widow, of Dennis." She mentioned her granddaughter, Jerusha Sturgis Howes, and her three daughters, Mehitable Hall, Abigail Howes and Jerusha Howes. Daughter Jerusha Howes was named as sole executrix. Witnesses were Jerusha Howes, Philip Howes and Zerviah Howes.[10]

Children (**Howes**), born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., baptized in the East Yarmouth Church, now in Dennis, Mass.:[11]

i. **Ebenezer**[6-6], born 9 August 1737.
ii. **Edward**, born 21 March 1739.
iii. **Samuel**, born 6 March 1741, died 12 April 1741.
iv. **Samuel**, born 3 March 1741/2.
v. **Sturgis**, born 28 April 1744.
vi. **John**, born 9 August 1746.
vii. **Mehitable**, born 20 September 1748.
viii. **Abigail**, born 10 April 1751.
ix. **Jerusha**, born 16 March 1753.
x. **Obed**, born 24 August 1757.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 11:114; Yarmouth VR 1:31; *John Howland* 1:239-40. 2. *Dennis VR* 1:120; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 432, where a typographical error gives the year as "1882" instead of 1772; Burton Nathaniel Derick, *Cemetery Inscriptions of Dennis, Mass.* (Bowie, Md. 1993), 1. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:150. 4. *Yarmouth VR* 1:25. 5. *Dennis VR* 1:120 (incomplete date); *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 433; Derick, *Dennis Cemetery Inscriptions,* 1. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:379-83 (Ebenezer Howes). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:494 (Mehitable Sturgis). 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:83-84 (Samuel Howes). 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 19:92; 27:248 (Abigail Winslow). 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 32:3, 16[2] (Jerusha Howes). 11. *MD* 6:5; *Dennis VR* 1:6; *Yarmouth VR* 1:77.

111. **Thankful Howes**[5] (*Lydia Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 22 August 1711,[1] the daughter of Ebenezer Howes and his second wife, Lydia Joyce. Thankful died in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 27 June 1789, in her 78th year, and was buried in the Paddock Cemetery in the section which became Dennis.[2]

Thankful Howes married in Yarmouth 2 December 1744 **Samuel Paddock**,[3] who was born in Yarmouth 12 October 1711, and baptized in East Yarmouth 11 August 1728,[4] the son of Judah Paddock and his wife, Alice[3] Alden (*David*[2], *John*[1]),[5] a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Alden. Mr. Samuel Paddock died in East Dennis, Mass., 27 July 1757, at 46 years of age, and was buried in the Paddock Cemetery.[6]

Thankful's father, Ebenezer Howes, in his will dated 3 December 1726, probated 13 February 1726/7, named Thankful as one of his daughters.[7]

Thankful's husband, Samuel Paddock of Yarmouth, yeoman, died intestate. On 21 September 1757, Thomas Winslow of Harwich, Esq., was appointed as the administrator of Samuel Paddock's estate. Widow Thankful Paddock was named as the guardian of Samuel Paddock, minor son of Samuel Paddock, 28 September 1757, and of daughter Mary Paddock and son Judah Paddock, both minors, 28 October 1757.[8] The inventory, taken by Thomas Howes, Lott Howes and Samuel Howes, Jr., and presented to the court 7 December 1757, included woodland and meadow, one barn, one gun, a silver watch, a great bible and other books, four bedsteads and bedding, table linen, tables, chests, a desk, pewter candlesticks, knives and forks, two cows, swine, a horse and tackling, etc., and one sloop called the *Nanny*, "with her boat," totaling £173-10-5. The administrator, Thomas Winslow, presented his accounts 10 September 1761. In addition to the inventory listed above, Thomas Winslow collected debts and notes due the estate amounting to £260-0-9-3, plus cash in the house of £3-7-0. His listed expenses came to £51-6-6-3. This report was accepted by the court 18 September 1761. On 30 September 1761, Thankful Paddock, as the widow of the deceased and as guardian of their three children, stated that she had received £385-11-6 from Thomas Winslow, administrator, being the balance of his accounts.[9]

Widow Thankful Paddock and her daughter, Mary, were admitted to membership in the East Yarmouth Church 21 May 1775.[10]

Children (**Paddock**), born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., in the section which became Dennis, Mass.:[11]

i. **Samuel**[6], born 13 April 1746.
ii. **Judah**, born 9 May 1749.
iii. **Mary**, [**Thankful** written in first, then crossed out], born 18 November 1750.

REFERENCES:

1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:31; *MD* 11:114. 2. Derick, *Dennis Cemetery Inscriptions*, 125; Robert Joseph Curfman, *Descendants of Robert Paddock* (Colorado 1977), 57. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:160. 4. *Yarmouth VR* 1:35; "East Yarmouth Church Records," *Genealogical Advertiser* (Cambridge, Mass. 1898-1901) 1:20. 5. *Families of the Pilgrims: John Alden* (Boston 1982),

13. 6. *Yarmouth VR* 1:166; Derick, *Dennis Cemetery Inscriptions*, 125. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:379-83 (Ebenezer Howes). 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:487-90 (Samuel Paddock) [FHL #904600]. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:347 (Samuel Paddock) [#904602; 12:171-72 [FHL #904604]. 10. *Genealogical Advertiser* 2:174. 11. *MD* 6:95; *Dennis VR* 1:10, (only Mary listed), 125; *Yarmouth VR* 1:95 all listed but with Mary's name written first as "Thankful," and then crossed out.

112. **Mercy Howes**[5] (*Lydia Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 27 December 1713,[1] the daughter of Ebenezer Howes and his second wife, Lydia Joyce. "Mrs. Mercy Crowell, wife to Mr. Aaron Crowell," died in Yarmouth 23 April 1752, in her 39th year, and was buried in Dennis.[2]

Mercy Howes married as his first wife, in Yarmouth 12 February 1736, (intentions 20 September 1735) **Aaron Crowell**,[3] who was born in Yarmouth 12 August 1711,[4] the son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Rider) Crowell. Aaron Crowell married second, in Yarmouth, 29 December 1752 (intentions 5 December 1752) Priscilla Smith,[5] by whom he had two more children, Josiah Crowell, born 21 October 1753 and Mercy Crowell, born 21 April 1757,[6] who were not descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Priscilla died in Yarmouth 15 April 1787, in her 73rd year, called "wife of Mr. Aaron Crowell."[7] Aaron Crowell died in Dennis, a section of Yarmouth, 15 January 1796, in his 86th year.[8]

Mercy was mentioned by her father, Ebenezer Howes, in his will dated 3 December 1726, probated 13 February 1726/7, in which he named Mercy as one of his daughters.[9]

Mercy's husband's father, Jeremiah Crowell of Yarmouth, yeoman, in his will dated 25 January 1745/6, probated 12 March 1745, mentioned his beloved wife, Hannah, and his daughters, Mary, Hannah and Betty. He named his two sons, Aaron Crowell and Jeremiah Crowell, who were appointed as joint executors of his estate and were to divide the real estate between them. His daughters were to share the moveable estate equally.[10] Mercy Crowell, wife of Aaron Crowell, was admitted to membership in the East Yarmouth Church, 29 October 1738.[11]

Aaron Crowell died in his 86th year, intestate. His second wife had died earlier and, with children by both wives, he probably divided his property among all of his surviving children before his death. To belatedly settle the estate, John Davis, judge of probate, granted letters of administration, 12 December 1810, to Aaron Crowell of Yarmouth, who presented the inventory of his father's personal estate, taken by Joseph Crowell, Isaiah Sears and Benoni Baker, 20 December 1810.[12]

Children (**Crowell**), born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass.:[13]

i. **Reuben**[6], born 20 June 1737, died 29 July 1737.
ii. **Fear**, born 5 February 1738.
iii. **Sarah**, born 17 April 1741.

iv. **Aaron**, born 4 April 1743; appointed as administrator of his father's intestate estate 12 December 1810.
v. **Reuben**, born 17 October 1745, died 19 July 1746.
vi. **Thankful**, born 24 March 1748.

REFERENCES:

1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:31; *MD* 11:114. 2. *Yarmouth VR* 1:159; Derick, *Dennis Cemetery Inscriptions*, 29. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:149, 175. 4. *MD* 13:221; *Yarmouth VR* 1:33; "The Crowell Family of Yarmouth," Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 2:1109, 1110. 5. *Yarmouth VR* 1:163, 189; Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 2:1110. 6. *Yarmouth VR* 1:79. 7. *Yarmouth VR* 1:284. 8. *MD* 13:256. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:379-83 (Ebenezer Howes). 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:481-82 (Jeremiah Crowell) [FHL #904600]. 11. "East Yarmouth Church Records," *Genealogical Advertiser* (March 1899) 2:37. 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 36:41; 39:44 (Aaron Crowell) [FHL #899493; 899495]. 13. *MD* 6:91; *Dennis VR* 1:7; *Yarmouth VR* 1:79.

113. **Anna/Annar Howes**[5] (*Lydia Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 14 February 1715,[1] the daughter of Ebenezer Howes and his second wife, Lydia Joyce. Anna died unmarried, in Yarmouth 24 September 1758, in her 43[d] year, and was buried in the Howes Cemetery, North Dennis, Mass., near her brothers, Prince Howes and Samuel Howes, and Samuel's wife, Jerusha.[2]

Anna was mentioned by her father, Ebenezer Howes, in his will dated 3 December 1726, probated 13 February 1726/7, in which he named Anna as one of his daughters.[3]

REFERENCES:

1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:31; *MD* 11:114. 2. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 433 — "Mrs. Annar Howes died September 22, 1758, in her 43[d] yr."; *Yarmouth VR* 1:166 — "Annah Howes died September the 24th day 1758"; Derick, *Dennis Cemetery Inscriptions*, 2. 3. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:379-83 (Ebenezer Howes).

114. **Prince Howes**[5] (*Lydia Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 13 April 1718,[1] the son of Ebenezer Howes and his second wife, Lydia Joyce. Mr. Prince Howes died unmarried, in Yarmouth 9 January 1799, in his 81st year, and was buried in the Howes Cemetery, North Dennis, near his sisters, Lydia Howes and Annah Howes, and his brother, Samuel Howes and Samuel's wife, Jerusha.[2]

Prince was mentioned by his father, Ebenezer Howes, in his will dated 3 December 1726, probated 13 February 1726/7, in which he named Prince as one of his children.[3]

NOTE: A Prince Howes was recorded in Yarmouth town records as having married in Yarmouth 17 July 1735 **Anna Hedge**.[3] However, the editors stated that there was a small "x" through this item...*Yarmouth VR* 1:147. Later in *Yarmouth VR* [p. 175], there is the following entry: Mr. Prince Hawes and Mis Anna Hedge was published . . . June the 20th 1735.[4] This entry is three entries

below that for the entry for his cousin of the same name, Prince Howes[5], the son of Prince Howes and his wife, Dorcas Joyce[4]. which reads: Mr. Prince Howes of this town and Mis Thankful Hedge of Boston was published. . . April the 27th 1735. [Dorcas Joyce[4] was a sister of Lydia Joyce[4] who married, as his second wife, Ebenezer Howes]. Prince Howes, born in 1718, son of Lydia Joyce and Ebenezer Howes, would have been only 17 years old in 1735. *Cape Cod Library* 2:1045, settles the matter by stating that Anna Hedge married Prince Hawes.

REFERENCES:
1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:31; *MD* 11:114. 2. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 433; Derick, *Dennis Cemetery Inscriptions*, 3. 3. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:379-83 (Ebenezer Howes).

115. **Susannah Howes**[5] (*Lydia Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 10 October 1720,[1] the daughter of Ebenezer Howes and his second wife, Lydia Joyce. Susannah died 9 April 1763, in her 42[d] year, and was buried in the Sears Cemetery in Dennis, Mass.[2]

Susannah Howes married in Yarmouth 17 November 1745 (intentions 21 September 1745) **Willard Sears**,[3] called "both of this town." Willard Sears was born in Yarmouth in 1714,[4] the son of John and Priscilla (Freeman) Sears. Willard Sears, now called "of Harwich," married second, in Yarmouth 3 January 1765 (intentions 17 November 1764 and Harwich 3 November 1764) Margaret/Margery Homer[5], by whom he had a daughter, Susannah Sears, born 19 October 1765,[6] who was not a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Willard Sears died in Harwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 19 August 1765, in his 51st year, and was buried in the Sears Cemetery, now in Dennis, Mass.[7]

Susannah was mentioned by her father, Ebenezer Howes, in his will dated 3 December 1726, probated 13 February 1726/7, in which he named Susannah as one of his daughters.[8] Susannah's husband, Willard Sears, was named as one of his sons by his father, Capt John Sears, yeoman or gentleman, in his will dated 1 April 1738.[9]

After their marriage, Willard and Susannah bought a house in Harwich across the road from the old Sears burying ground. Willard was accepted into full communion by the East Yarmouth Church, 16 December 1764, "being the first person after [Mr. Stone's] settlement in this place."[10] Soon after his marriage to his second wife, his children by his first wife were baptized, 17 February 1765, namely Edward [*sic*], Mary, Ruben, Ebenezer and Willard, called "children of Willard Sears."[11]

Willard Sears of Harwich, yeoman, died intestate. On 10 October 1764, John Sears of Yarmouth, cooper, was named as the administrator of the estate.[12] The inventory, amounting to £425-5-10, was taken 18 October 1765 by Christopher Crowell, Zachariah Sears and Edmund Sears, and filed 22 October 1765. It included wearing apparel, beds and bedding, furniture, a cart, plows, hollow ware and pewter, guns, a sword, horse furniture, wool and flax, notes

and book debts owed to him, in addition to real estate valued at £267-15-0. John Sears presented his final accounting 18 March 1767. Expenses and debts amounted to £54-4-10. Balance remaining, in addition to the real estate, was £115-6-0.[13] The division of the real estate was made 13 July 1772 by Samuel Sears, Andrew Clerk and Prince Sears. One-third was set off to the widow for her dower and was accepted by the judge 24 July 1772.[14]

On 28 October 1765, Nathaniel Sears of Yarmouth, yeoman, was appointed as the guardian of Mary, Ebenezer, Reuben, Edmund [*sic*] and Willard Sears. Willard Sears's second wife and widow, Margery, was appointed as the guardian of her daughter, Susannah Sears.[15]

Children (**Sears**), by his first wife, Susannah Howes, born in Harwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., all baptized in the East Yarmouth Church, 17 February 1765:[16]

i. **Edmund/Edward**[6], born 22 October 1746.
ii. **Willard**, born 8 November 1748; died 18 December 1748.
iii. **Mary**, born 1 April 1750.
iv. **Willard**, born 7 January 1751; died 4 July 1752.
v. **Ruben**, born 25 September 1753.
vi. **Ebenezer**, born 11 October 1755.
vii. **Willard**, born 26 May 1759.

REFERENCES:
1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:31; *MD* 11:114. 2. Derick, *Dennis Cemetery Inscriptions*, 170. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:162, 183. 4. Samuel P. May, *Desc. of Richard Sares (Sears) of Yarmouth, Mass.* (Albany 1890), 57. 5. *Yarmouth VR* 1:198, 205; *Harwich VR*, 138. 6. *MD* 33:70; *Harwich VR* 105; Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 1:301. 7. Derick, *Dennis Cemetery Inscriptions,* 170. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:379-83 (Ebenezer Howes). 9. May, *Desc. of Richard Sares*, 56. 10. *Genealogical Advertiser* 2:71. 11. *Genealogical Advertiser* 3:88. 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 10:151[2] (Willard Sears) [FHL #904602]. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:158-59, 285 (Willard Sears) [FHL #904605]. 14. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:518 (Willard Sears) [FHL #904604]. 15. Barnstable Co. Prob. 14:104-9 (Willard Sears, guardianship) [FHL #904606]. 16. *MD* 33:70 (first six); *Harwich VR*, 105 (first six); *Genealogical Advertiser* 3:88 (all seven baptized).

116. **Mary Howes**[5] (*Lydia Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 7 January 1722/3,[1] the daughter of Ebenezer Howes and his second wife, Lydia Joyce. Mary died in Windham, Windham Co., Conn., 18 August 1762.[2]

Mary Howes married in Yarmouth 11 March 1747 (intentions 31 January 1746/7), **John Crowell, 3d**,[3] called "both of this town." Their marriage was also recorded in Windham, Conn., 18 March 1747.[4] John Crowell was born in Nobscusset, a part of Yarmouth, 9 January 1723/4,[5] the son of John and Kezier (Eldredge) Crowell. John Crowell married second, Eunice Turner,[6] who must have predeceased him because he did not mention her in his will. John died in Windham, before 25 March 1800, the date his will was probated.[7]

Mary's father, Ebenezer Howes of Yarmouth, in his will dated 3 December 1726, probated 13 February 1726/7, named Mary as one of his daughters.[8] Mary's husband's parents, John and Keziah Crowell of Nobscusset, Yarmouth, moved to Windham, Conn., before April 1748, the date their transfer of membership from the East Yarmouth church was accepted by the church in Windham.[9] John Crowell, [Sr.], was called "of Windham" when he made his will 14 December 1764, which was approved for probate at Mansfield, 24 June 1771. In it he mentioned his wife, Keziah, his son, John, [Jr.], and six daughters. John Crowell, [Jr.],was given all of his father's real estate in Windham and was named as executor. The inventory amounted to £334-01-10. His father was called "Deacon John Crowell" when his will was accepted for probate.[10]

John and Mary Crowell must have settled in Windham immediately after their marriage, at the same time as his parents, John, [Sr.], and Kesier Crowell. John was then called "John Crowell, Jr." in Windham records. This John Crowell is credited in DAR records as having served as a private from Connecticut during the Revolutionary War.[11]

Mary's husband, John Crowell of Windham, in his will dated 21 May 1788, approved at Windham, 25 March 1800, gave three of his sons, Ebenezer, John and Silas Crowell, "the one moiety or half of all of my Lands, buildings, Real Estate, Stock of Cattle, Horses, Sheep & Swine," to be equally divided between them, together with his farming tools and utensils. He gave his son, Eliphalet Crowell, "(who now lives with me and is to care for me during my life)" the other half of all of his property. If Eliphalet should die, Eliphalet's "present wife" was to enjoy the use of Eliphalet's half during her life. He gave his "household stuff and indoor moveables" to his two surviving daughters, Lydia, wife of James Hobard, and Deborah, wife of Jedediah Phelps, to be equally divided between them or their children. He gave all of his wearing apparel to son John. Son Eliphalet Crowell was named as the executor. The witnesses were Elkanah Tisdale, Abigail Tisdale and Olive Jewett. On 25 March 1800, Abigail Tisdale and Mr. Elkanah Tisdale, Esq., gave their oath that they had seen Mr. John Crowell sign his will. The inventory was taken 3 April 1800 by Hezekiah Ripley and Stephen Payne, Jr., and amounted to £625-19-10.[12]

Children (**Crowell**), born in Windham, Windham Co., Conn.:[13]

i. **Ebenezer**[6], 8 January 1748.
ii. **Lydia**, born 18 March 1750.
iii. **Eliphalet**, born 8 April 1752.
iv. **Deborah**, born 8 February 1755.
v. **John**, born 28 February 1757.
vi. **Susannah**, born 26 May 1759, died 25 June 1759.
vii. **Silas**, born 20 June 1760.

REFERENCES:

1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:31. 2. Windham VR 2:53. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:160, 184; Windham, Conn., VR 2:53. 4. Windham VR 2:53. 5. *Yarmouth VR* 1:40; Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 2:1109. 6. *DAR Patriot Index* (Centennial Ed.) 1:720. 7. Windham Prob. Dist. #1009 (John Crowell,

[Jr.]) [FHL #1032581]. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:379-83 (Ebenezer Howes). 9. *Records of the Congregational Church, Windham, Conn., 1700-1851*, (Hartford 1943), 30. 10. Windham Prob. Dist. #1008 (John Crowell, [Sr.]) [FHL #1032581]. 11. *DAR Patriot Index* (Centennial Ed.) 1:720. 12. Windham Prob. Dist. #1009 (John Crowell) [FHL #1032581]. 13. Windham VR 2:53.

117. **Mehitable Storrs**[5] (*Mehitable Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., 30 March 1709,[1] the daughter of Thomas and Mehitable (Joyce) Storrs. She was baptized with her mother and sister, Rebekah, 21 June 1711.[2] Mehitable died before 3 October 1797, the date her widow's dower from her first husband's estate was distributed among her children.[3]

Mehitable Storrs was called "daughter of Capt. Thomas Storrs," when she married in Mansfield 13 January 1731/2 **Noah Paine**[3] "of Pomfret," who was born in Woodstock, Conn., 21 May 1696 and baptized 25 April 1697,[5] the son of Samuel and Anna (Peck) Paine. Woodstock was then in Suffolk Co., Mass., followed by Worcester Co., Mass., before becoming Woodstock, Windham Co., Conn. Noah Paine died in Pomfret, Windham Co., Conn., 22 March 1753 [o.s.], 2 April 1753 [n.s.].[6]

Mehitable married second, before 10 December 1756, Nathaniel Southworth, as shown by her first husband's probate records. On that date, Nathaniel and Mehitable Southworth acknowledged having received her widow's share of the moveable estate of her deceased husband, Noah Paine.[7]

Mehitable Storrs was one of the children of Thomas and Mehitable (Joyce) Storrs who was mentioned by Mehitable's aunt, widow Mary Hall of Mansfield, when Mary deeded some of her possessions to Mehitable's children.[8]

Noah Paine, Mehitable's husband, was given 200 acres of land in Pomfret by his father in a deed of gift, 21 May 1720. This was confirmed when his father, Samuel Paine, yeoman, late of Woodstock, made his will dated 7 June 1720, probated 12 August 1735, in which he mentioned the deed of gift and stated that it was Noah's full share of his father's estate.[9]

Noah Paine died intestate, 2 April 1753 [n.s.], leaving Mehitable with seven children under twenty-one years of age. The inventory of the estate was taken 10 May 1753 by Penuel Deming, Thomas Dresser and Seth Paine, Jr. They valued the moveable estate at £100-6-4 and real estate at £489-5-10, both "in lawful money." Nothing more seems to have been done to settle the estate until Widow Mehitable Paine wanted to marry again. On 3 June 1755, the inventory of Noah Paine's estate was submitted to the probate court by the widow. As a result, Thomas Paine of Pomfret, Mehitable's eldest son, who was now of legal age, was requested to appear before the probate court 10 June 1755, "then and there to make up your accounts." On 8 August 1755, Thomas Paine, was appointed as the administrator of the estate of his father, Mr. Noah Paine of Pomfret, deceased, and posted a bond of £1000, with William Sabin as his bondsman. He was ordered to report his progress to the court before 7 September "next ensuing." He was then directed to submit a satisfactory division of

the estate among the several heirs on 9 November 1756 or "your Default [will be] at ye peril of ye Law."

On 8 December 1756 Mr. Penuel Deming, Mr. Thomas Dresser and Mr. Seth Paine, Jr., all of the Town of Pomfret, were directed to make a distribution of Noah Paine's personal estate among the heirs. The widow and relict, Mehitable Paine, was given the sum of £90-5sh old tenor as her widow's dower. Eldest son Thomas Paine, received a double share of £45-2-6. The remaining children, listed in their order of birth, were daughter Mehitable Paine, daughter Zerviah Paine, daughter Lucy Paine, son Noah Paine, son Samuel Paine and daughter Mary Paine, who received £22-11-3 each. Distribution was made 10 December 1756. On that date, the now re-married Mehitable Southworth, and her husband, Nathaniel, received from Thomas Paine, administrator of the estate of Noah Paine, dec., £90-5 old tenor, her full part of the moveable estate of her deceased husband. The eldest daughter, now Mehitable Durkee, and her husband, Robert, received moveable estate worth £22-11-3, "in full of her share." Daniel Paine, an uncle of the children, was the guardian of Noah, Zerviah, Samuel and Lucy Paine, and received their shares in the amount of £22-11-3 old tenor for each, "which was equivalent to £2-2-0 l[egal] money." Nathaniel Southworth was the guardian of the youngest daughter, Mary Paine, and signed a receipt for her share.

On 9 May 1757, Mr. Penuel Deming, Capt. John Grosvenor and Mr. Seth Paine, Jr., were directed to divide and set off Noah Paine's real estate to his heirs. On 26 November 1757, they reported that they had set off to Mehitable, the relict, one-third for quality, containing about 50 acres of land and the west half of the house and half of the barn. Thomas, eldest son, received two-eights, (a double share), containing about 33 acres, along with the east half of the house and the other half of the barn. Noah and Samuel received one-eighth share each or about 17½ acres. Mehitable's one-eighth share contained 16 acres of better quality land. Zerviah's share was "about 24 acres." Lucy was given two tracts of land, one containing 23½ acres, the other about 1½ acres and 35 perch. Mary, the youngest, received two tracts of land, one with 25½ acres and the other, 270 perch. Each child was to have the right to pass and repass over each other's land "in the most convenient place." The widow was to have liberty to go onto Thomas's land to get water, and Thomas was to be allowed to go into the barn on the back side to cart in his hay. The division was accepted by the court and was carried out 8 December 1757. It was recorded at Pomfret 26 December 1757.

On 3 October 1797, Capt. James Howe, owner by purchase of three rights in the widow's thirds of Mr. Noah Paine's estate, which he had bought from daughters Mehitable, Lucy and Mary, asked for a distribution of the Widow Mehitable Paine's dower, indicating that Mehitable (Storrs) (Paine) Southworth had died.[10]

Children (**Paine**), born in Pomfret, Windham Co., Conn.:[11]

i. **Thomas**[6], born 9 October 1732, called "eldest son"; served as a private from Connecticut in the Revolutionary War.[12]

ii. **Mehitable**, born 17 February 1734/5, "eldest daughter."
iii. **Zerviah**, born 17 May 1737, "second daughter."
iv. **Luce/Lucy**, born 6 December 1739, "third daughter."
v. **Noah**, born 1 April 1742, "second son"; served as a private from Connecticut in the Revolutionary War.[13]
vi. **Samuel**, born 11 May 1744, "third son"; served as a captain from New Hampshire in the Revolutionary War.[14]
vii. **Mary**, born 12 January 1746/7.

REFERENCES:
1. Mansfield VR D:169; *TAG* 43:12. 2. Pomfret Prob. Dist. #3073 (Noah Paine) [FHL #1027449]. 3. H.D. Paine, *Paine Family Records (NY 1880)*, 89 [FHL #496518]. 4. Mansfield VR D:268. 5. Paine, *Paine Family Recs.*, 89 [FHL #496518]. 6. Mansfield VR D:334. 7. Pomfret Prob. Dist. #3073 (Noah Paine) [FHL #496518]. 8. Mansfield Land Recs.1:556-57 (Grantor Mary Hall) [FHL #4866]. 9. Samuel Paine's will quoted in Paine, *Paine Family Records* 1:66-68 [FHL #496518]. 10. Pomfret Prob. Dist., #3073 (Noah Paine) [FHL #1027449]. 11. Pomfret VR 1:63. 12. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:512. 13. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:512. 14. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:512; White, *Abst. of Rev. War Pension Files* 3:2573.

118. **Rebekah Storrs**[5] (*Mehitable Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., 29 August 1710,[1] the daughter of Capt. Thomas and Mehitable (Joyce) Storrs. Rebecca died in Mansfield, Conn., 15 January 1798, in her 88th year.[2]

Rebekah Storrs was called "daughter of Capt. Thomas Storrs," when she married in Mansfield 29 June 1733 (intentions Woodstock, Windham Co., Conn., 14 April 1733) **Peter Aspenwall** of Woodstock,[3] who was born in Woodstock, 16 February 1706/7,[4] the son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Bowen) Aspenwall. Peter Aspenwall died in Mansfield 9 August 1791, in his 85th year.[5]

Rebekah was one of the children of Thomas and Mehitable (Joyce) Storrs who was mentioned by Mehitable's aunt, widow Mary Hall of Mansfield, when Mary deeded some of her possessions to Mehitable's children.[6]

It is said that the Aspenwall family introduced silk culture into Mansfield around 1800.[7]

Mr. Peter Aspenwall of Mansfield, in his will dated 30 April 1781 and approved 20 September 1791, bequeathed to his beloved wife, Rebekah, his riding carriage and a suitable carriage horse, along with two cows, ten good sheep and all household furniture during her life. He gave her the use of the east room on the lower floor of his dwelling house, with a bedroom adjoining, and part of the chamber, kitchen and cellar, in addition to all of his land and real estate, during the time she continued as his widow. If she remarried, she was to have only one-third of his estate for life only. He gave his daughter, Anna, £5 in silver money. Sons Peter and Prince received 20 shillings each. Son Zalmon was bequeathed £10, daughter Rebekah, £5, daughter Mary, £5, and son Eleazar 5 shillings, all in silver money, to be paid within one year of their father's death or the remarriage of his wife. Peter specified that this was their full share. Daughter Zerviah was given £10 per year and the sole use of

the west chamber as well as kitchen privileges, while she remained single. Sons Nathaniel and Abel received £100 each. After his wife's death, the household furniture was to be divided among his daughters, "together with my daughter Abigail." All of the residue of the estate was bequeathed to his son-in-law, Samuel Southworth, and his wife, Abigail, "she being Peter's daughter," and to their heirs. Peter appointed his wife, Rebekah, and Constant Southworth of Mansfield, Esq., as joint executors. The witnesses were Mary Southworth, Mary Southworth, Jr., and Constant Southworth, Jr. On 29 August 1791, Mrs. Mary Southworth gave her oath that she had seen the testator sign and seal his will. At Lebanon, 20 September 1791, Rebekah Aspenwall, widow and relict of Mr. Peter Aspenwall, late of Mansfield, deceased, petitioned the court to be relieved of serving as an executrix, stating, "By reason of old age and Bodily Infirmity am wholly unable and incapable to Execute s^{d} trust." Her witnesses were Barzillai Swift and Eleazer Huntington. On the same day Constant Southworth was appointed as executor of the will of Peter Aspenwall, and he and Samuel Southworth gave their bond for £500. The inventory was taken 27 September 1791 and amounted to £664-0-9. On 5 June 1792, the executor submitted a record of the division of Peter's clothing among his sons, each son receiving clothing worth approximately £1-3-3 each.[8]

Children (**Aspenwall**), births of first two children recorded in Woodstock, Windham Co., and Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., rest born and recorded in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., all mentioned in their father's will:[9]

i. **Zerviah**[6], born 9 March 1734/5.
ii. **Peter**, born 15/16 April 1737.
iii. **Prince**, born 4 June 1739.
iv. **Nathaniel**, born 18 November 1740.
v. **Zalmon**, born 15 February 1741/2.
vi. **Rebekah**, born 20 August 1743.
vii. **Eleazar**, born 10 February 1745.
viii. **Abel**, born 19 November 1746.
ix. **Anne**, born 26 October 1748.
x. **Abigail**, born 18 February 1752.
xi. **Mary**, born 9 October 1753.

REFERENCES:
1. Mansfield VR D:169. 2. *TAG* 43:12. 3. Mansfield VR D:204; Woodstock VR 1:54. 4. Woodstock VR 1:15. 5. Mansfield VR D:303. 6. Mansfield Land Recs. 1:556-57 (Grantor Mary Hall) [FHL #4866]. 7. Charles Storrs, *Storrs Family in America* (N.Y. 1886), 463. 8. Windham Prob. Dist. #88 (Peter Aspenwall) [FHL #1032529]. 9. Woodstock VR 1:58 (Zerviah); Woodstock VR 1:66 (Peter); all recorded in Mansfield VR D:2 [in error for D:10] (Zalmon), D:10 (remainder). NOTE: The Barbour Collection is in error in stating that the birth record for Zalmon Aspinwall is recorded in Mansfield D:2. He is instead recorded with his siblings in the town records of Mansfield Births on D:10. Susan Whitney Dimock has recorded Zalmon correctly in her transcription, *Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths From the Records of the Town of Mansfield, Connecticut, 1703-1850* (New York, N.Y. 1898), 10 [FHL #823814].

119. **Zerviah Storrs**[5] (*Mehitable Joyce[4], Elizabeth Chipman[3], Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*) was born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., 27 August 1712,[1] the daughter of Thomas and Mehitable (Joyce) Storrs. Zerviah died in Mansfield 3 January 1737/8, after the birth of twin daughters.[2]

Zerviah Storrs married, as his second wife, in Mansfield 10 October 1753 **Seth Paddock**,[3] who was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 13 March 1704/5,[4] the son of Robert and Martha (Hall) Paddock. Seth Paddock was a brother of the wife of Zerviah's brother, Mr. Thomas Storrs. [See #121.] Seth married first, in Chatham, Barnstable Co., Mass., 13 April 1727 Mercy Nickerson, daughter of William and Deliverance (Lombard) Nickerson, by whom he had two children, Deliverance Paddock and Zachariah Paddock.[5] After Zerviah's death, Seth married third, in Mansfield 17 February 1744/5 Ruth Arnold,[6] daughter of Lt. Robert and Mary (Sargent) Arnold of Mansfield, by whom he had three sons, Seth Paddock, born 5 April 1746, Stephen Paddock, born in 1750/51, and Judah Paddock, born 30 November 1753.[7] Seth Paddock died in Fredericksburg, Dutchess Co., [now Putnam Co.], N.Y., before 22 September 1782, the date his will was probated.[8]

Zerviah was one of the children of Thomas and Mehitable (Joyce) Storrs who was mentioned by Mehitable's aunt, widow Mary Hall of Mansfield, when Mary deeded some of her possessions to Mehitable's children.[9]

Seth Paddock received land in Mansfield from his father, Sgt. Robert Paddock, of Yarmouth and Chatham, Mass., and Mansfield, Conn., 9 October 1735,[10] just before he married Zerviah Storrs. Seth and his third wife, Ruth, moved to Fredericksburg, Dutchess Co., N.Y., around 1773. In his will dated 22 September 1782, probated 2 May 1786, Seth Paddock of Fredericksburg Precinct, Dutchess Co., N.Y., gave his wife, Ruth, all of his household goods and room in his house as long as she remained his widow. He gave his son Zachariah Paddock and daughter Deliverance, both by his first wife, Mercy Nickerson, five shillings each. He gave all of his property, including land and buildings, to his sons, Stephen, Seth and Judah Paddock, by his third wife, Ruth. Witnesses were Thomas Baldwin, Jonathan Smith and David Baldwin.[11] His daughters by Zerviah Storrs all died young.

Children (**Paddock**), born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn.:[12]

i. **Mary**[6], born about 1736, baptized in the Second Church, Mansfield, 1 August 1736; died young.
ii. **Zerviah**, born 27 December 1737, (twin with unnamed daughter); died 31 March 1743/4.
iii. Daughter, born 27 December 1737 [twin], stillborn.

REFERENCES:

1. Mansfield VR D:169. 2. Mansfield VR D:334. 3. Mansfield VR D:268. 4. Yarmouth VR 1:24; William C. Smith, *History of Chatham, Mass.* (Hyannis, Mass. 1909) 233fn-34fn. 5. Smith, *Hist. of Chatham, Mass.*, 233fn-34fn; Pauline Wixon Derick, *The Nickerson Family, Descendants of William Nickerson of Chatham, Mass.* (Yarmouth Port, Mass. 1973) 1:52. 6. Mansfield VR D:268. 7. Mansfield VR D:134. 8. *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll. (1904): Abstracts of Wills* 13:349-50, Liber 39:70 (Seth Paddock); Albany Co., N.Y., Court of Appeals, Wills

on File in 1782, Dutchess Co. (Seth Paddock) [FHL #913650]. 9. Mansfield Land Recs.1:556-57 (Grantor Mary Hall) [FHL #4866]. 10. Robert Joseph Curfman, *The Paddock Genealogy* (Fort Collins, Colorado 1977), 51-52. 11. *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll. (1904): Abstracts of Wills* 13:349-50 (Seth Paddock); Albany Co., N.Y., Court of Appeals, Wills on File in 1782, Dutchess Co. (Seth Paddock) [FHL #913650]. 12. Mansfield VR D:134 (Mary's birth date missing).

120. **Cornelius Storrs**[5] (*Mehitable Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., 30 December 1714,[1] the son of Thomas and Mehitable (Joyce) Storrs. Cornelius died in Mansfield 9 May 1760.[2]

Cornelius Storrs married in Mansfield 21 September 1738 **Martha Porter**,[3] who was born in Hadley, Hampshire Co., Mass., 21 November 1717,[4] the daughter of Experience and Abigail (Williams) Porter. The Porters moved to Mansfield about 1725. Widow Martha Storrs died sixteen years after her husband, in Lebanon, New Hampshire, 22 December 1776, where she was living with one of her children.[5]

Cornelius was one of the children of Thomas and Mehitable (Joyce) Storrs who was mentioned by his mother's aunt, widow Mary Hall of Mansfield, when Mary deeded some of her possessions to Mehitable and her children.[6]

Cornelius Storrs of Mansfield apparently died intestate. The inventory of his estate, both real and personal, was taken 27 June 1760 by Jacob Sargeant, Nehemiah Holman [?] and Huckins Storrs. The moveables were valued at £99-9-9 and the real estate at £222-0-0. Among the usual household goods were two large spinning wheels and one foot wheel, several pewter plates and flagons, ten wooden plates, two bibles and one new psalm book, carpenter's tools and farm animals and tools. The house and the farm on which it stood contained about 60 acres. Another 16 acres of land was located in the easterly part of Mansfield. On 20 April 1762, the estate was divided among the heirs by Edmund Freeman, Jr., Nehemiah Holman and Jacob Sargeant, as directed by the court. Martha Storrs, widow and relict, was given £12-12-0 of the moveable estate to be her own forever, in addition to real estate containing 21 acres 14 rods with the dwelling house, to be hers during her life. Cornelius Storrs, as eldest son, was given a double portion, being a two-eighths share of the remaining estate, with moveables valued at £6-6-0 and 12 acres of real estate. The other children, named as Martha Gillette, Mehitable Storrs, Nathaniel Storrs, Elijah Storrs, Constant Storrs and Hannah Storrs, named in the order of their birth, were each given £3-3-0 worth of moveables and one-eighth share of the real estate.[7]

Children (**Storrs**), born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn.:[8]

i. **Cornelius**[6], born 5 September 1739; appraised the estate of Lt. Henry Cleveland, the father of his aunt Lucy (Cleveland) Storrs in 1770. [See #124 Judah Storrs].[9]
ii. **Martha**, born 13 October 1741.
iii. **Constant**, born 20 March 1744, died 19 July 1744.

iv. **Mehitable**, born 12 June 1745.
v. **Nathaniel**, born 21 June 1747; served in the Revolutionary War as a private from New Hampshire.[10]
vi. **Elijah**, born 25 March 1750.
vii. **Constant**, born 11 February 1752.
viii. **Hannah**, born 7 April 1754.

REFERENCES:
1. Mansfield VR D:169. 2. Mansfield VR D:342. 3. Mansfield VR D:285. 4. *TAG* 43:12; Sylvester Judd, *Hist. of Hadley, Mass., with Family Genealogies by Lucius M. Bellwood* (Northampton, Mass.), 554. 5. Mansfield VR D:343. 6. Mansfield Land Recs.1:556-57 (Grantor Mary Hall) [FHL #4866]. 7. Windham Prob. Dist. #3603 (Cornelius Storrs) [FHL #1032799]. 8. Mansfield VR D:170. 9. Windham Prob. Dist. Mansfield, #904 (Henery Cleveland) [FHL #1032580]. 10. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:653.

121. **Thomas Storrs**[5] (*Mehitable Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., 16 January 1717,[1] the son of Thomas and Mehitable (Joyce) Storrs. Mr. Thomas Storrs died there 14 May 1802.[2]

Thomas Storrs, [Jr.], married in Mansfield 27 February 1742 **Eunice Paddock**,[3] who was born in Chatham, Barnstable Co., Mass., about 1719,[4] the daughter of Robert and Martha (Hall) Paddock. Eunice was a sister of Seth Paddock who married her husband's sister, Zerviah Storrs. [See #119.] Eunice died in Mansfield 2 May 1795, in her 77th year.[5]

Thomas was one of the children of Thomas and Mehitable (Joyce) Storrs who was mentioned by Mehitable's aunt, widow Mary Hall of Mansfield, when Mary deeded some of her possessions to Mehitable's children.[6]

DAR records show that Thomas Storrs supported the patriot cause during the Revolutionary War by giving public service.[7]

On 2 February 1786, Thomas Storrs "of Mansfield, in the County of Windham," sold to his youngest son, Heman Storrs of Mansfield, "for parental affection," three tracts of land in Mansfield which included his homestead farm, his now dwelling house, and his barn and other buildings. This was witnessed by Constant Southworth and Mary Southworth.[8]

In a deed dated 10 January 1793, Thomas Storrs of Mansfield, for love and goodwill, gave his son, Dan Storrs, all of the land in Mansfield which Thomas had bought from Eleazer Huntington, Eleazer Conant and Enoch Peirce [Paine?], Collectors, which they sold him 25 September 1787, and which was part of the land of Isaac Sargeant, containing eight acres, more or less. Witnesses were Constant Southworth and Abigail Southworth.[9]

Children (**Storrs**), born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn.:[10]
i. **Zerviah**[6], born 6 January 1743/4.
ii. **Martha**, born 21 August 1745, died 10 July 1750.
iii. **Dan**, born 7 February 1747/8; served from Connecticut in the Quarter Master Corp.[11]

iv. **Eunice**, born 28 May 1750.
v. **Martha**, born 1 June 1752.
vi. **Thomas**, born 25 August 1754; died in September 1776 at Princeton, N.J., during the Revolutionary War.
vii. **Seth**, born 24 June 1756.
viii. **Zalmon**, born 30 August 1758, died in New Jersey, 20 September 1775, during the Revolutionary War.
ix. **Heman**, born 27 September 1761.

REFERENCES:
1. Mansfield VR D:169. 2. Mansfield VR D:344; *DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Ed.* 3:2830. 3. Mansfield VR D:285. 4. Smith, *Hist. of Chatham*, 233fn-34fn; Curfman, *Paddock Gen.*, 33-34. 5. Mansfield VR D:344. 6. Mansfield Land Recs. 1:556-57 (Grantor Mary Hall) [FHL #4866]. 7. *DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Ed.* 3:2830. 8. Windham Co.: Mansfield Deeds 10:240 [FHL #4871]. 9. Mansfield Deeds 12:393 [FHL #4872]. 10. Mansfield VR D:170. 11. *DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Ed.* 3:2829.

122. **Prince Storrs**[5] (*Mehitable Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., 12 March 1718/9,[1] the son of Thomas and Mehitable (Joyce) Storrs. Prince Storrs died in Wethersfield, Hartford Co., Conn., and was buried 18 October 1810, aged 91 years.[2]

Prince Storrs married in Mansfield 30 November 1749 **Deliverance Paddock**,[3] who was born Chatham, Barnstable Co., Mass., in 1729,[4] the daughter of Seth and Mercy (Nickerson) Paddock. Deliverance Paddock was a step-daughter of Prince Storrs's sister, Zerviah (Storrs) Paddock, and a niece of Eunice (Paddock) Storrs, the wife of his brother, Thomas Storrs. [See #119 Zerviah Storrs.] Deliverance died after 22 September 1782, the date she was given five shillings by her father, Seth Paddock of Dutchess Co., N.Y., in his will, probated 2 May 1786,[5] and before her husband married his second wife, **Hepzibah**, whose surname has not been discovered. Hepzibah Storrs, "wife of Prince," was buried in Wethersfield 2 January 1808, aged 70 years.[6]

Prince and Deliverance Storrs took their family from Mansfield to Wethersfield, Conn., in 1771, according to a pension application written by their youngest son, Chipman Storrs, of Bennington Co., Vermont, 6 August 1832, for his service in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812. Chipman said that he had been born 11 March 1763 in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., and moved with his parents to Wethersfield, Hartford Co., in the spring of 1771. He enlisted in Providence, R.I., and later returned to Wethersfield and also enlisted there. In 1784 he moved to Bennington, Vt., and afterwards lived there and at Dorset, Vt., and also in New York. Just before the start of the War of 1812 he lived in Elizabethtown, Upper Canada, but returned to the United States. He was living in Clinton, N.Y., 18 January 1853.[7]

Children (**Storrs**), born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn.:[8]
i. **Anne**[6], born 20 July 1751.

ii. **Prince/Prentice**, born 9 September 1753; served in the Revolutionary War from Wethersfield, Conn; listed in Manchester, Vt., in 1781;[9] living in St. Lawrence Co., N.Y., in 1818 when he applied for a pension.[10]
iii. **Deliverance**, born 19 November 1756.
iv. **Rogers/Royce**, born 7 June 1758; possibly the Rodger Storrs who served as a private in the Revolutionary War from Connecticut.[11]
v. **Rockcellana/Roxilana**, born 8 July 1760.
vi. **Chipman**, born 21 March 1763; served in the Revolutionary War, as noted above.[12]

REFERENCES:
1. Mansfield VR D:169. 2. Henry R. Stiles, *History of Ancient Wethersfield, Conn.* (1904; rept. 1975) 2:690. 3. Mansfield VR D:285. 4. Smith, *Hist. of Chatham, Mass.*, 233fn-34fn. 5. *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll. (1904): Abstracts of Wills* 13:349-50 (Seth Paddock). 6. Stiles, *Hist. of Ancient Wethersfield, Conn.* 2:690. 7. Virgil D. White, *Abst. of Rev. War Pension Files* 3:3362. 8. Mansfield VR D:171; Charles Storrs, *Storrs Family*, 363; Nathaniel Goodwin, *Genealogical Notes on Connecticut Families* (1856), 29. 9. Carlton Edward Fisher and Sue Gray Fisher, *Soldiers, Sailors and Patriots of the Revolutionary War - Vermont* (Camden, Me. 1992), 506. 10. White, *Abst. of Rev. War Pension Files* 3:3362. 11. *DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Ed.* 3:2830; no pension record found. 12. White, *Abst. of Rev. War Pension Files* 3:3362.

123. **Josiah Storrs**[5] (*Mehitable Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., 20 March 1721,[1] the son of Thomas and Mehitable (Joyce) Storrs. Josiah Storrs died in Mansfield 9 August 1796 and was buried next to his wife in the Old Cemetery at Mansfield Centre.[2]

Josiah Storrs married in Mansfield 9 November 1743 **Mary Sargeant**[5],[3] who was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 7 November 1722,[4] the daughter of Jonathan Sargeant[4] (*Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his second wife, Mary Sprague. [See #32 Jonathan Sargeant.] Mary died in Mansfield 3 July 1794 and was buried in the Old Cemetery in Mansfield Centre.[5]

Before 7 October 1748, Josiah's father, Thomas Storrs, gave Josiah a dwelling house in Mansfield which was next to 100 acres of land which Thomas gave another son, Lemuel, for love and affection, in a deed made on that date. Witnesses were a third son, Amariah Storrs, and Hannah Mayo.[6]

Mary Sargeant and her family moved from Malden, Mass., to Mansfield, Conn., about 1740.[7] The death of Mary's father was recorded in Josiah Storrs's family bible as, "Jonath[n] Sergeant, Father to Josiah and Mary Storrs, departed this life 17th day of Octbr. 1754." Josiah and Mary lived in the eastern part of Mansfield.[8]

On 21 September 1754, Mary's father, Jonathan Sargeant of Mansfield, sold for £2,000 to his son-in-law, Josiah Storrs of Mansfield, one pair of oxen in the possession of his son, John Sargeant, Jr., one cow, 17 sheep, a note from

Jonathan Spaulding for £279-4, a note from Thomas Storrs and Amariah Storrs for £111-0-5, a note from "said Spaulding" for £30, all household stuff and moveable estate, only reserving to himself and his wife improvements from household goods "during each of our natural lives." Witnesses were John Sargeant, Jr., and Thomas Storrs. On the same day, Mr. Jonathan Sargeant acknowledged this instrument to be his free and voluntary act.[9]

According to microfilmed probate records, the only document remaining in Josiah's probate file is a bond for £500, dated 25 August 1796, given by Ebenezer Storrs, eldest son and sole executor of the estate of Josiah Storrs, late of Mansfield, deceased. His fellow bondsman was Jacob Waters, Jr., of Mansfield and the witnesses were Con. Southworth and Shubael Abbe.[10] Fortunately, Josiah's will was in existence before 1886 and was abstracted by Charles Storrs in his excellent genealogy, *The Storrs Family*. Dated 25 January 1792, Josiah Storrs gave his wife, Mary, all of his personal property and the use of one-third of all of his real property during her natural life, as long as she remained his widow. He gave the remaining two-thirds to his son, Ebenezer Storrs, on condition that Ebenezer provide a comfortable support and maintenance for son Josiah Storrs who was blind. He bequeathed £50 to his daughter, Molly. The inventory was to be presented before 25 November 1796 and final accounts were to be submitted 25 August 1797.[11]

Children (**Storrs**), born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn.:[12]

i. **Ebenezer**[6], born 26 August 1744; served in the Connecticut line in the Revolutionary War[13].
ii. **Mary**, born 11 August 1750, died 25 October 1754.
iii. **Josiah**, born 5 April 1754, died 6 November 1754.
iv. **Josiah**, born 3 November 1755; blind in 1792 when his father provided for his care in his will; said to have served as a private from Connecticut in the Revolutionary War but no pension record has been found.[14]
v. **Nathan**, born 5 August 1758, died 30 August 1764.
vi. **Jonathan**, born 16 October 1760, died 4 September 1764.
vii. **Molly**, born 18 June 1764.

REFERENCES:

1. Mansfield VR D:169. 2. Mansfield VR D:343; Storrs, *Storrs Family*, 378. 3. Mansfield VR D:285. 4. *Malden VR*, 73. 5. Mansfield VR D:343; Storrs, *Storrs Family*, 378. 6. Mansfield Deeds 5:69-70 [FHL #4868]. 7. John S. Sargent. *Sargents in England and America* (Somerville, Mass. 1895), 36-37. 8. Charles Storrs, *Storrs Family*, 377, 378. 9. Mansfield Deeds 5:436 [FHL #4868]. 10. Windham Prob. Dist. #3613 (Josiah Storrs) [FHL #1032799]. 11. Charles Storrs, *Storrs Family*, 377-78. 12. Mansfield VR D:169 (Ebenezer, Mary, Josiah, d.y., Josiah, again); 170 (Nathan, d.y., Jonathan, Molly and Nahun); 343 (death of Mary, Josiah, Nathan and Jonathan). The entry for the birth of "Nahun" on 30 August 1764, the same day that son Nathan died, must be an erroneous duplicate entry for Nathan's death which was accidently recorded on the page for the births in this family in Mansfield records. Note that it is only three months after the birth of Molly, 18 June 1764. 13. White, *Abst. of Rev. War Pension Files* 3:3362. 14. *DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Ed.* 3:229. Since this Josiah Storrs was blind in 1792 and was so incapable that his brother,

Ebenezer, inherited their father's estate on condition that he care for Josiah, it seems highly unlikely that this was the man of that name who married Diadama Woodworth as claimed in DAR records.

124. **Judah Storrs**[5] (*Mehitable Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., 26 September 1723,[1] the son of Thomas and Mehitable (Joyce) Storrs. Judah Storrs died at Tower Hill, Mansfield, 29 May 1791.[2]

Judah Storrs married in Mansfield 3 December 1744 **Lucy Cleveland/-Cleaveland**[5],[3] who was born in Canterbury, Windham Co., Conn., 2 March 1724/5,[4] the daughter of Henry Cleveland and his wife, Lucy Fitch[4] (*Alice*[3] *Bradford, William*[2-1]), a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Gov. William Bradford. Lucy died after 27 March 1794, the date she sold her dower rights in her husband's estate to her son, Henry Storrs of Mansfield.[5]

On 7 October 1748, Judah's father, Thomas Storrs of Mansfield, gave Judah's brother, Lemuel Storrs, 100 acres in Mansfield, next to the farm which Thomas had already given to Judah. Witnesses were Amariah Storrs and Hannah Mayo.[6]

Lt. Henry Cleveland, the father of Judah's wife, Lucy, died intestate in Mansfield, before 8 October 1770, and her mother, Lucy Cleveland, was named as the administratrix of his estate. Judah Storrs's nephew, Cornelius Storrs of Mansfield, was one of the men appointed to appraise Henry Cleveland's estate 8 November 1770, recorded 28 March 1771.[7]

In a deed dated 9 October 1790, Judah Storrs, husbandman, sold to his son, Henry Storrs of Mansfield, for love and good will, two-thirds of the land he lived on, containing 100 acres. This was witnessed by Sam[ll] Crafts and Sam[ll] Crafts, Jr.[8]

On the same day, Judah Storrs of Mansfield, made his will. In it he gave Lucy Storrs, his beloved wife, the use of one-third of his real estate during her natural life - "(that third not given to my son Henry by deed)." Lucy also received the use of all of his indoor movables which, after her death, were to go to their daughter Olive. He said that his sons, Asahel, Justus, Bezaleel and Frederick, had already received their full shares and were given nothing more. His daughter, Lucy Crafts, had also received her full share previously. Judah gave son Henry the one-third of his real estate not given to him previously by deed, on condition that he pay his brother, Chester Storrs, £24 legal money in "Real Stock at Cash prices." He gave his daughter, Zerviah, £24 in good household furniture, "such as she shall need," within one year of his death or at her marriage, if she married earlier. Son Henry was also to provide his mother with a suitable horse to ride upon. If his wife needed more income than she received from her one-third share of property, son Henry was to supply it. Judah appointed his wife, Lucy, and son Henry, as joint executors. The witnesses were Samuel Crafts, Gardiner Crafts and Joseph Crafts. On 10 June 1791, at Pomfret, Gardiner Crafts and Joseph Crafts gave their oaths that they had seen Judah Storrs sign his will. The inventory, dated 27 September 1791, amounted to £126-18-10. At Lebanon, 8 November 1791, Henerey [*sic*] Storrs

and Joel Phelps, both of Mansfield, gave their bond for carrying out the will. On the same day, Lucy Storrs of Mansfield, widow and relict of Mr. Judah Storrs, late of Mansfield, petitioned the court, saying, "I cannot consistent with my state of health accept the trust of an Executrix . . . but do desire to leave the execution thereof to my son, Henry, the other executor therein named & I do [agree?] with the provisions . . . s[d] will for my support." Lucy Storrs signed her name. The document was witnessed by Lemuel Storrs and Polly Storrs. On 13 November 1793, Chester Storrs acknowledged that he had received the sum of £24, "being in full of a legacy left to me by my honoured father, Judah Storrs."[9]

The next year, on 27 March 1794, Lucy Storrs of Mansfield, widow, sold to her son, Henry Storrs of Mansfield, all of her dower rights in the real estate of her husband, Mr. Judah Storrs, late of Mansfield, deceased. Witnesses were Constant Southworth and Abigail Southworth.[10]

Children (**Storrs**), born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., all surviving children mentioned in father's will except as noted:[11]

i. **Asahel/Asall**[6], born 3 May 1745.
ii. **Lucy**, born 3 May 1747, died 11 September 1751.
iii. **Olive**, born 15 May 1749.
iv. **Justus**, born 26 April 1751, died 25 October 1754.
v. **Henry**, born 14 September 1753.
vi. **Justus**, born 11 October 1755; served as a surgeon in the Connecticut line during the Revolutionary War.[12]
vii. **William Fitch**, born 3 July 1757; not mentioned in father's will.
viii. **Lucy**, born 26 October 1759.
ix. **Bezaleel**, born 6 August 1761.
x. **Frederick**, born 2 May 1764.
xi. **Zerviah**, mentioned in father's will.
xii. **Chester**, mentioned in father's will.

REFERENCES:

1. Mansfield VR D:169. 2. Mansfield VR D:343. 3. Mansfield VR D:285. 4. Canterbury VR 1:104; *MFIP: William Bradford*, 5th ed. (1997), 41-42. 5. Windham Prob. Dist. #3614 (Josiah Storrs) [FHL #1032799]. 6. Mansfield Deeds 5:69-70 [FHL #4868]. 7. Windham Prob. Dist. Mansfield, #904 (Henery Cleveland). 8. Mansfield Deeds 12:17-18 [FHL #4872]. 9. Windham Prob. Dist. #3614 (Josiah Storrs) [FHL #1032799]. 10. Mansfield Deeds 12:168-69 [FHL #4872]. 11. Mansfield VR D:171 (first ten); last two, Zerviah and Chester, mentioned in their father's will. 12. White, *Abst. of Rev. War Pension Files* 3:3362 [BLW #1925-300-14 July 1797; also recorded as BLW #2692].

125. **Lemuel Storrs**[5] (*Mehitable Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., 13 March 1725/6,[1] the son of Thomas and Mehitable (Joyce) Storrs. Lemuel Storrs probably died in Colchester, New London Co., Conn., after 5 December 1774, the date he sold land in Colchester when he was living in Dover, Stafford Co., New

Hampshire,[2] and before 21 June 1779, when his son, Aaron Storrs of Hanover, Grafton Co., N.H., sold land in Colchester to his brother, Lemuel Storrs, Jr.[3]

Lemuel Storrs married in Colchester, Conn., 11 June 1749 **Hannah Gillet**,[4] who was born in Colchester, Conn., in 1729,[5] the daughter of Aaron and Hannah (Clark) Gillet. Hannah died in Colchester 22 June 1759, at 30 years of age, called "wife of Lemuel."[6]

On 7 October 1748, Lemuel's father, Thomas Storrs of Mansfield, gave his son, Lemuel, for parental love, 100 acres in Mansfield adjoining the farm he had given his son, Judah Storrs, and the dwelling house he gave to his son, Josiah Storrs. Witnesses were Amariah Storrs and Hannah Mayo.[7]

On 25 September 1749, Lemuel Stores [*sic*] and Hannah, his wife, "which Hannah was the daughter of Aaron Gillet, dec'd," sold 11 acres of land in Colchester, County of Hartford, to Jeremiah Foote for £100. This deed was entered 5 March 1753.[8].

On 18 October 1749, Lemuel Stores [*sic*] and Hannah Stores, both of Colchester, "(which Hannah was the daughter and only heir of Aaron Gillet, late of Colchester)," received from Hannah's mother, Mrs. Hannah Chamberlain of Colchester, administratrix on the estate of Aaron Gillet, "all of the estate of the said deceased that did belong to the said Hannah Stores or that ought to be set out to her." On the same day, Lemuel and Hannah Storrs discharged Hannah's step-father, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and her mother, from any further claims against her father's estate. This was recorded 7 February 1749-50.[9]

On 3 May 1750, Lemuel and Hannah Stores sold 6 acres of land on the east side of Salmon River in Colchester for £70 to Knight Saxton of Colchester. This deed was entered 29 December 1752. On 1 July 1751, Lemuel and Hannah Stores sold to Dudley Wright for £105, three-quarters of two lots of land in Colchester, "one quarter part of said lots belongs to Mr. John Wells of Wethersfield, the other three-quarters of the lots descended to us from our Hon[rd] father, Aaron Gillet." This deed was entered 7 January 1753. On 26 December 1752, Lemuel and Hannah sold two lots of land in Colchester to Dudley Wright for £375 which they acknowledged 26 December 1752. On 2 April 1754 Lemuel and Hannah Stores sold 27½ acres of land in Colchester, Hartford Co., on the west side of the Dickinson Stream "which was laid out to our grandfather, Josiah Gillet," for £385 to William Marriner of Colchester. This was acknowledged by Lemuel and Hannah the same day.[10]

On 1 March 1757, Lemuel Storres [*sic*] and Hannah, his wife, both of Colchester, sold to Daniel Dodge of Colchester for 30 shillings their rights in land in the township of Colchester which had descended to them by right of indenture from their honoured father, Aaron Gillet, late of Colchester, deceased.[11]

Lemuel Storrs, called yeoman, was living in Dover, Stafford Co., N.H., 5 December 1774, when he sold 50 acres of land in Colchester for £50 to his son, Lemuel Storrs, [Jr.], of Colchester, "being part of the farm on which I lately lived in Colchester."[12] Lemuel Storrs, [Sr.], may have died before 21 June 1779, the date his son, Aaron Gillet of Hanover, Grafton Co., N.H., sold "a

certain farm, part of 115 acres in Colchester," for over £1000 to his brother, Lemuel Storrs, [Jr.].[13] Two years later, on 5 November 1781, daughter Hannah Storrs of Colchester sold to her brother, Lemuel Storrs, for £150 all of her interest in one grant of land lying in Colchester formerly belonging to her honoured mother, Hannah Storrs, deceased, which had descended to her from her father, Aaron Gillet, deceased.[14]

No probate records have been found for Lemuel Storrs, (Sr.). He seems instead to have given his property to his children before he died, as shown by the deeds mentioned above.

Children (**Storrs**), born in Colchester, Hartford Co., Conn.:[15]

i. **Hannah**[6], born 10 June 1750, died 30 September 1750.
ii. **Aaron**, born 2 August 1751; living in Hanover, N.H., in 1779 when he sold land to his brother, Lemuel.
iii. **Lemuel**, born 26 April 1753; served in the Revolutionary War from Connecticut;[16] living in Colchester, Conn., in 1781 when he bought his sister, Hannah's rights in land in Colchester.
iv. **Hannah**, born [–] March 1755.
v. **Roger**, bapt. 8 January 1758, died young.
vi. **Roger**, born 12 April 1759; may have been the Rodger Storrs who served as a private from Connecticut during the Revolutionary War.[17]

REFERENCES:

1. Mansfield VR D:169. 2. Colchester Deeds 10:28 [FHL #3893]. It was not this Lemuel Storrs[5] who died in Middletown, Conn., 26 November 1816; it was his son, Lemuel Storrs[6], "father of Henry Randolf Storrs," who died there, as reported by Charles Storrs in his excellent *Storrs Family,* 417-18; Middletown Prob. Dist. (Lemuel Storrs, 1816) [FHL #1023568]. 3. Colchester Deeds 10:55 [FHL #3893]. 4. Colchester VR 1:149. 5. Alice Lucinda Priest, "The Brothers Jonathan and Nathan Gillette and Some of their Descendants," *NEHGR* (Jan. 1947) 101:47; *Gens. of Connecticut Families* 2:44. 6. Colchester VR 1:149. 7. Mansfield Deeds 5:69-70 [FHL #4868]. 8. Colchester Deeds 6:336 [FHL #3891]. 9. Charles William Manwaring, *Early Connecticut Probate Records, 1729-1750* (Hartford, Conn. 1904-1906) 3:52-53. 10. Colchester Deeds 6:49-50, 135, 250, 359-60 [FHL #3891]. 11. Colchester Deeds 7:58 [FHL #3892]. 12. Colchester Deeds 10:28 [FHL #3893]. 13. Colchester Deeds 10:55 [FHL #3893]. 14. Colchester Deeds 10:207 [FHL #3893]. 15. Colchester VR 1:149; Nathaniel Goodwin, *Genealogical Notes on Connecticut Families* (Hartford 1856), 219. 16. White, *Abst. of Rev. War Pension Files* 3:3362; wife named as Elizabeth, confirming *Storrs Family*, 427-28, which gives his marriage to Betsy Champion; Middletown District Prob. 18 December 1816 (Lemuel Storrs, (son) FHL #1023568]. 17. *DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Ed.* 3:2830; Roger not in pension files.

126. **Amariah Storrs**[5] (*Mehitable Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., 11 June 1728,[1] the son of Thomas and Mehitable (Joyce) Storrs. Amariah Storrs died in Pomfret, Windham Co., Conn., 4 March 1806, at 77 years of age, and was buried in the Old Abbington Cemetery.[2]

Amariah Storrs married in Mansfield 26 March 1755 **Mary Gillet** "of Colchester,"[3] who was born 13 December 1723,[4] the daughter of Gen. Jonathan and Sarah (Ely) Gillet of Colchester, Hartford Co., Conn. Mary died in Pomfret, 2 November 1801, at 67 years of age, and was buried in the Old Abbington Cemetery.[5]

On 7 October 1748, Amariah Storrs witnessed the deed when his father, Thomas Storrs of Mansfield, gave Amariah's brother, Lemuel Storrs, for parental love and affection, 100 acres in Mansfield adjoining property his father had already given to Amariah's other brothers, Judah and Josiah.[6]

On 5 September 1759, Amariah Storrs of Mansfield, and his wife, Mary, joined Joseph Gillet, Joseph Smith, Nehemiah Gillet, Sarah Smith and Jonathan Gillet in selling to Aaron Gillet land in Colchester, Hartford Co., that had formerly belonged to their father, Jonathan Gillet, deceased.[7]

On 9 August 1791, Amariah Storrs, for love and affection, sold to his son, Amasa Storrs, one-half of all of his lands and buildings in the township of Mansfield including one-half of the home lot on which Amariah lived. Witnesses were Betsey King and Shubael Conant.[8]

Children (**Storrs**), born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn.:[9]

i. **Mary**[6], born 8 April 1756.
ii. **Sarah**, born 26 December 1757.
iii. **Theoda**, born 27 March 1760.
iv. **Amasa**, born 3 May 1762.
v. **Zerviah**, born 31 July 1765.
vi. **Nathan**, born 7 August 1768.
vii. **Amariah**, born 29 July 1772.
viii. **Thomas**, born 12 January 1778.

REFERENCES:
1. Mansfield VR D:169. 2. Chas. R. Hale Collection, "Connecticut Headstone Inscriptions," Pomfret, 72 [FHL #3359]. 3. Mansfield VR D:286. 4. Salmon Cone Gillette and Henry Clay Alvord, "Descendants of Jonathan Gillet of Dorchester, Mass., and Windsor, Conn." *NEHGR* ((Apr. 1893) 47:168-69; *Gens. of Connecticut Families* 2:27. 5. Hale Collection, "Connecticut Headstone Inscriptions," Pomfret, 72 [FHL #3359]. 6. Mansfield Deeds 5:68-70 [Fhl #4868]. 7. Colchester Deeds 7:465 [FHL #3892]. 8. Mansfield Deeds 12:366 [FHL #4872]. 9. Mansfield VR D:171; Storrs, *Storrs Family*, 447.

127. **Anne Storrs**[5] (*Mehitable Joyce[4], Elizabeth Chipman[3], Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*) was born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., 18 January 1731/2,[1] the daughter of Thomas and Mehitable (Joyce) Storrs. Anne died as a widow in Hamilton, Essex Co., Mass., 2 April 1814, in her 83rd year.[2]

Anne Storrs married in Mansfield 15 January 1753 **Israel Dane/Deane**,[3] probably the one baptized in Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass., 22 June 1729,[4] the son of Nathaniel Dane and his first wife, Anne Low. Israel Dane died of pleurisy in Ipswich, 15 February 1776, at 47 years of age.[5]

Israel Dane/Deane was a carpenter. He and Anne were members of the church in Hamlet Parish, Mass., now in Hamilton, where Israel's death was registered.[6] This area was originally part of Ipswich.

Mr. Israel Dane of Ipswich, housewright, died of pleurisy, intestate. On 7 May 1776, his widow, Anna Dane, was appointed as the administratrix of his estate. She gave her bond the same day, with John Dane, yeoman, and John Hubbard, yeoman, of Ipswich, as sureties. Anne was ordered to submit an inventory of the estate by 7 August 1776 and to render her accounts, 7 May 1777. The inventory of the estate of "Mr. Israel Dane," amounting to £351-7-2, was taken by James Tilton, John Dane and John Hubbard. It was presented to the court, 29 September 1776, and accepted 7 October 1776. The witnesses were Henry Ingalls and Daniel Noyes.[7]

Children (**Dane/Dean**), probably born in Hamlet Parish, near Ipswich, Mass., now Hamilton, Essex Co., Mass.:[8]

i. **Anne**[6], born 14 February 1755.
ii. **Zerviah**, born 22 January 1757, named for her mother's older sister.
iii. **Israel**, born in 1762; died in the West Indies from "a most singular wasting of the flesh," 13 December 1794, aged 37 years, leaving a wife, Edna, and one daughter, Edna, called "of Hamilton."[9]
iv. **Thomas**, born 8 January 1766.

REFERENCES:

1. Mansfield VR D:169. 2. Hamilton VR (microfiche), 88. 3. Mansfield VR D:230. 4. *Ipswich VR* 1:109. 5. *Ipswich VR* 2:536. 6. *Ipswich VR* 2:7, 536. 7. Essex Co. Prob. 351:570; 352:142-43 #7096 (Israel Dane, Ipswich, 1776) [FHL #875031]. 8. Charles Storrs, *Storrs Family* (1886), 467-69, quoting a letter from Anne (Storrs) Dane's granddaughter, Mrs. Anne Brown of Hamilton, Mass. [FHL #1018916]. 9. Hamilton VR, 88; Essex Co. Prob. #7097 (Israel Dane, Hamilton, 1797, mariner or yeoman).

128. **Mary Oats/Oates** (*Dorothy Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Mass., 6 March 1719/20,[1] the daughter of John and Dorothy (Joyce) Oats and a twin with her brother, John. Mary died in Yarmouth 28 June 1743.[2]

Mary Oats married in Yarmouth 3 May 1739 (intentions 4 March 1738[/39], **Peter Rider**,[3] who was born in Yarmouth 16 March 1715/6,[4] the son of Ebenezer and Experience (Hall) Rider. Peter Rider married second in Yarmouth 6 March 1746 Rebecca Taylor,[5] called "both of Yarmouth," by whom he had Elisha, Moley, Peter, Abner, Keturah, Joshua and Zenas,[6] who were not descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Peter was still living when his father, Ebenezer Rider, made his will in Yarmouth, probated 24 September 1765. Peter was to share equally with his brothers, Ebenezer Rider and John Rider, in his father's "weaving tackling."[7]

Mary's cousin, Jeremiah Joyce[5] of Yarmouth, son of Thomas and Mercy (Bacon) Joyce[4], was a cripple and did not marry. At the time he made his will, dated 22 March 1755, probated 6 May 1755, Mary had already died but Jeremiah Joyce gave Mary's son, "Rowland Rider, son of Peter Rider," his black two-year old heifer.[8]

No probate records have been found for Peter Rider.

Child (**Rider**), born in Yarmouth, Mass.:[9]

i. **Rowland**[6], born 23 February 1740/1; living in 1755 when he was named in the will of Jeremiah Joyce[5].[10]
ii. Daughter, born 22 June 1743, died 7 July 1743.

REFERENCES:

1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:51; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 651. 2. *Yarmouth VR* 1:157. 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:151, 179. 4. *Yarmouth VR* 1:33; *MD* 13:222; Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 2:1056-57, 1058. 5. *Yarmouth VR* 1:162, 183. 6. *Yarmouth VR* 1:84. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:151 (Ebenezer Rider). 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:132-34 (Jeremiah Joyce) [FHL #904602]. 9. *Yarmouth VR*, 84. 10. *Yarmouth VR*, 205-6.

129. **John Oats/Oates/Otis**[5] (*Dorothy Joyce[4], Elizabeth Chipman[3], Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*) was born in Yarmouth, Mass., 6 March 1719/20,[1] the son of John and Dorothy (Joyce) Oats and a twin with his sister, Mary. John probably died in Beekman Patent, Dutchess Co., N.Y., before 3 June 1766, the date supervisors paid Thomas Lee £6-13-6 for taking care of the funeral charges of John Oats.[2]

John Oats married in Dutchess County, N.Y., a wife whose name has not been established.[3] He moved to Dutchess County with his parents and his brothers, Peter and Samuel, before 22 April 1751, the date his brother, Samuel Oats, received a lease and release on land in Beekman Precinct.[4] John's presence there is shown by a land record dated 5 May 1752, in which Robert G. Livingston, Esq., confirmed to his brother, Gilbert Livingston, the ownership of the rents and profits from two pieces of land in Beekman Precinct, being 190 acres in Lot No. 7 and Lot No. 8, that had been demised to Samuel Oats during his natural life and the lives of his brothers, Peter and John.[5]

John Oats, Jr., was about 25 years of age when he sued Joshua Champlin for debt, according to Sheriff's returns for the Court of Common Pleas, held at Poughkeepsie, 21 October 1755.[6] Since John was called "Junior," it proves that his father, also named John Oats, was also living in Beekman Patent in 1755.

John's father and his brother, Samuel, are said to have moved to Nova Scotia about 1760, and four years later, settled in Bristol, Maine,[7] leaving John, Jr., behind in Beekman Patent. Before he left, Samuel Oats married Patience Shearman, and Patience Shearman's sister, Wait Shearman, married Thomas Lee, who was the eventual owner of the land that had been "leased and released" to Samuel Oats and his brothers in 1752.[8]

But John Oats, Jr., did not prosper in Beekman Precinct. At a Supervisor's Meeting in June 1763, £10-4-10 was set aside by the Overseers of the Poor "to be applied for maintaining John Oats."[9] This was followed, 3 June 1766, by the funeral charges mentioned above, which were paid by Thomas Lee, apparently because he was related by marriage to John Oats, Jr.

John Oats's daughter, Mary, married Elisha Champlin and continued to live in Beekman Precinct. Mary (Oats) Champlin was a witness to several deeds in 1792 and 1793.[10] In 1773, one side of [son] John Oats's farm was bounded by the farm of Solomon Beach.[11] John Oats's son, also named John Oats, and his son-in-law, Elisha Champlin, were patriots during the Revolutionary War and signed the Articles of Association in Beekman's Precinct in July 1775.[12] Son John was elected Pathmaster, 2 April 1776.[13]

Another son, James Oats, enlisted in Capt. Cornelius Van Wyck's company 31 July 1776. He said that he was a farmer, 17 years of age, and had been born in Dutchess County. He was 5' 3" tall, pale complexion, hazel eyes and light hair.[14]

No probate records or deeds were found for John Oats.

Children (**Oats**), born in Beekman Patent, Dutchess Co., N.Y., probably incomplete:

i. **John**[6], born before 1754; signed Articles of Association in Beekman Patent, in July 1775.[15]
ii. **James**, born in 1759; enlisted in the Revolutionary War at 17 years of age, 31 July 1776.[16]
iii. **Mary**, born about 1764, died 3 February 1845, aged 81 yrs., 1 mo. 6 days; married **Elisha Champlin**, born about 1753, died 9 November 1843, aged 90 years.[17]

REFERENCES:

1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:51; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 651. 2. Frank J. Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 1:189. 3. Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 3:349; John D. Champlin, *Champlin Memorial, Desc. of Geoffrey Champlin of Newport, R.I.*, 89. 4. Dutchess Co. Ancient Docs. #2236 [FHL #925801]. 5. Dutchess Co. Deeds 3:173-76 [FHL #565011]; Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 1:26; note that Doherty accidently repeated Samuel's name in place of his brother, John's name, which appears in the original indenture. 6. Dutchess Co. Court of Common Pleas 204, 220 [FHL #565228]; also see Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 3:344 (Joshua Champlin). 7. *NEHGR* (Apr. 1852) 6:150; Otis, *Otis Family in America*, 80-81. 8. Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 3:293 (Cary Family); Sherman, *Sherman Directory* 1:574-75; 3:2005; 4:2471. 9. Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 1:186. 10. Doherty, 3:348-49; Dutchess Co. Deeds 12:168, 201; 16:66. 11. Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 2:425 (Solomon Beach). 12. Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 1:415. 13. Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 1:200. 14. Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 1:474. 15. Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 1:415. 16. Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 1:474. 17. Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 3:349 (Elisha Champlin).

130. **Peter Oats**[5] (*Dorothy Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Mass., 6 November 1722,[1] the son of John and

Dorothy (Joyce) Oats and a twin with his brother, James. Peter may have died in Dutchess Co., New York, after 1752.[2]

Peter Oats went to Beekman Patent, Dutchess Co., N.Y., with his parents and his brothers, Samuel and John, around 1747 when he was 25 years of age. Before 22 April 1751, his younger brother, Samuel Oats, obtained a lease and release on land in Beekman Precinct.[3] The following year, in an indenture dated 5 May 1752, Robert G. Livingston confirmed to Gilbert Livingston the ownership of the rents and profits from two pieces of land totaling 190 acres in Beekman Precinct which Robert G. Livingston had demised to Samuel Oats, for and during his natural life and the lives of his brothers, John Oats and Peter Oats, and the life of the longest liver of them."[4]

It is not known how long Peter remained in Dutchess County. He may have died there since no further mention has been found.

REFERENCES:

1. *Yarmouth VR* 1:51; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 651. 2. Dutchess Co. Deeds 3:173-76 [FHL #565011]; Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Precinct* 1:26. 3. Dutchess Co. Ancient Docs. #2236 [FHL #925801]; Frank J. Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 1:9. 4. Dutchess Co. Deeds 3:173-76 [FHL #565011]; Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Precinct* 1:26.

Note by Lewis Bunker Rohrbach, CG: Genealogical research can lead in strange and wondrous directions. The record for a different Peter Oat/Ott living twenty-five years later was found when he was living in Camden, District of Maine, which was then part of Massachusetts. On 7 October 1777, a Peter Oat enlisted as a private in Capt. Benjamin Lemont's Co., Col. John Allan's regiment. He was discharged 31 December 1777, after three month's service, including 12 days, (240 miles) travel home. The regiment was raised for the defense of Machias. He again entered service as a private in Lt. Jeremiah Colburne's Co., Brig. Gen. Wadsworth's department, 25 February 1781, and was discharged 4 March 1781 at Camden, (now Maine), 4 March 1781.[5]

Under the name *Ott*, with a notation that this name also appears under the form of *Oat*), a Peter Ott served from 5 March 1776 until 10 December 1776, in Capt. Benjamin Plummer's Company, stationed at St. Georges for defense of the seacoast. Again a Peter Ott served from 22 July 1777 to 4 September 1777 as a sergeant in Capt. Nicholas Crosby's regiment, in a roll sworn to at Penobscot.[6] Carleton Fisher, in his *Supplement to Soldiers, Sailors and Patriots - Maine*, lists "Peter Ott, Sr., Sgt. Mass.; born 1733, Capt. Crosby's Co., 1777; died 1825; bur. Camden; married Elizabeth." References are given as 1S; CL-26, p21; CL-40.[7]

The 1790 census for Camden Town, Hancock Co., Maine, shows a Peter *Ott* with one male over 16, one male under 16, and one female. The next line below shows Peter *Ott*, Jr., with one male over 16, two males under 16 and two females. The 1800 census lists these two families with the surname spelled *Oat*, but in 1810 and 1820 the name is again *Ott*.

In actuality, Peter Ott was born in Germany in about May 1733; came to America in about 1751, settled in Camden, Maine and died in Camden 20 Dec 1825 aged 92 years and six months according to his gravestone in Mountain

View Cemetery in Camden. The correct identification of Peter Ott of Camden is found in Wilford W. Whitaker and Gary T. Horlacher, *Broad Bay Pioneers: 18th Century German-Speaking Settlers of Present-Day Waldoboro, Maine* (Picton Press, 1998), 594-596. See also: John L. Locke, *Sketches of the History of the Town of Camden, Maine* (1859), 45; and Reuel Robinson, *History of Camden and Rockport Maine* (1907), multiple references.

REFERENCES: (for second part)

5. *Mass. Sold. and Sail.* 11:605; Carleton E. Fisher and Sue G. Fisher, *Soldiers, Sailors and Patriots of the Revolutionary War in Maine*, 585. 6. *Mass. Sold. and Sail.* 11:714. 7. Carleton E. Fisher, *Supplement to Soldiers, Sailors and Patriots - Maine* (1998), 263.

131. **Samuel Oats/Oates/Otis**[5] (*Dorothy Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Yarmouth, Mass., in January 1729, and was baptized in the West Yarmouth church,[1] the son of John and Dorothy (Joyce) Oats. Samuel Oats/Otis died in Bristol, [South Bristol?], Lincoln Co., Me., in 1805, at 76 years of age.[2]

Samuel Oats married in Beekman Patent, Dutchess Co., N.Y., about 1755 **Patience Shearman/Sherman**,[3] who was born in Dartmouth, Mass., 8 November 1735,[4] the daughter of Ebenezer and Wait (Barker) Shearman. Patience died in Bristol, Me., in 1828, at 96 [*sic*] years of age.[5]

Samuel Oats was about eighteen years of age when his parents left Yarmouth around 1747. By 1750 his family settled in Dutchess Co., N.Y. Samuel was only twenty-two years old when he bought the rights to land in Beekman Patent before 22 April 1751, the date that Henry Livingston, representing the estate of Gilbert Livingston, deceased, was paid £9-17sh for legal work which included drawing up a lease and release for Samuel Oats in which Samuel received rights to "the Low land" and 1/3 of Lot No. 12 in Beekman Precinct.[6] One year later, in an indenture dated 5 May 1752, Robert G. Livingston, merchant, of New York City, eldest son of Gilbert Livingston, Esq., late of Ulster Co., N.Y., confirmed to his brother, Gilbert Livingston, Gentleman, of Bermuda, the ownership of the rents and profits from two pieces of land in Beekman Precinct, being 190 acres in Lot No. 7 and Lot No. 8, "which was heretofore Granted and Demised by the said Robert Livingston to Samuel Oats, his Executors and Assigns, for and during his natural life and the lives of his Brothers, John Oats and Peter Oats and the Life of the longest liver of them." Also included was 130 acres of farming land situated in Lot No. 15. Witnesses were Peter Vanderburgh and Jacob Lowe. On 15 June 1757, Jacob Lowe acknowledged the validity of the deed, which was recorded 6 October 1757.[7] Samuel's leasehold was bounded by the land of Michal Shearman, a cousin of Samuel's wife, Patience Shearman, who had also come from Dartmouth to settle in Beekman Patent. Michael Shearman's land had been demised to him "during the term of his natural life and the lives of his sons, Job Shearman and Jeremiah Shearman.[8]

By 1761, Samuel and Patience had left Dutchess County for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Their property in Beekman Patent, located on the south side of

Fishkill Creek in the Poughquag Purchase, was taken over by Thomas Lee who had married Waite Shearman, the sister of Samuel's wife, Patience.[9]

In Nova Scotia, Samuel Oats/Otis was a member of a committee to divide the forfeited lands in the township under the Act of August, 1761. He was listed with a family of seven persons on a list of settlers furnished to the government in 1764 by John Crowell.[10]

In 1765 Samuel moved to Bristol, Lincoln Co., Me., where he settled on Katherine Island, now Rutherford Island. On 2 May 1775, during the Revolutionary War, Samuel Otis served as chairman of the Committee of Safety and addressed a letter to the Provincial Congress. On 31 January 1782 he was appointed to present a petition to the General Court.[11]

In his will dated 28 August 1797, probated 26 October 1805, Samuel Otis [*sic*] of Bristol in the County of Lincoln in the State of Massachusetts, mentioned his dearly beloved wife, Patience, and gave her the income from one-third of his lands and tenements in the Township of Bristol. He gave his well-beloved sons, David Otis and John Otis, "to be equally divided between them as they may agree upon," all of his property in Bristol, [after his wife's death], and appointed them as joint executors of his estate. He directed that David and John were to pay out the following legacies to his well-beloved sons: Ebenezer Otis, $40 and Samuel Otis, $10. They were also to pay to his well beloved daughters, Patience Otis and Sarah Otis, the sum of $10 each "for every year that they remained single or in an unmarried State, and when either or both of them shall marry, said annuity to cease." Beloved daughter, Thankfull, wife of Stephen Tibbett, was to receive $30, and beloved daughter, Anna, wife of Benjamin Williams, was bequeathed $10. Witnesses were Joseph Tinkham, William Barker and Jonathan Bowman, Jr. The will was acknowledged 26 October 1808 by Joseph Tinkham and William Barker. On 26 October 1805, his son, John Otis, petitioned the court to have his brother, David Otis, declared the Sole Executor "as it is very inconvenient for me to attend to that business." David was duly appointed executor 20 October 1806.[12]

On 12 January 1811, son Ebenezer Otis of St. George, became the guardian of the children of his sister, Patience, named Waity Davis, Elizabeth Davis and Samuel Davis, "minors under the age of fourteen years . . . to receive such proportion of the estate [of Samuel Otis] as accrues to them in right of their father, John Davis, late of St. George, deceased.[13]

Children (**Oats/Otis**), first two or three born in New York, fourth possibly born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, fifth thru' ninth born in Bristol, Lincoln Co., Maine, order uncertain:[14]

i. **Thankful**[6], probably born about 1756; mentioned in father's will as "wife of **Stephen Tibbits**" and given $30; lived in Bristol, Me.; died in 1841.[15]

ii. **Samuel**, probably born about 1758; mentioned in father's will and given $10; said to have married **Mercy Williams** of Harpswell, Me.; living in Cushing, Me., in 1794; died in 1831.

iii. **Waity**, probably born about 1760; not mentioned in father's will in 1797; said to have married **Miles Thompson** and died in Friendship, Me., in 1775.

iv. **Ebenezer**, born 14 September 1762; his father gave him $45 in his will dated 28 August 1797; said to have married **Rebecca Williams** of Harpswell, Me.; settled in St.George, Me.; died in Thomaston, Me., 22 June 1816.

v. **David**, born 22 October 1766; joint executor of father's estate with brother, John, and inherited half of his property; said to have married **Jane Boyd** of Wiscasset, Me., in 1793 and settled in Alna, Me.; died in 1849.

vi. **Anna**, born about 1770; mentioned in father's will as "wife of Benjamin Williams," and given $10; married in Bristol 8 December 1788 **Benjamin Williams**;[16] lived in Thomaston, Me.; died before 1852.

vii. **John**, born in Bristol, 26 February 1772;[17] received half of his father's property and was named as co-executor of father's estate with brother, David, but resigned in 1805;[18] said to have married **Mary Curtis** of Bristol, Me.; lived in Bristol.

viii. **Patience**, unmarried when father made his will in 1797 and given annuity of $10 until her marriage; married in Bristol, Me., 2 August 1802 **John Davis** of Friendship, Me.;[19] died in 1850.

ix. **Sarah**, unmarried when father made his will in 1797 and given an annuity of $10; said to have married **Joshua Hilton** of Portland, Me.; died in 1838.

NOTE: Some researchers feel that this Samuel Oats is identical with the Samuel Oats who moved to Nova Scotia in about 1861, but there is no solid data which makes this anything more than a possibility. There is a biographical sketch in *NEHGR* [Jan. 1898] 52:9-10 of Samuel Oats's grandson, Alfred Boyd Otis, of Belfast, Maine which says the following. "There is little doubt but that the family descends from John Otis who came to Hingham in 1632." But Samuel Otis, in *Otis Family in America* proves that they are different families. However, the author of *Otis Family* repeats that Alfred Boyd Otis said that his grandfather, our Samuel Otis, "first resided in Dartmouth, Mass. He emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1761 and lived in the township now called Yarmouth. His name appears in the membership of a committee appointed to divide the forfeited lands of that township, under the Act of August 1761. Returning to New England about 1765, he settled on Katherine Island, now Rutherford Island, in Bristol, Maine, which he afterwards purchased. In 1775 he became chairman of the Committee of Safety ....." The editor of "Samuel Otis of Bristol," published in *Bangor Hist. Mag.,* later *Maine Hist. Mag.*, 7:233-35, credits Alfred B. Otis as one of his sources, and says, "It is remarkable that he [Samuel Oats/Otis] is the only one of the whole fifty-three who has the title of 'Esquire' attached to his name. He was the only person who owned a vessel.

His family consisted of seven persons." Our Samuel Oates/Oats/Otis was never called "Esquire." In his will he is clearly called "yeoman." Fred E. Crowell in *New Englanders in Nova Scotia*, newspaper column from the *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Herald*, does not include any Oates/Oats families but says that the Otises of Yarmouth, N.S. were from Hingham, MA. It seems likely that Samuel Oats went directly from New York to Maine.

REFERENCES:

1. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 650-51. 2. "Oates of Yarmouth, M[as]s.," *NEHGR* (Apr. 1852) 6:150-51; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams* 2:761-62. 3. *NEHGR* (Apr. 1852) 6:151; John H. Sherman, *Sherman Directory* (Baltimore 1971) 3:2005; Roy V. Sherman, *Descendants of Philip Sherman* (1968), alpha. Samuel and Patience must have been married in Dutchess Co., N.Y., because their first child was born about 1756, after Samuel Oats had settled there. 4. *Dartmouth VR* 1:228; John H. Sherman, *Sherman Directory* (Baltimore 1991) 3:2005. 5. *NEHGR* (Apr. 1852) 6:150-51. 6. Dutchess Co. Ancient Docs. #2236 [FHL #925801]; Frank J. Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 1:9. 7. Dutchess Co. Deeds 3:173-76 [FHL #565011]; Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 1:26; note that Samuel's name is accidently repeated in place of his brother, John's name, which appears in the original indenture. 8. Ibid.; Sherman, *Sherman Directory* 3:1877. 9. Sherman, *Sherman Directory* 4:2471; Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 3:293, 686; Dutchess Co. Deeds 10:153-57, 10:160-63 [FHL #565014]. 10. "Samuel Otis of Bristol," *Maine Historical Magazine* (Bangor, Me. July-Aug.-Sept. 1891) 7:233-35, submitted by Albert B. Otis of Belfast, Me., and William D. Patterson of Wiscasset, Me.; Biographical sketch, "Alfred Boyd Otis," *NEHGR* (Jan. 1898) 52:9-10, where his suggested Otis ancestry is fallacious. 11. Carleton E. Fisher and Sue G, Fisher, *Soldiers, Sailors and Patriots of the Revolutionary War in Maine* (Louisville, Ky. 1985), 586. [138:211]; *NEHGR* (Apr. 1852) 6:150-51; William A. Otis, *A Memoire of the Otis Family* (Winnetka, Ill., 1924), 95-97, 135. 12. Lincoln Co. Prob. 11:35-37, 191 (Samuel Otis) [FHL #11474]. 13. Lincoln Co. Prob. 14:467 (Samuel Otis) [FHL #11475]. 14. Ibid; *Genealogical Advertiser* (1898) 1:11, 16; (1901) 4:57; *Maine Historical Magazine* (July-Aug.-Sept. 1891) 7:233-35; *NEHGR* (Apr. 1852) 6:150-51. 15. May (Tibbetts) Jarvis, "Henry Tibbetts and Some of his Descendants," *NEHGR* (April 1946) 110:150. 16. "Bristol Marriages," *Genealogical Advertiser* (1898) 1:11. 17. "Bristol and Breman Families," *Genealogical Advertiser* (1901) 4:57. 18. Lincoln Co. Prob. 11:37 (Samuel Otis) [FHL #11474]. 19. "Bristol Marriages," *Genealogical Advertiser* (1898) 1:16.

132. **Edward Lewis**[5] (*Elizabeth Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 6 September 1697 and baptized 23 July 1699,[1] the son of John and Elizabeth (Huckins) Lewis. Edward Lewis died in Litchfield, Conn., after 1761, the date his brother, James Lewis, mentioned Edward and his son, James, in his will.[2]

Edward Lewis married in Barnstable 14 May 1719 **Rebecca Lothrop**,[3] who was born in Falmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 25 November 1701,[4] the daughter of Hope and Elizabeth (Lothrop) Lothrop. Rebecca probably died in Litchfield after December 1746, the date her last child was born.[5]

Edward's father, Deacon John Lewis, [Sr.], of Barnstable, in his will dated 5 August 1736, probated 25 April 1737, gave Edward £20 in money, indicating that Edward had moved away and could not use land in Barnstable.[6]

Edward and Rebecca Lewis moved to Guilford, New Haven Co., Conn., after 27 September 1724, the date their third child was born in Barnstable, and before 16 July 1726, the date their fourth child was born in Guilford.[7]

Edward's brother, James Lewis of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 1 July 1761, probated 20 April 1762, mentioned his beloved wife, Bethiah, whom he named sole executrix, and gave "to his kinsman, James Lewis, son of my brother, Edward Lewis," all of his real estate "which may be left remaining after my debts are paid," reserving the use of the real estate to his wife during her life.[8] This will proves that the Edward Lewis who settled in Guilford, Conn., was the same Edward Lewis who was born in Barnstable, Mass.

No probate records were found in Litchfield or Guilford for Edward or Rebecca Lewis.

Children (**Lewis**), first three born in Barnstable, Mass., fourth through ninth born in Guilford, Conn., tenth born in Litchfield, Conn.:[9]

i. **Mehitable**[6], born in Barnstable, 4 March 1720/1.
ii. **Soloman**, born in Barnstable, 22 December 1722.
iii. **Isaac**, born in Barnstable, 27 September 1724.
iv. **Edward**, born in Guilford, 16 July 1726.
v. **Hannah**, born in Guilford, 27 October 1728.
vi. **Rebeckah**, born in Guilford, 6 December 1731.
vii. **Josiah**, born in Guilford, 27 December 1733.
viii. **William**, born in Guilford, 11 September 1735.
ix. **Sarah**, born in Guilford, 1 March 1741/2.
x. **James**, born in Litchfield, 10 [19?] December 1746.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 10:250; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 7a. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:323-25 (John Lewis) [FHL #904599]. 3. *MD* 32:153. 4. *Falmouth VR*, 86. 5. Litchfield VR 1:23. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:323-25 (John Lewis) [FHL #904599]. 7. *MD* 32:153-54; Guilford VR 2:22. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:273-74 (James Lewis) [FHL #904604]. 9. *MD* 32:153-54; Guilford VR. 2:22, 28, 32, 73; Litchfield VR 1:23.

133. **John Lewis**[5] (*Elizabeth Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 28 April 1700,[1] and baptized 2 June 1700, the son of Deacon John and Elizabeth (Huckins) Lewis. John Lewis died probably in Windham, Conn., after 3 July 1743, the date he was dismissed from the church in Brewster, Mass., formerly the First Church in Harwich, Mass., to the church in Windham.[2]

John Lewis "of Barnstable" married in Barnstable 26 August 1726 (intentions Harwich 20 August 1725) **Marcy/Mercy Hopkins** "of Harwich,"[3] who was born in Harwich, Mass., 17 April 1703, baptized 3 June 1716,[4] the daughter of Judah Hopkins and his first wife, Hannah Mayo. Marcy was a descendant of two *Mayflower* passengers, Stephen Hopkins through her father, and Elder William Brewster through her mother. Mercy probably died in

Scotland Parish, Windham, Conn., after 8 November 1747, the date she and her husband were dismissed from Brewster church to the Third Church in Windham, Conn.[5]

John Lewis's father, John Lewis, [Sr.], in his will dated 5 August 1738, gave John 5 shillings and one-third of his dock at Cooper's Island, which with what he had already received, was his full share.[6] John's wife, Marcy, was called "Martha [*sic*] Lewis," a copyist's error, by her father, Judah Hopkins, in his will dated 20 January 1747, probated 7 March 1748.[7]

Records of the church in the First Parish in Brewster, formerly the First Parish in Harwich, show that John Lewis's wife of Barnstable, "a child of [this] Church," having owned the covenant, her children, Timothy, Hanna, John and Mehittabell were baptized on 20 October 1734. On 5 September 1736, Desire, "daughter of John Luiz of Barnstable" was baptized.[8] *Barnstable Families* states that they were members of the Harwich Church when they were dismissed to Windham, Conn.[9]

No probate records were found in Connecticut for John Lewis or his wife.

Children (**Lewis**), first five recorded in Barnstable, Mass., all but the fifth child baptized in the First Parish Church in Brewster, Mass., formerly the First Parish of Harwich, Mass.:[10]

i. **Timothy**[6], born 25 July 1727, bapt. 20 October 1734, "of John Lewis's wife of Barnstable."
ii. **Hannah**, born 17 April 1729, bapt. 20 October 1734, "of John Lewis's wife of Barnstable."
iii. **John**, born 29 May 1731, bapt. 20 October 1734, "of John Lewis's wife of Barnstable."
iv. **Mehitable**, born 13 September 1733, "of John Lewis's wife of Barnstable."
v. **Bethiah**, born 25 December 1735 [prob. 1734/5, baptism not recorded]; may have died young.
vi. **Desire**, bapt. 5 September 1736, "dau. of John Luiz of Barnstable."

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 10:250; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 8a. 2. John D. Austin, *Mayflower Families: Stephen Hopkins* 6:372-73; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:139. 3. *MD* 8:218; 34:117. 4. *MD* 5:17 (bapt.). 5. *Mayflower Families: Stephen Hopkins* 6:372. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:323 (John Lewis, [Sr.]). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:354-57 (Judah Hopkins). 8. *MD* 7:36, 95. 9. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:139. 10. *MD* 7:36 (bapt. of Timothy, Hanna, John and Mehitable); 7:95 (bapt. of Desire); 33:162 (births of first five children, including Bethiah, recorded in Barnstable).

134. **Elizabeth Lewis**[5] (*Elizabeth Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 28 August 1701, and baptized 28 September 1701,[1] the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Huckins) Lewis.

Elizabeth probably died in East Brewster, Mass., sometime after her last child was born in 1741.[2]

Elizabeth married in Barnstable 2 April 1724 **Jabez Snow**,[3] who was born in Harwich, Mass., 11 November 1699,[4] the son of Prence and Hannah (Storrs) Snow. Jabez was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Stephen Hopkins. Jabez Snow died sometime after 29 July 1760, the date he was chosen to be on a committee to see what repairs should be made on the church.[5]

Elizabeth was called "Elizabeth Snow" by her father, John Lewis, yeoman, of Barnstable, in his will dated 5 August 1736. She and Jabez signed a receipt in Harwich, 13 February 1741, for her legacy from her father.[6] Elizabeth's husband, Jabez Snow, was named by his mother, Hannah Snow of Harwich, widow of Prince Snow, as the executor of her estate in her will dated 19 October 1751, probated 19 December 1751.[7]

Elizabeth's brother, Shubael Lewis, married the widow of Jabez Snow's brother, Samuel Snow.[8]

In 1726 Harwich was divided into school districts. Jabez and Elizabeth Snow lived in the fourth district or "remove," in the area now East Brewster.[9] They were both admitted to the Brewster church 16 July 1727. Jabez served on a school committee in 1741, on the Harwich boundary line committee in 1743, as selectman in 1746/7, and as assessor in 1747. He was chosen to draft a petition in 1754 and was on a committee to determine repairs for the church in 1760.[9]

No probate records were found for Jabez and Elizabeth Snow in Barnstable County.

Children (**Snow**), born in Harwich, Mass., fifth through ninth baptized in the Brewster Church:[10]

i. **Elizabeth**[6], born 12 March 1724.
ii. **Mark**, born 13 October 1727.
iii. **Sarah**, born 12 July 1729.
iv. **Mehitabel**, born 22 April 1731.
v. **Huldah**, bapt. 3 March 1733/4.
vi. **Samuel**, born 31 January 1735/6, bapt. 8 February 1735/6.
vii. **Heman**, bapt. 13 August 1738.
viii. **Mercy**, born 22 November 1739, bapt. 25 November 1739.
ix. **Hannah**, born 5 March 1741/2, bapt. 7 March 1741/2.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 10:250; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 9a. 2. *Harwich VR*, 35. 3. *MD* 32:148. 4. *MD* 4:176-77; John D. Austin, *Mayflower Fams.: Stephen Hopkins* 6:42-43. 5. Paine, *Hist.of Harwich*, 157. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:323, 487 (John Lewis). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:485, 505 (Hannah Snow). 8. *Mayflower Fams.: Stephen Hopkins* 6:170. 9. Paine, *Hist. of Harwich, Mass.*, 378, 152, 155, 157, 221, 281, 378, 380. 10. *Harwich VR*, 35 (except Huldah and Heman); *MD* 7:35 (Huldah), 94 (Samuel), 97 (Heman), 99 (Mercy), 148 (Hannah).

135. **James Lewis**[5] (*Elizabeth Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 4 June 1703, and baptized 18 July 1703,[1] the son of John and Elizabeth (Huckins) Lewis. James died after 1 July 1761, the date he made his will, and before 10 April 1762, the date his will was probated.[2]

James Lewis, called "3[d]," married in Barnstable, as her second husband, 20 April 1742 **Bethiah (Lumbart) Hathaway/Haddaway**,[3] who was born in Barnstable in September 1702,[4] the daughter of Barnard and Susannah Lumbert. Bethiah married first, in Barnstable 8 October 1730 (intentions 19 July 1730) James Hadeway,[5] by whom she had two children, Lois and James,[6] who were not descendants of *Mayflower* passengers John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland. James Hadaway/Hathaway was in the whaling business and died in 1733,[7] nine years before Bethiah married James Lewis. Widow Bethiah Lewis died in Barnstable, 6 March 1780, at 78 years of age.[8]

When James's father, Deacon John Lewis of Barnstable, made his will, dated 5 August 1736, probated 25 April 1737, James and his brother, Shubael, were given all of their father's real estate.[9]

Before Bethiah married James Lewis, she was admitted to the church in the East Precinct of Barnstable, 29 September 1724, called "Widow Bethiah Hathaway." Her two Hathaway children, Lois and James Hathaway, also became members there.[10]

James Lewis of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 1 July 1761, "being bound abroad as a soldier in His Majestie's Service," gave his beloved wife, Bethiah Lewis, the use and improvement of all of his real estate during her natural life, and all of his moveable estate, goods and chattles forever, and named her sole executrix. He gave his kinsman, James Lewis, son of his brother, Edward Lewis, all of his real estate "which may be left remaining after my debts are paid . . . to him and his heirs forever, reserving the use and improvement of the same to my wife." Witnesses were Rachel Parker, Richard Bourn, Mercy Bourn and Desire Clap. The will was acknowledged and probated 10 April 1762. The inventory, taken by Sackfield West, Ebenezer Hamlin and Snow Huckins, amounted to £105-9-2.[11]

James and Bethiah did not have any surviving issue.

NOTE: This James Lewis was not insane later in life, as suggested in *Barnstable Families* 2:139. The James Lewis who was declared "non compos mentis" was born in Barnstable, 4 August 1696, the son of Ebenezer and Anna (Lothrop) Lewis, and married first Rebecca Hatch, 4 March 1732/3, and second, Dorcas Baker, 30 September 1745, as is proven by the accounts filed in probate court at Barnstable by Edward Bacon of Barnstable, who was appointed as James Lewis's guardian, 13 May 1756,[12] five years before our James Lewis made his will, 1 July 1761, "being bound abroad in His Majestie's Service."

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 10:250; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 10a. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:273-74 (James Lewis) [FHL #904604]. 3. *MD* 33:128; Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 1:159 "Bethia m. 1 James Hadaway, Oct. 8, 1730; 2 James Lewis 3d, 24 April 1742." Otis, in *Barnstable*

Families 2:139 states that our James Lewis married first, 5 March 1727 Abigail Taylor, and second, 2 April 1742 Bethiah Hathaway. However, on page 2:135, Otis says that it was James, son of Lt. James and Elizabeth (Lothrop) Lewis, who probably married Abigail Taylor of Yarmouth, on the same date, 5 March 1727, and had two daughters, Susannah and Elizabeth, *who were mentioned by their grandfather, James Lewis of Barnstable*, in his will dated 25 March 1747, proved 29 June 1748. This James Lewis, *son of James*, was a mariner and died in 1730, so he could not have been our James Lewis, *son of John*, because our James Lewis was living when his father, John Lewis, bequeathed property to him in 1734. 4. Smith, *Cape Cod Library* 1:859. 5. *MD* 33:126; 34:114. 6. *MD* 31:152. 7. Otis, *Barnstable Families* 1:459. 8. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 22. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:323-25 (John Lewis) [FHL #904599]. 10. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 17. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:273-74 (James Lewis) [FHL #904604]. 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:267 (James Lewis, guardianship); *John Howland* 2:116-17.

136. **Gershom Lewis**,[5] (*Elizabeth Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 30 December 1704, and baptized 11 February 1704/5,[1] the son of John and Elizabeth (Huckins) Lewis. Garshom Lewis died in Litchfield, Conn., 18 October 1766, in the 62nd year of his age.[2]

Gershom Lewis married in Guilford, Conn., called "both of Guilford," 17 December 1735 **Mary Maltbie**,[3] who was born in Saybrook, Conn., 18 July 1708,[4] the daughter of John and Hannah (Lord) Maltbie of Saybrook. Mary probably died in Litchfield after 3 October 1766, the date her husband mentioned her in his will.[5]

When Gershom's father, Deacon John Lewis, made his will, 5 August 1736, probated 25 April 1737, Gershom inherited half of his father's real estate.[6] Gershom was already married and was living in Guilford, near his brother and sister-in-law, Edward and Rebecca Lewis, who had moved there about 1725.[7]

Mary, Gershom's wife, shared in the large estate of her father, John Maltby of Guilford. In the division of his estate, dated 29 April 1728, she was called "2d daughter" and was bequeathed a silver spoon, a bed, bolsters and blankets, a table, tablecloth and napkins, a chest, earthern ware, a bible, hand irons, iron kettle, a long wheel, three chairs, and other household items, one-fifth of the house, barn and orchard, and several parcels of land totaling £54-35-8.[8]

Gershom Lewis of Litchfield, in his will dated 3 October 1766, probated 4 November 1766, gave his beloved wife, Mary Lewis, his sorrel mare and side-saddle, one-half of his homestead, house, barn and moveable estate during her natural life, and his wearing apparel. He also gave her the use and improvement of the property he gave his sons, Ozias and Reuben, until they came of age. He gave his beloved son, Nathaniel Lewis, half of his homestead, half of his house and barn, and all of his stores in the barn after his wife's decease. He gave his son, Ozias, two pieces of land totaling 19 acres and £4 worth of land out of the homestead. He gave his son, Reuben, 33 acres of land and said that the part of the homestead that he gave his wife was to be divided among all of his children, after her decease. He gave his gun to son Ozias. All of his husbandry tools were to be divided among his sons, equally. One-half of his moveable estate was to be divided between his daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, after Elizabeth had been given enough to be made equal with what Mary had already

received. He appointed his wife as his executrix. The witnesses, Thomas Crosby, Dorcas Lewis and Joshua Garrett, acknowledged the document 4 November 1766. The inventory, dated 1 December 1766 and taken by Joshua Garrett and Nathan Garnzey, covered ten pages and amounted to £342-0-1.[9]

Children, (**Lewis**), first six born in Guilford, Conn., last recorded in Litchfield, Conn.: [10]

i. **John**[6], born 2 October 1736; died in Litchfield, Conn. 30 October 1758, in his 23rd year.[11]
ii. **Gershom**, born 31 May 1738, died 21 January 1738/9.
iii. **Nathaniel**, born 22 October 1740; mentioned in father's will.
iv. **Mary**, born 19 December 1742; mentioned in father's will.
v. **Elizabeth**, born 11 November 1746; mentioned in father's will.
vi. **Ozias**, born in October 1749; mentioned in father's will; gave public service during the Revolutionary War.[12]
vii. **Reuben**, born in Litchfield, 22 March 1753; mentioned in father's will.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 10:250; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 11a. 2. Litchfield VR 1:20, 22. 3. Guilford VR 2:56. 4. Saybrook VR 2:540; Dorothy Maltby Verrill, *Maltby-Maltbie Family History* (Newark, N.J. 1916)268-69. 5. Litchfield Prob. Dist. alpha. (Gershom Lewis) [FHL #1022345]. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:323-25 (John Lewis) [FHL #904599]. 7. Guilford VR 2:22. 8. Guilford Prob. Dist. alpha., p. 10 (John Maltbie) [FHL #1020514]. 9. Litchfield Prob. Dist. alpha. (Gershom Lewis) [FHL #1022345]. 10. Guilford VR 2:32, 34, 42, 74, 80, 83; Litchfield VR 1:105. 11. Litchfield VR 1:22, 62. 12. *DAR Patriot Index, Cent. Ed.* 2:1795.

137. **Shubael Lewis**[5] (*Elizabeth Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 30 December 1704,[1] the son of John and Elizabeth (Huckins) Lewis. Shubael Lewis died in Stafford, Conn., 24 August 1766.[2]

Shubael Lewis married first, in Harwich, Mass., 5 June 1735 (intentions 19 April 1735) **Mary (Hopkins) Snow**,[3] who was born in Harwich in 1708/9,[4] the daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Howes) Hopkins. Mary married first, in Harwich, 6 March 1729/30 Samuel Snow, by whom she had one daughter, Hannah Snow, born 9 March 1729/30. Mary's first husband, Samuel Snow, died in Harwich 26 July 1730. Barnstable town records called her "Widow Mary Snow of Harwich."[5] Mary (Hopkins) (Snow) Lewis died in Stafford, Conn., 13 May 1763.[6] Shubael Lewis married second, after 1763, a wife named **Sarah**, whose surname has not been found but who was mentioned in Shubael's will.[7]

Shubael's father, Deacon John Lewis, in his will dated 5 August 1736, probated 25 April 1737, gave Shubael half of his real estate in Barnstable.[8] Mary's father, Stephen Hopkins, in his will dated 9 January 1732/3, proved 20

April 1733, called her his daughter, Mary Snow, since he died while Mary's first husband was still living.[9]

Mary Lewis, Shubael's first wife, was dismissed from the Brewster Church at Harwich to the Barnstable East Precinct Church 25 March 1738/9, and was admitted there 6 May 1739, "from Harwich."[10] On 27 October 1742, Mary's daughter, Hannah Snow of Barnstable, a minor aged about ten and one-half, daughter of Samuel Snow, late of Harwich, chose her step-father, Shubael Lewis of Barnstable as her guardian.[11]

The Lewis family moved to Windham, Conn., about 1745, where Samuel was born, and settled in Scotland Parish, Stafford, Conn., in 1747, the year Mary Lewis was admitted by letter to the church there.[12]

In his will dated 12 June 1766 and probated 9 October 1766, Shubael Lewis of Stafford, Conn., "being very sick," mentioned his [second] wife, Sarah, and gave her the use and improvement of all of his real estate until his son, Samuel, reached 21 years of age, and the use of the remainder [*sic*] until his son, Shubael, reached 21, so long as she remained his widow. If she married, Samuel and Shubael were to receive the property immediately, to be equally divided between them. He gave his daughter, Elizabeth, 5 shillings, Sarah, £1-3sh., and Mary, 5 shillings out of his moveable estate, to be paid at his decease, with his wife to have the use of the remaining moveables until her death or marriage. Sons Samuel and Shubael were to share equally in the remainder "at the expiration of my wife Sarah remaining my widow." Josiah Converse, Jr., was named as sole executor. The witnesses were James[?] Rockwell, Hannah Rockwell and Stephen Moulton. The inventory, taken by Stephen Moulton, David Orcutt and Joseph White, amounted to £258-21-3.[13] On 13 April 1767, Samuel Lewis, "a minor son of Mr. Shubal Lewis, late of Stafford, deceased, aged about nineteen years," chose Capt. David Orcutt of Stafford to be his guardian. On 25 May 1767, David Orcutt posted bond of £200 at Tolland, Conn., as the guardian of Samuel Lewis.[14]

Children (**Lewis**), all by his first wife, first three born in Barnstable, Mass., last three born in Windham and Stafford, Conn.:[15]

i. **Samuel**[6], baptized 11 September 1737;[16] died young.
ii. **Elizabeth**, born 2 February 1739.
iii. **Sarah**, born 8 December 1744.
iv. **Mary**, baptized 8 February 1747.
v. **Samuel**, born in Windham, Conn., 30 July 1748, baptized in the First Congregational Church, Scotland Parish, 7 August 1748; served in the Revolutionary War.[17]
vi. **Shubael**, under 21 years of age in 1766 when his father made his will; died in Stafford, Conn., 7 September 1766, called "son of Shubael and Mary Lewis."[18]

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 10:250. 2. Stafford VR 2:173. 3. *MD* 19:58, 117. 4. *MD* 8:192; 15:116; 19:117; Austin, *Mayflower Fams.: Stephen Hopkins* 6:92-93; Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:112-14 (Stephen Hopkins). 5. Barnstable Town Records 2:421 [FHL #947061]; *Mayflower Fams.:*

Stephen Hopkins 6:171, 368-69. 6. Stafford VR 2:173. 7. Stafford Prob. Dist. #1362 (Shubael Lewis). 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:323 (John Lewis). 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:112-14 (Stephen Hopkins). 10. *MD* 7:98; Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 23. 11. *Mayflower Fams.: Stephen Hopkins* 6:368-69. 12. Arthur R. Radisch and Katharine W. Radisch, "A Nichols-Lewis-Hopkins Line," *NEHGR* (July 1973) 128:179. 13. Stafford Prob. Dist. #1362 (Shubael Lewis) [FHL #1018460]. 14. Stafford Prob. Dist. #1361 (Samuel Lewis, guardianship) [FHL #1018460]. 15. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 131; *MD* 32:58 (Elizabeth and Sarah); First Cong. Ch., Scotland Parish, Conn., (Mary and Samuel): *Mayflower Families: Stephen Hopkins* 6:368-69. 16. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 131. 17. Windham VR 1:291; "A Nichols-Lewis-Hopkins Line," *NEHGR* (July 1973) 128:179. 18. Stafford VR 2:173.

138. **Samuel Bassett**[5] (*Mary Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Chilmark, Dukes Co., Mass., 4 February 1693,[1] the son of Nathan and Mary (Huckins) Bassett. Samuel died in Chilmark 20 November 1770.[2]

Samuel Bassett married around 1718 a wife named Martha, thought to have been **Martha Pease**,[3] who was born in Edgartown, Mass., 12 January 1696,[4] the daughter of Thomas and Bershebe (Merry) Pease. Martha died in Chilmark 30 November 1774.[5]

Samuel's father, Nathan Bassett of Chilmark, gentleman, in his will dated 31 January 1739/40, probated 29 January 1743, gave Samuel a double portion of his estate, as the eldest son, in addition to more than £16 in silver, his silver tankard and seal ring, and some land, and named Samuel as a joint executor of his estate.[6]

Samuel Bassett was always identified as "gentleman" in Chilmark records. He was a blacksmith by trade and held many public offices in the town and county, including serving as deputy sheriff. He was a very wealthy landowner with property in both Chilmark and Edgartown.[7]

In his will dated 18 March 1762, probated 19 December 1770, Samuel Bassett of Chilmark, gentleman, mentioned his beloved wife, Martha Bassett, and gave her the sole use and improvement of one-third of all of his land and livestock, and the east end of the kitchen and their chamber, and one-third of his corn house and barn, his silver tankard, and all of the wood she has need of, etc., during her life. He gave his beloved daughter, Sarah Norton, wife of Peter Norton, a parcel of land in Chilmark, in the middle of the town containing 43 acres. He gave his beloved son, Cornelius Bassett, all of the remainder of his estate, both real and personal, and appointed Cornelius to be the only and sole executor of his estate. The witnesses were Samuel Hunt, Shubael Butler, Jn° Tillton and David Stillman. The inventory, taken 4 February 1771 by Timothy Mayhew, William Bassett and David Hillman, amounted to £1265-7-10, and was submitted to the court by the executor, Cornelius Bassett.[8]

Children (**Bassett**), probably born in Chilmark, Mass. both mentioned in their father's probate records:[9]

i. **Sarah**[6], born 19 March 1719/20.
ii. **Cornelius**, born in 1722.

REFERENCES:
1. *Chilmark VR*, 14. 2. *Chilmark VR*, 85. 3. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:32. 4. *Edgartown VR*, 64. 5. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:387-88. 6. Dukes Co. Prob. 2:154-57, 160-64 (Nathan Bassett) [FHL #911747]. 7. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:32. 8. Dukes Co. Prob. 6:41-44 (Samuel Bassett) [FHL #911748]. 9. Ibid.; Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:32.

139. **Mary Bassett**[5] (*Mary Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Dukes Co., Mass., 10 May 1697,[1] the daughter of Nathan and Mary (Huckins) Bassett. Mary died in Chilmark 9 March 1755.[2]

"Mrs. Mary Bassett, daughter of Nathan of Chilmark," married in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., 28/29 November 1716 **Benjamin Smith**,[3] who was born in Edgartown 29 December 1691,[4] the son of Benjamin and Jedidah (Mayhew) Smith. Benjamin was the brother of Thomas Smith who married Mary's sister, Elizabeth Bassett. Benjamin Smith, Esq., died in Edgartown 18 December 1737, in his 46th year.[5]

Mary was called "Mary Smith" by her father, Nathan Bassett of Chilmark, in his will dated 31 January 1739/40, and was given £120. In the division of his estate, 14 December 1743, she was called "Mary Smith, widow."[6]

Mary's husband, Benjamin Smith, was named by his father, Benjamin Smith, Esq., of Edgartown, in his will dated 14 February 1719 and probated 17 August 1720. He was given his father's house and barn and all of the land his father had not already given to Benjamin's brothers, Thomas and Ebenezer, and to his mother, Jedidah, for her use during her lifetime. In return, Benjamin was to pay the legacies to his sisters as mentioned in the will. Witnesses were John Norton, Lemuel Little and Matt Mayhew.[7] Benjamin and Mary Smith lived in Edgartown and their only child was born there. Benjamin died rather young. In his will dated 8 January 1736, probated at Tisbury, Dukes County, 23 January 1737/8, Benjamin Smith, Esq., mentioned his heirs in the following order. He gave Sarah Claghorn "who now lives with me, daughter of Thomas Claghorn," £20 out of his personal estate, to be paid when she arrived at the age of 18 years or was married. He gave John Worth, son of John Worth, deceased, one set of gold buttons for his shirtsleeves. One-half of all of the remaining personal estate he bequeathed to his dear and loving wife, Mary Smith, and half of his dwelling house and one-third part of all of his real estate, during her natural life. He gave his nephew, Benjamin Smith, son of his brother, Thomas Smith, three quarters of a lott of meadow on the Island of Chappaquidick and other parcels of land, when he reached 21 years of age. He gave his dear and only daughter, Jedidah Smith, the other half of his dwelling house and his wife's half, after her death. If his daughter died without heirs, all of her inheritance was to descend to Benjamin's brothers, Thomas Smith and Ebenezer Smith, and his nephew, Benjamin Smith, to be equally divided between them. Daughter Jedidah was to inherit every remaining property, real and personal. He designated his wife, Mary, as sole executrix. Witnesses were

Nicholas Butler, Zaphaniah Dunham and Temple Phillip Cooke. The will was probated at Tisbury 23 January 1737 and was recorded the next day.[8]

Child (**Smith**), born in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.[9]

i. **Jedidah**[6], born 22 September 1717.

REFERENCES:

1. *Chilmark VR*, 13. 2. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:450. 3. *Edgartown VR* 95, 175; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 28. 4. *Edgartown VR*, 71; Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:449, 450. 5. *Edgartown VR*, 261; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 224. 6. Dukes Co. Prob. 2:154-57, 160-64 (Nathan Bassett) [FHL #911747]. 7. Dukes Co. Prob. 1:113-14 (Benjamin Smith, father) [FHL #911747]. 8. Dukes Co. Prob. 3:82-86 (Benjamin Smith, husband) FHL #911747]. 9. *Edgartown VR*, 72.

140. **Elizabeth Bassett**[5] (*Mary Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Dukes Co., Mass., 12 September 1699,[1] the daughter of Nathan and Mary (Huckins) Bassett. Elizabeth died in Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Dukes Co., Mass., 8 January 1782.[2]

Elizabeth Bassett married in Chilmark 9 November 1721 **Thomas Smith**[3] who was born in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., in May 1697,[4] the son of Benjamin and Jedidah (Mayhew) Smith. He was the brother of Benjamin Smith who married Elizabeth's sister, Mary Bassett. Thomas Smith died in Tisbury 13 April 1765.[5]

Elizabeth was called "Elizabeth Smith," by her father, Nathan Bassett of Chilmark, gentleman, in his will, dated 31 January 1739/40, probated 29 January 1743, and was given £120. She was called "wife of Thomas Smith," in the division of her father's estate, 14 December 1743.[6]

Elizabeth's husband, Thomas Smith, was mentioned by his father, Benjamin Smith, Esq., of Edgartown, in his will dated 14 February 1719, probated 24 September 1720, was given half of all of his goods and lands at and in Sengekontacket Neck, Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, with the other half bequeathed to his brother, Ebenezer Smith.[7]

This family lived in Edgartown and Tisbury. Thomas Smith of Tisbury, gentleman, in his will dated 1 March 1765, probated 17 July 1765, gave his beloved wife, Elizabeth Smith the whole of his personal estate, and his whole interest in his dwelling house, being the westernmost half of the said house and the improvement and use of one-third part of the barn and corn house during her natural life. He gave the bulk of the remainder of his estate to his two sons, Nathan Smith and William Smith, on condition that they pay bequests to other members of the family, as follows: to his loving wife, Elizabeth, £12; to son Thomas Smith, £53-6-8, £24-4 of which had been borrowed by Thomas earlier; to son Benjamin Smith, 6 shillings; to son Matthias Smith, £26-13-4; to son Ransford Smith 6 shillings; to daughter Mary Davis, £17-6-8; to son Samuel Smith, £10; to daughter Dorcas, £17-6-8; to grandson, Matthew Smith, son of Ransford Smith, £4, to be paid to his father for Matthew's use. He gave his two

sons, Nathan Smith and William Smith, all of his lands in Tisbury, Edgartown and elsewhere, with the fences thereon, along with the two-third part of his interest in the corn house and barn, being one-half of the property, immediately after his decease, and the remainder immediately after the decease of his wife. Nathan and William were to pay all of their father's bequests out of their inheritance. If they refused to pay the legacies, then the land and buildings given to them were to be sold by his executrix and executor "to the most advantage," and the legacies paid from the proceeds. He named his wife, Elizabeth Smith, as executrix, and his son, Nathan, as executor. Witnesses were John Sumner, William Weeks and Jedidah Sumner. The estate was submitted for probate 17 July 1765 by the executrix, Elizabeth Smith, and acknowledged by the three witnesses.[8]

Elizabeth Smith made her will 12 July 1769. It was probated 1 June 1782 by the executor, her eldest son, Ransford Smith. On 17 October 1783, Ransford Smith petitioned the probate court, stating that the estate of the deceased would fall far short of her just debts. He asked that commissioners be appointed to examine the claims of the several creditors, "in order for a just and speedy settlement." On 25 February 1785, Judge James Athearn appointed Shubael Cottle, Esq., and Messrs. Shubael Donham and Jonathan Luce, "all of Tisbury, sufficient Freeholders," to examine the estate within six months and report their findings to probate court.[9]

Children (**Smith**), first eight born and baptized in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.:[10]

i. **Ransford**[6], born 12 August 1722, bapt. 9 December 1722; mentioned in his father's will.
ii. **Thomas**, bapt. in 1724; mentioned in his father's will.
iii. **Benjamin**, bapt. 10 April 1726; mentioned in his father's will.
iv. **Matthias**, bapt. 1 September 1728; mentioned in his father's will.
v. **Mary**, bapt. 13 December 1730; called "Mary Davis" in her father's will.
vi. **Nathan**, bapt. 1 July 1733; named as executor of his father's will.
vii. **Matthew**, bapt. 21 December 1735; not mentioned in his father's will.
viii. **Elizabeth**, born in May 1737, bapt. 19 June 1737; called "Elizabeth Parker" in her father's will.
ix. **Samuel**, born in 1739; mentioned in his father's will.
x. **William**, born 1741; mentioned in father's will.
xi. **Dorcas**, born 1743'; mentioned in her father's will.

REFERENCES:

1. *Chilmark VR*, 13. 2. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:450-51; Aspinwall MS, 87. 3. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard*, 449; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 98. 4. Banks 3:450-51. 5. Ibid. 6. Dukes Co. Prob. 2:154-57, 160-64 (Nathan Bassett) [FHL #911747]. 7. Dukes Co. Prob. 1:113 (Benjamin Smith) [FHL #911747]. 8. Dukes Co. Prob. 5:102-7 (Thomas Smith)

[FHL #911748]. 9. Dukes Co. Prob. 8:325-26 (Elizabeth Smith) [FHL #911748]. 10. *Edgartown VR*, 71, 73, 75.

141. **Nathan Bassett**[5] (*Mary Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Dukes Co., Mass., 14 February 1701/2,[1] the son of Nathan and Mary (Huckins) Bassett. Nathan died of small-pox in Charleston, South Carolina, 26 June 1738.[2]

Nathan Bassett married in Charleston, S.C., about 1731 **Mary Smith**,[3] who was born in Charleston, S.C., about 1700,[4] the daughter of Dr. George and Dorothy (Archer) Smith. Mary married second, in Charleston 16 April 1744 John Dart, Esq., of Charleston. She was called "relict of the late Mr. Basset, an accomplished lady with a handsome fortune." [5] Mary died before 23 April 1746, the date her second husband married Mrs. Mary Hext, a widow.[6]

The Reverend Nathan Bassett's father, Nathan Bassett of Chilmark, [Sr.], in his will dated 31 January 1739/40, probated 29 January 1743, bequeathed 24 ounces in silver to "Dorothy Bassett, daughter of my son, Nathan Bassett, deceased."[7]

Nathan Bassett graduated from Harvard College in 1719. In 1724 he was ordained as a Presbyterian minister at the church in Brattle St., Boston, and as pastor of the Circular or White Church in Charleston, S.C. Judge Samuel Sewell presented him with a great bilingual folio of the *New Testament*. Since Governor Nicholson of South Carolina had the prerogative of the gift of all ecclesiastical benefices in the colony, the governor took a dislike to the young minister who, fortunately was supported by several leading men of the community, such as Landgrave Thomas Smith.[8]

Nathan's wife, Mary Smith, was a member of the Landgrave Smith family of South Carolina.[9] On 3 May 1731, George Smith of Berkley Co., S.C., for fatherly love for his daughter, Mary Bassett of Charleston, wife of the Reverend Nathan Bassett of Charleston, with the consent of his wife, Dorothy, gave Nathan and Mary Bassett 102 acres of land, part of his plantation in Berkley Co. Witnesses were Thomas Smith, Mary Smith, Sr., and Mary Smith, Jr. On 29 November 1733, the witnesses acknowledged that they had seen George Smith sign the deed.[10] On 6 October 1732, Mary's father, George Smith of Berkley Co., S.C., with the full consent of his wife, Dorothy, "for fatherly love and affection which I have and bear unto my well beloved son-in-law, the Reverend Nathan Bassett" of Charles Town, clerk, and Mary, his wife, "my dear and well-beloved daughter," deeded Nathan and Mary Lot No. 5 in Charlestown, "whereon the said Nathan Bassett hath begun to erect certain buildings." Witnesses were John Ballantine, John Franklin and John Rivers. The deed was acknowledged by the witnesses 14 November 1733.[11]

Nathan's brother, Barachiah, joined him in Charleston but soon died there. On 3 September 1728, the Rev. William Homes of Chilmark, wrote in his diary, "I had a letter Saturday last from Mr. Nathan Bassett informing that his brother, Barachiah, died lately in South Carolina."[12] The Rev. Nathan Bassett

served the Circular Church for fourteen years until his untimely death from smallpox in 1738.[13]

Child (**Bassett**), born in Charleston, S.C.:

i. **Dorothy**[6], born 28 March 1732; bapt. 1 April 1733 by her father in the Congregational [Circular] Church, Charleston;[14] mentioned in the will of her grandfather, Nathan Bassett, [Sr.].[15]

REFERENCES:

1. *Chilmark VR*, 12. 2. *Chilmark VR*, 85; Clifford K. Shipton, *Biographical Sketches of Those who attended Harvard College* 6:289-92; "Register of the Independent or Congregational (Circular) Church, 1732-1738," *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* 12:28 fn. [FHL #1320646]. 3. A.S. Sallee, *Marriage Notices in the South-Carolina Gazette and Its Successors*, (Albany, N.Y. 1902), 9. 4. International Genealogical Index. 5. Sallee, *Marriage Notice of South Carolinas*, 9. 6. Sallee, *Marriage Notice of South Carolinas*, 11. 7. Dukes Co. Prob. 2:154-57, 160-64 (Nathan Bassett, [Sr.]) [FHL #911747]. 8. Shipton, *Harvard College* 6:289-92. 9. Shipton, *Harvard College* 6:292. 10. Charleston District Deed L:262-67 [FHL #23508]. 11. Charleston District Deed L:257-62 [FHL #23508]. 12. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 113. 13. Shipton, *Harvard College* 6:289-92; Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:31, 32. 14. "Register of the Independent or Congregational (Circular) Church," *So. Car. Hist. and Gen. Mag.* 12:30 [FHL #1320646]. 15. Dukes Co. Prob. 2:154-57, 160-64 (Nathan Bassett, [Sr.]) [FHL #911747].

142. **William Bassett**[5] (*Mary Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Dukes Co., Mass., 17 December 1702,[1] the son of Nathan and Mary (Huckins) Bassett. William died in Chilmark 24 December 1782, in his 80th year.[2]

William Bassett married probably in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, about 1726 **Anna Mayhew**,[3] who was born in Edgartown, Mass., in 1710,[4] the daughter of Matthew and Anne (Newcomb) Mayhew. Anna died in Chilmark 25 September 1780, in her 71st year.[5]

William Bassett's father, Nathan Bassett of Chilmark, named William as co-executor of his will, dated 31 January 1739/40, probated 29 January 1743, and gave him land on Martha's Vineyard, and his "Island in the Pond."[6]

Lt. Matthew Mayhew, Anna's father, died intestate before 27 April 1725, the date his property was divided among his heirs. As her share, Anna received land at Mortal's Neck in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, and meadow adjoining to it, two Mile Brook lots, half a share in the Commons in Edgartown, the Plain lot, half a right in Copeague, half of three-quarters of a share in Chappaquidick and half of a wood lot in Chilmark near the middle line. The division was signed by Pain Mayhew.[7]

On 19 August 1740, William Bassett and his wife were received into membership in the church in Chilmark by the Rev. William Homes and "Mrs. Bassett and her six [*sic*] children, Nathaniel, Barachiah, Nathan, Anna and Susanna, were baptized. [Apparently, Mary's name was omitted accidently.][8]

In his will dated 22 June 1779, probated 2 January 1783, William Bassett of Chilmark, blacksmith, gave his beloved wife, Anna, and her heirs all of his household furniture, two cows and two-thirds of his sheep. He gave his wife and their daughter, Jedidah Bassett, the use and improvement of one-half of his real estate while his wife lived, and if Jedidah should marry, it was to belong to his wife during her lifetime, in lieu of her dower. He gave son Nathaniel Bassett part of his homestead land in Chilmark and one-half of his island in the Pond, to come into his possession at his father's decease, the other half at his mother's death, on condition that he pay his brother, Nathan Bassett, 120 ounces of silver within twelve months after his father's death. If he failed to pay Nathan on time, then Nathan was to inherit the land and pay Nathaniel 20 ounces of silver within one year. William gave his son, Barachiah Bassett, 20 ounces of silver to be paid by son Nathan Bassett. He gave his three eldest daughters, Mary Bassett, Susannah Mayhew and Abigail Mayhew, each 20 ounces of silver, to be paid by son Nathan. He gave his three grandchildren, William, Fortunatus and Cornelius, sons of his late son, Fortunatus Bassett, deceased, 8 ounces of silver each, to be paid by son Nathan. He gave daughter Jedidah the use and improvement of his great chamber, with firewood and supplies to be provided by son Nathan, if she remained single after his wife's decease. If Jedidah married, Nathan was to give her 20 ounces of silver. William gave his son, Nathan, and his heirs, all of his real estate except what he had given to son Nathaniel, to come into his possession at his death and his wife's death. Nathan was also given all of his father's personal estate, Nathan to pay all of his father's just debts and legacies and was named as executor. Witnesses were Jonathan Allen, Deborah Allen and Deborah Allen, Jr. The inventory amounting to £527-15-2, was taken by James Allen, Jonathan Allen and William Stuart, all of Chilmark and was presented 26 January 1783.[9]

Children (**Bassett**), born in Chilmark, Mass., six baptized in the Chilmark Congregational Church, all but Anna mentioned by their father in is will:[10]

i. **Nathaniel**[6], born 16 November 1727; bapt. 19 October 1740; mentioned in father's will.
ii. **Mary**, born in 1730; called "Mary Bassett" in father's will.
iii. **Barachiah**, born in 1 bapt. 19 October 1740; mentioned in father's will.
iv. **Nathan**, born in 1735; bapt. 19 October 1740; mentioned in father's will.
v. **Anna**, bapt. 19 October 1740; not mentioned in father's will.
vi. **Susannah**, bapt. 19 October 1740; called "Susannah Mayhew" in father's will.
vii. **Fortunatus**, born in 1742; died before his father; his three children mentioned in father's will.
viii. **Abigail**, born in 1746; called "Abigail Mayhew" in father's will.
ix. **Jedidah**, born 17 July 1749; mentioned as unmarried in father's will.

REFERENCES:
1. *Chilmark VR*, 14. 2. *Chilmark VR*, 85. 3. Estimated from birth date of first child; Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:32-33. 4. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:303. 5. *Chilmark VR*, 85. 6. Dukes Co. Prob. 2:154-57, 160-64 (Nathan Bassett, [Sr.]) [FHL #911747]. 7. Dukes Co. Prob. 1:160 (Matthew Mayhew) [FHL #911747]. 8. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 117. 9. Dukes Co. Prob. 7:19, 22, 24 (William Bassett) [FHL #911748]. 10. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 117 (text states *six* children were baptized, but lists only five: Nathaniel, Barachiah, Nathan, Anna and Susanna, which indicates that daughter Mary, whose name was omitted, was also among those baptized); Dukes Co. Prob. 7:19, 22, 24 (William Bassett) [FHL #911748]; Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:32-33, 359, 366.

143. **John Bassett**[5] (*Mary Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Chilmark, Dukes Co., Mass., 25 April 1706,[1] the son of Nathan and Mary (Huckins) Bassett. John died in Chilmark 12 July 1791, at 85 years of age.[2]

John Bassett married in Chilmark 31 July 1735 **Jane/Jean Mayhew**,[3] who was born in Chilmark 13 September 1713,[4] the daughter of Simon and Ruth [Skiff?] Mayhew. Jane died in Chilmark 19 April 1803, called "Widow Jane Bassett, aged 89 years."[5]

John Bassett's father, Nathan Bassett of Chilmark, in his will dated 31 January 1739/40, gave John several tracts of land in Chilmark, and his house lot, housing, barn and shop, and his shop tools, since John was a blacksmith like his father.[6]

Jane Mayhew, John's wife, was called "Jane Bassett" by her father, Simon Mayhew, in his will dated 1 August 1746, probated 27 May 1753, and was given "140 ounces of coined silver of Troy weight sterling alloy or the value thereof in Good Publick bills of credit."[7]

John Bassett and his wife were admitted to membership in the Chilmark Church 14 September 1740, and his first two children, Elizabeth and Ruth, were baptized the same day.[8] He was a blacksmith and held many town offices.[9] In 1787, when the Rev. Jonathan Smith was ordained as minister of the Chilmark Church, John and Jane Bassett were listed as active members.[10]

In his will dated 3 June 1784, probated 11 August 1791, John Bassett of Chilmark, yeoman, gave his beloved wife, Jane, the use and improvement of all of his personal estate and one-third of his real estate during her natural life. He gave his son, Jonathan, 40 acres of land in Chilmark, a piece of salt meadow and an orchard near Nathan Bassett, Jr.'s house. He gave his sons, Joseph Bassett, Silas Bassett and Benjamin Bassett, all of his remaining real estate in Chilmark and elsewhere, to be equally divided betwixt them. He bequeathed the sum of 40 spanish milled dollars to his grandchildren, Tryphena, Lucy, Marcy, and Elizabeth Tillton, children of his daughter, Elizabeth Tilton, deceased, to be paid by sons Jonathan and Joseph equally. He gave his daughter, Ruth Norton and her heirs, 40 spanish milled dollars, to be paid by sons Silas and Benjamin equally. He gave his blacksmith tools to his son, Silas. Sons Joseph and Benjamin Bassett were appointed as joint executors of the estate. The witnesses were Jethro Mayhew, Ebenezer Skiff and Nathan Bassett, Jr. On 11 August 1791, the will was presented for probate by Joseph

and Benjamin Bassett, and the three witnesses made oath to the validity of the will. The real estate was ordered to be appraised and set off to the heirs by Jethro Mayhew, Mark Mayhew and Simon Mayhew, 9 January 1792. The total value of the real estate amounted to £609-18-4.[11]

Children (**Bassett**), born in Chilmark, Mass., first two baptized in the Chilmark Church, all mentioned by their father in his will:[12]

i. **Elizabeth**[6], born 16 May 1736; bapt. 14 September 1740.
ii. **Ruth**, born 17 June 1738; bapt. 14 September 1740.
iii. **Jonathan**, born 13 August 1741.
iv. **Joseph**, born 26 April 1743.
v. **Silas**, born 9 August 1746.
vi. **Benjamin**, born 21 July 1752.

REFERENCES:
1. *Chilmark VR*, 13. 2. *Chilmark VR*, 85; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 22. 3. *Chilmark VR*, 42, 62. 4. *Chilmark VR*, 23; Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:306-7. 5. *Chilmark VR*, 85; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 123. 6. Dukes Co. Prob. 2:154-57, 160-64 (Nathan Bassett, [Sr.]) [FHL #911747]. 7. Dukes Co. Prob. 4:12-14 (Simon Mayhew) (FHL #911748). 8. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 116. 9. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:33. 10. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 118. 11. Dukes Co. Prob. 8:180-85, 232-33, 286-87 (John Bassett) [FHL #911748]. 12. Ibid,; *Chilmark VR*, 13, 14; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 116.

144. **Hope Bassett**[5] (*Mary Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Chilmark, Dukes Co., Mass., 26 July 1708,[1] the daughter of Nathan and Mary (Huckins) Bassett. Hope died in Lebanon, Conn., in 1761, called "wife of Ebenezer."[2]

Hope Bassett married in Chilmark 12 November 1730 **Ebenezer Tisdale**,[3] who was born in Taunton, Mass., 11 November 1707,[4] the son of James and Abigail (Colman) Tisdale, who were married on Nantucket, date not given, James being called "of Dighton, Bristol Co."[5] Ebenezer married second, 10 June 1762, Deborah (--) Gilbert of Tanton [*sic*], widow of Nathaniel Gilbert and mother of his five children, Joannah, Wealthy, Abigail, Nathaniel and George Gilbert.[6] Ebenezer died in Lebanon, 30 August 1803, "ae. 96 yrs. had he lived to the 11 Nov. next."[7]

Hope was called "Hope Tisdale" by her father, Nathan Bassett of Chilmark, in his will dated 31 January 1739/40, probated 29 January 1743, in which he gave her £120. In the division of the estate, 14 December 1743, Hope was called "wife of Ebenezer Tisdale."[8]

Ebenezer and Hope settled in Lebanon, Conn., right after their marriage and all of their children were born there.

Ebenezer's second wife, Deborah (--) Gilbert/Guilbert, was appointed as the executrix for the estate of her first husband, Nathaniel Gilbert, 7 October 1755, and was the guardian of all of their children.[9] On 5 June 1762 [*sic*], Mr. Ebenezer Tisdale and Deborah, his wife, filed a receipt in Bristol County, from Benjamin Williams, for monies due to Nathaniel, George, Wealtha, Abigail and Joanna Gilbert, as Deborah's settlement of the accounts for her guardianship

of her children from her first marriage. Witnesses were George Leonard and William Tisdale.[10] On 15 June 1762, Deborah Tisdale, "late Deborah Gilbert, widow of Nathaniel Gilbert of Taunton, she being guardian of Joannah Gilbert, Wealthy Gilbert, Abigail Gilbert, Nathaniel Gilbert and George Gilbert, minor children of Nathaniel," filed her accounts.[11]

No probate records were found for Ebenezer Tisdale of Lebanon.

Children (**Tisdale**), born and baptized in Lebanon, Conn., all by his first wife, Hope Bassett:[12]

i. **Mary**[6], born 6 August 1731, bapt. 8 August 1731, died 31 January 1731/2.
ii. **Nathan**, born 19 September 1732, bapt. 24 September 1732.
iii. **William**, born 29 May 1734, bapt. 2 June 1734.
iv. **Sarah**, born 16 May 1736, bapt. 16 April 1736 [*sic*].
v. **Abishai**, born 2 June 1738, bapt. 4 June 1738.
vi. **Abigail**, born 18 July 1740, bapt. 27 July 1740.
vii. **Lydia**, born 10 January 1741/2, bapt. 14 February 1742, died in Lebanon in May 1747.
viii. **Eliphalet**, born 15 September 1744, bapt. 17 September 1744.
ix. **Mary**, born 28 September 1746, bapt. 5 October 1746.
x. **Lydia**, born 15 March 1748/9, bapt. in March 1749.

REFERENCES:

1. *Chilmark VR*, 13. 2. *Chilmark VR*, 81; Lebanon, Conn., VR 1:307. 3. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 99; Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:31. 4. Indicated by his age at death, Lebanon VR 1:309; Robert L. Tisdale. *Descendants of John Tisdale (1614-1675), Colonial Massachusetts*, (n.p. 1981), 16-17, 24 [undocumented]. 5. Alexander Starbuck, *History of Nantucket*, 732; *Nantucket VR* 3:328: "Abigail Colman, daughter of John and Joanna (Folger), married James Tisdale of Dighton, Bristol Co." 6. Lebanon VR 1:307; Bristol Co. Prob. 18:97, 555-57, 558; 19:567 (Nathaniel Gilbert- guardianship), abstracted by the late H.L. Peter Rounds. 7. Lebanon VR 1:307; Tisdale, *Desc. of John Tisdale*, 24. 8. Dukes Co. Prob. 2:154-57, 160-64 (Nathan Bassett, [Sr.]) [FHL #911747]. 9. Rounds, *Bristol County Probate Records* 2:171, 314: 14:555-7, 558 (Nathaniel Guilbert [*sic*]. 10. Bristol Co. Prob. 19:567 (Guardianship of Nathaniel Gilbert's children) [FHL #461889]. 11. Bristol Co. Prob. 18:97 (Guardianship) [FHL #461889]. 12. Lebanon VR 1:307; Walter G. Kingsley, "Lebanon, Conn., Baptisms, 1715-1813," MS, Connecticut State Library (Hartford, Conn. 1945) [FHL #4727].

145. **Thomas Lewis/Lewes**[5] (*Experience Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 1 August 1702, and baptized 21 April 1717,[1] the son of Thomas and Experience (Huckins) Lewis. Thomas Lewis died unmarried in Barnstable, after 1 February 1764, the date he prepared his will, and before 4 December 1775, the date it was probated.[2]

Thomas's father, Thomas Lewis of Barnstable, husbandman, in his will dated 1 February 1754, proved 6 March 1754, gave him one-third of his real estate in addition to the land his house stood on, as well as all of his buildings, reserving to Thomas's mother, Experience, and his unmarried sister, Abigail,

the right to live in the house as long as they remained single. Thomas and his two brothers were named as co-executors.[3]

Although Thomas Lewis, [Jr.], of Barnstable, yeoman, did not marry, his will contributes to our knowledge of this family. In his will dated 20 January 1764, probated 4 December 1775, Thomas Lewis of Barnstable, yeoman, bequeathed to his beloved mother, Mrs. Experience Lewis, the sole use and improvement of all of his real estate during her natural life. He gave his beloved brother, Jesse Lewis, all of his apparel and husbandry. He bequeathed £3 to his well-beloved sister, Desire Davis. He gave his well-beloved sister, Abigail Lewis, one cow and arranged that his nephews, Thomas, David, Jacob and Edward Lewis, should provide care for the cow, winter and summer, so long as "Abigail shall require it." He bequeathed all of his real estate in Barnstable County and elsewhere to his four nephews, Thomas and David Lewis, sons of his brother, Jesse Lewis, and to Jacob and Edward Lewis, sons of his brother, Ephraim Lewis, deceased, to be divided among them equally, "reserving the use and improvement of the same to his mother during the term of her natural life." He gave all of the remainder of his personal estate to his nephews, Thomas Lewis and Jacob Lewis, to be equally divided between them, and named them as executors. The witnesses were Edward Bacon, Jesse Crosby and Jabez Claghorn. Thomas Lewis, one of the executors, presented the will for probate 4 December 1775. Two of the witnesses, Jesse Crosby and Jacob [*sic*] Claghorn, made oath that they had seen Thomas Lewis sign his will, which was then admitted for probate.[4]

Thomas Lewis's will proves that his mother, Experience (Huckins) Lewis, was still living in 1774; his sister, Desire was married to a Davis, and his sister Abigail, had remained unmarried. His younger brother, Ephraim Lewis, had also died, leaving two sons named Jacob and Edward Lewis. His brother, Jesse Lewis, was still living and had two sons, Thomas and David Lewis. His sister, Experience, must have died unmarried, or if she did marry, did not have any children since Thomas did not mention her or any children she might have had.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 10:250. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:301-2 (Thomas Lewis, [Jr.]) [FHL #904607]. 3. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:142-43 (Thomas Lewis, [Sr.]) [FHL #904602]. 4. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:301-2 (Thomas Lewis, [Jr.]) [FHL #904607].

146. **Jesse Lewis/Lewes**[5] (*Experience Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 11 March 1705, and baptized in the Barnstable West Parish Church 21 April 1717,[1] the son of Thomas and Experience (Huckins) Lewis. Jesse Lewis died in Barnstable 9 November 1787, at 83 years of age.[2]

Jesse Lewis married first in Yarmouth, Mass., 8 March 1731/2 (intentions 26 December 1731) **Naomi Lewes/Lewis** "of Yarmouth,"[3] who was born in Barnstable 4 July 1708, and baptized 15 August 1708,[4] the daughter of Jabez and Experience (Hamblen) Lewis. Naomi died in Barnstable 8 June 1734, at 26 years of age, called "wife of Jesse Lewis," and was buried in Cobb's Hill

Cemetery.[5] Neither she or any children were mentioned by her father, Jabez Lewis, in his will dated 20 February 1735/6.[6]

Jesse married second, in Barnstable or Harwich, 26 February 1735/6 (intentions 30 January 1735/6) **Mercy Crosby,**[7] who was born and baptized in Harwich 4 May 1707,[8] the daughter of Simon and Mary (Nickerson) Crosby. Mercy died after 20 January 1764,[9] the date her husband mentioned her in his will.

Jesse's father, Thomas Lewis of Barnstable, in his will dated 1 February 1729/30, mentioned Jesse as one of his sons and named him as co-executor of his estate, along with his two brothers, Thomas and Ephraim. Jesse was given one-third of his father's real estate, including the land his house stood upon.[10]

Simon Crosby, the father of Jesse's wife, Mercy, died intestate before Mercy's marriage to Jesse Lewis, but Mercy was mentioned as a daughter in the probate proceedings and received an equal share in his estate.[11]

Jesse Lewis became a member of the Barnstable East Precinct Church 1 June 1735. His second wife, Mercy, was admitted 6 February 1736/7, identified as "Mrs. Jesse from Boston" [*sic*], perhaps a misread abbreviation for "Barnstable"].[12]

Jesse's brother, Thomas Lewis, [Jr.], of Barnstable, yeoman, died unmarried. In his will dated 20 January 1764, probated 4 December 1775, Thomas gave Jesse all of his apparel and husbandry, and bequeathed half of all of his real estate in Barnstable County and elsewhere to Jesse's two sons, Thomas and David Lewis, to be divided equally between them, after the death of his mother, Mrs. Experience Lewis.[13]

Jesse Lewis of Barnstable, in his will dated 20 January 1764, probated 27 December 1787, gave his beloved wife Mercy, the use of one-half of his dwelling house and one-third part of his real estate in Barnstable, excepting the salt and fresh meadow, as long as she remained single, reserving a personal right for his three unmarried daughters, Anna, Naomi and Sarah, to live in his wife's half of the house so long as they, too, remained single. He gave his daughters, Mary Scudder, Anna Lewis, Naomi Lewis and Sarah Lewis, £3 each, and one-quarter of his indoor moveables, excepting his clothing and armor, after his wife's decease or marriage. His two sons, Thomas and David, were to provide firewood for their mother at the door, and a riding horse to carry her to meeting. If his wife should marry again, she was to have his best bed and furniture as her own forever. He gave his two sons, Thomas and David Lewis, all of his estate in Barnstable, both real and personal, "not herein disposed of," equally, to be divided between them, they paying his just debts and legacies. Thomas and David were appointed as joint executors. Witnesses were Edward Bacon, Jesse Crosby and Jabez Claghorn. This will was approved and recorded 27 December 1787.[14]

Children (**Lewis/Lewes**), all by his second wife, first four recorded in Barnstable, Mass., all mentioned in their father's will:[15]

i. **Mary**[6], born 23 December 1736; called Mary Scudder in her father's will.

ii. **Anna**, born 13 March 1738; unmarried when her father made his will.
iii. **Naomi**, born 12 July 1740; unmarried when her father made his will.
iv. **Thomas**, born 12 July 1743; joint executor of his father's will.
v. **David**, born 14 July 1746; joint executor of his father's will.
vi. **Sarah**, born 15 June 1749; unmarried when her father made his will.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 10:250. 2. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., (typed MS), 23. 3. *MD* 34:18. 4. *MD* 10:245. 5. "Meeting House or Cobb's Hill," MS, Sturgis Library, Barnstable, Mass, 65, listed under "Lewes," in her 26th yr.; Bunnell, *Barnstable, Mass., Cemetery Inscriptions*, 267, listed under "Lewes," age 26. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:365 (Jabez Lewis). 7. *MD* 34:17. 8. Maclean W. McLean, "The Descendants of Thomas Crosby," *NYGBR* (July 1940) 71:236; Pauline Derick, *The Nickerson Family* 1:25. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 24:18; 26:381 (Jesse Lewis). 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:142-43 (Thomas Lewis, [Sr.]) [FHL #904602]. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 34:445 (Simon Crosby). 12. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., (typed MS), 23. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:301-2 (Thomas Lewis, (Jr.) [FHL #904607]. 14. Barnstable Co. Prob. 24:18 [FHL #904610]; 26:381-83 (Jesse Lewis) [FHL #899489]. 15. Ibid.; *MD* 31:148 (Mary, Anne, Naomi and Thomas); Otis, *Barnstable Fams*. 2:139-40.

147. **Desire Lewis/Lewes**[5] (*Experience Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 5 May 1707, and baptized in the Barnstable West Parish Church 21 April 1717,[1] the daughter of Thomas and Experience (Huckins) Lewis. Widow Desire Davis died in Barnstable 29 February 1784, at 77 years of age.[2]

Desire Lewis married in Barnstable 12 March 1729/30 (intentions 1 February 1729/30) **Stephen Davis**,[3] who was born in Barnstable in September 1690,[4] the son of Dolar and Hannah (Linnell) Davis. Stephen Davis died very suddenly, 7 December 1756, at 63 years of age.[5]

Desire's father, Thomas Lewis of Barnstable, in his will dated 1 February 1754, probated 6 March 1754, called Desire his beloved daughter and gave her £2.[6] She was called "Desire Davis" by her brother, Thomas Lewis, [Jr.], in his will dated 20 January 1764, probated 4 December 1775.[7] Stephen Davis's father, Doller [*sic*] Davis of Barnstable, in his will dated 2 March 1709/10, probated 22 July 1710, gave half of his joiner's tools to his son, Stephen, as well as one gun and £10 in money.[8]

Stephen Davis was a carpenter and joiner. As Desire Davis, she was admitted to membership in the East Precinct Church of Barnstable 7 September 1735. Her husband, Stephen Davis, became a member 17 July 1737.[9]

No probate records have been found for Stephen Davis, who died very suddenly. Desire Davis of Barnstable, widow, in her will dated 12 March 1783, probated 15 March 1784, gave three shillings to each of her four grandchildren, Joseph Lumber [*sic*], Benjamin Lumber, Davis Lumber and Martha Lewis. She gave her grandson, Davis Lumber, one-third of her interest in her Corn House. She gave her great-granddaughter, Desire Lewis, the daughter of David Lewis,

five Spanish milled Dollars, and her daughter, Martha Lewis, wife of Joseph Lewis, received all of the remainder of her estate, both personal and real, she paying all of Desire's debts. She appointed her son-in-law, Joseph Lewis, to be her sole executor. Witnesses were Lemuel Lumberd, Jon[a] Hamblin and James Lumberd. The will was acknowledged 15 March 1784 by Lemuel Lumbart and Jonathan Hamlin, two of the witnesses and was presented for probate by the executor, Joseph Lewis.[10]

Children (**Davis**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[11]

i. **Mary**[6], born 23 April 1732 [twin]; her children by Benjamin Lumbert, Jr., mentioned in her mother's will.
ii. **Martha**, born 23 April 1732 [twin]; called "wife of Joseph Lewis" in her mother's will.
iii. **Jonathan**, baptized 8 June 1740.
iv. **Stephen**, born 6 June 1746.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 10:250. 2. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 20 [typed alphabetical list MS at the Sturgis Library, Barnstable, Mass.]. 3. *MD* 33:123; 34:115; Barnstable East Precinct Ch, Recs., 10. 4. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:301. 5. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 12; Bunnell, *Barnstable Cemetery Inscriptions*, 137, where the year is given as "1757, age 64." 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:142-43 (Thomas Lewis, [Sr.]) [FHL #904602]. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:301 (Thomas Lewis, [Jr.]) [FHL #904607]. 8. Barnstable Co., Prob. 3:331-34 (Dolar Davis) [FHL #904598]; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:300. 9. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs. (MS), 10, 12. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 23:246-48 (Desire Davis) [FHL #904610]. 11. *MD* 32:58; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:301-2.

148. **Ephraim Lewis/Lewes**[5] (*Experience Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 8 August 1710,[1] the son of Thomas and Experience (Huckins) Lewis. Ephraim Lewis died in Barnstable before 5 May 1758, the date an administrator was appointed for his intestate estate.[2]

Ephraim Lewis married in Barnstable 7 October 1736 **Sarah Hamblen**[4],[3] who was born in Barnstable 4 April 1705,[4] the daughter of Joseph Hamblen and his wife, Mercy[3] Howland (*Joseph*[2], *John*[1]). According to Barnstable East Precinct Church Records, Widow Sarah Lewis died in Barnstable 14 January 1764, "about 50" [*sic*] years of age.[5] Their children have two lines to *Mayflower* passengers, John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland.

Ephraim Lewis's father, Thomas Lewis of Barnstable, husbandman, in his will dated 1 February 1754, proved 6 March 1754, gave Ephraim and his two brothers, Thomas and Jesse, equal shares in his real estate, in addition to the land their dwelling houses stood upon, and named them as joint executors of his will.[6]

Sarah Lewis, Ephraim's wife, was admitted into membership by the church in the East Precinct of Barnstable, 30 May 1746.[7]

Ephraim Lewis died intestate in 1758. Josiah Hamblen of Barnstable, yeoman, was appointed as the administrator of Ephraim's estate, 5 May 1758.

The inventory contained a pair of looms and their appurtenances, husbandry utensils, a pair of oxen, a cow, heifer, swine, sheep, his homestead land and buildings, land, meadow and swamp at Thomson's River, an orchard, and a small piece of swamp and land at Long Pond.[8]

When Ephraim's brother, Thomas Lewis of Barnstable, yeoman, made his will dated 20 January 1764, probated 4 December 1775, he called Ephraim "deceased," and bequeathed half of all of his real estate in Barnstable County and elsewhere to Ephraim's sons, Jacob and Edward Lewis, to be equally divided between them after the death of his mother, Mrs. Experience Lewis. Thomas also gave them all of the remainder of his personal estate and named them as joint executors of his estate.[9]

Children (**Lewis/Lewes**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[10]

i. **Thankful**[6-5], born 5 June 1739.
ii. **Rebecca**, born 13 October 1741.
iii. **Jacob**, born 4 January 1743/4; named in the will of his uncle, Thomas Lewis.[11]
iv. **Edward**, born about 1745; also named in the will of his uncle, Thomas Lewis.[12]

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 10:250. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:412; 10:7[2] (Ephraim Lewis) [FHL #904602]. 3. *MD* 33:127. 4. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:140; H. Franklin Andrews, *History of the Hamlin Family* (Exira, Iowa 1894) 1:88, 125. 5. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 23; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:140. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:142-43 (Thomas Lewis, [Sr.]) [FHL #904602). 7. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., (MS), 23. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:412; 10:7[2] (Shubael Lewis) [FHL #904602]. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:301-2 (Thomas Lewis, [Jr.]) [FHL #904607]. 10. *MD* 31:141-42 (Thankful, Rebecca, Jacob); Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:140 (omits Edward who was mentioned with his brother, Jacob, in the will of his uncle Thomas Lewis, but adds Esther, for whom no record has been found, which indicates that the name "Esther" may have been an erroneous interpretation of "Edward"). 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:301 (Thomas Lewis, [Jr.]) [FHL #904607]. 12. Ibid.

149. **Hannah Nelson**[5] (*Hope Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 10 April 1699,[1] the daughter of Thomas and Hope (Huckins) Nelson. Hannah died after 25 December 1760, the date her husband mentioned her in his will.[2] She may been the person who died, probably at her son Jabez's home in Swanzey, Mass., 17 June 1775, called "Elder Jabez Wood's wife [*sic*]."[3]

Hannah Nelson married in Middleboro 20 December 1719 **Jabez Wood**,[4] who was born in Middleboro 1 July 1691,[5] the son of David Wood and his wife, Mary (Barker) (Pratt) Coombs. Jabez Wood died in Middleboro after 25 December 1760, the date he made his will, and before 6 June 1774, the date his property was divided among his eight children or their heirs.[6] He may have been the Elder Jabez Wood who died probably at his son's home in Swanzey, 5 April 1771, as reported by the Rev. Isaac Backus in his *Diary*.[7]

In a deed dated 10 November 1746, Hannah's father, Thomas Nelson, gave his five daughters, including Hannah Wood, wife of Jabez Wood, two shares in the South Purchase in Middleboro, in the original right of his father, William Nelson, and in his own right, in addition to Lot #73 in the 3[d] allotment of the 16 Shilling Purchase. Hannah and her sisters and their husbands made an agreement on the division of this property 15 July 1747. Hannah and her husband, Jabez Wood, acknowledged this agreement 30 July 1747.[8]

Jabez and Hannah Wood lived in Middleboro and, like her parents, were active in the Baptist church.

Jabez Wood of Middleboro, husbandman, in his will dated 25 December 1760, probated before 6 June 1774, gave his beloved wife, Hannah Wood, one feather bed with suitable bedding, and one-quarter part of all of his movable estate, to be her own forever. He confirmed to his sons, Jabez Wood, Nathan Wood and Caleb Wood, all of the lots of land he had already given to them by deeds of gift. He gave his son, Amos Wood, the whole of his homestead farm wheron he lived, with the provision that Amos was to maintain his mother, Hannah, during the whole time she remained a widow, both in sickness and in health. Jabez gave his four daughters, Thankful Churchill, Alice Thurber, Patience Freeman and Dinah Raymond, and their heirs, all of his personal estate except what he had given his wife. He gave his eight children, Jabez, Nathan, Caleb, Amos, Thankful, Alice, Patience and Dinah, and their heirs, all of his cedar swamp in Thompson's Purchase, equally divided between them. He appointed his wife, Hannah, and his son, Amos, joint executors. Witnesses were Ephraim Wood, Joseph Tinkham and Schubael Tinkham.[9]

On 6 June 1774, Ephraim Wood, Nathaniel Wood and Jacob Bennett submitted their report on the division of Jabez Wood's cedar swamp lying in Henry Poor's Purchase, into eight equal parts, which were assigned to Amos, Alice Thurber, Patience Freeman, Caleb, Jabez, to the heirs and legal representatives of Dinah, to Nathan, and to Thankful Churchill. They also divided another parcel of Jabez Wood's land containing 41 acres, which was not mentioned in his will and was therefor considered as an intestate estate, not governed by the will. This piece was divided into nine parts with the eldest son, Jabez Wood, being given two-ninths part as his double portion, with one-ninth part going to the other heirs, named as Nathan Wood, Caleb Wood, Amos Wood, Thankful Churchill, the heirs of Dinah Raymont, Alice Thurber and Patience Freeman. On 3 October 1774, the appraisers appeared in court and confirmed the division. On the same day, son Amos Wood submitted his accounts as executor, which were allowed and accepted.[10]

Children (**Wood**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[11]

i. **Jabez**[6], born 10 March 1719/20; called "of Swanzey, grandson of Old Mr. Nelson."[12]
ii. **Thankful**, born 28 September 1722.
iii. **Nathan**, born 14 March 1723/4; "of Jabez Wood, Jr., and Hannah."
iv. **Alice**, born 27 March 1726.

v. **Patience**, born 11 July 1729.
vi. **Dinah**, born 27 December 1731.
vii. **Caleb**, born 8 October 1733.
viii. **Amos**, born 13 April 1738.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 2:42-43; *Middleboro VR* 1:6. 2. Plymouth Co. Prob. 21:92 [FHL #550712]. 3. *Diary of Isaac Backus* (Providence, R.I.) 2:942. 4. *MD* 4:71. 5. *Middleboro VR* 1:4; John Sumner Wood, *Wood Family Index*, 331. 6. Plymouth Co. Probate 21:386-87 (Jabez Wood) [FHL #550712]. 7. *Diary of Isaac Backus* 2:795. 8. Plymouth Co. LR 38:129; 38:246. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. 21:92 (Jabez Wood) [FHL #550712]. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. 21:385-88 (Jabez Wood) [FHL #550712]. 11. *MD* 3:235; 5:40; 6:180; 15:222; *Midd. VR* 1:21, 32, 33, 37, 76. 12. *Diary of Isaac Backus* 1:259.

150. **John Nelson**[5] (*Hope Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 1 August 1702,[1] the son of Thomas and Hope (Huckins) Nelson. John died in Middleboro 6 July 1732, in his 30th year.[2]

John Nelson married in Middleboro 13 October 1726 **Abiah Leonard**,[3] who was born there 30 April 1707,[4] the daughter of Elkanah and Charity (Hodge) Leonard. Abiah married second, as his second wife, in Middleboro (intentions) 1 May 1740 Mr. Mark Haskell the 2nd of Rochester, Mass.,[5] by whom she had Mary, born in Rochester 24 May 1741, Roger, born 31 May 1742, Elisha, born 22 February 1743/4, Hannah, born 5 January 1745, and Zebulon, mentioned in his father's will,[6] none of whom were descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Mark Haskell married first Mary Spooner by whom he had three sons, Nathaniel, Samuel and Micah who were also not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Abiah died after 10 February 1770, the date she was mentioned in her second husband's will and probably before 6 September 1785, the date his will was probated and she was not mentioned.[7]

John Nelson's father, Thomas Nelson, in a deed dated 10 November 1746, gave his three granddaughters, Abiah, Charity and Hope Nelson, children of his son, John Nelson, deceased, land at Assawamsett Neck and land on "Annxnan Island in Easternmost Quittequas Ponds." Witnesses were Barnabas Samson and William Holloway.[8]

Abiah Leonard, John's wife, was very young when her father, Elkanah Leonard of Middleboro, died intestate. Her mother, Charity Leonard, relict widow of Elkanah Leonard, was appointed as the administratrix of her husband's estate, 1 March 1714/5.[9] On 23 September 1726, just before John Nelson married Abiah Leonard, John was appointed as guardian of Abiah Leonard, daughter of Mr. Elkanah Leonard, deceased, since Abiah was "a minor under the age of twenty one years & above the age of fourteen years." When Elkanah Leonard's real estate was divided among his children, 14 December 1726, Abiah's mother was called, "Mrs. Charity Perkins, wife of Capt. Jabez Perkins of Norwich and widow of Elkanah Leonard," and Abiah was called "Abiah Nelson, wife of John Nelson." On 7 April 1727, Abiah

Nelson received the sixth share of her father's real estate located in the Sixteen Shilling Purchase of Middleboro.[10]

John Nelson also died young, intestate. On 14 March 1732, John's father, called "Mr. Thomas Nelson of Middleboro," was made the administrator of John's estate.[11] On 24 May 1735, John's widow, Abiah Nelson, was appointed as the guardian of her daughters, Abiah, Charity and Hope Nelson, minors under the age of 14 years.[12] On 18 September 1739, Thomas Nelson submitted his accounts for his son's estate. The inventory amounted to £345-2-11. Thomas Nelson asked for a credit of £6-10-0 for the loss of two yearling cattle and one swine, and £25 for the loss of an Indian servant "deceased sometime in the month of March last past."[13] On 16 June 1740, Abiah Nelson, widow of John Nelson, deceased, acting as the guardian of her children's interest in her husband's estate, appointed by the court, acquitted and discharged her "Honr[d] Father in Law, Thos. Nelson of Middleborough, administrator," of any further responsibility for her late husband's estate. Witnesses were Abiah's brother, Elkanah Leonard, and James Frankling.[14]

Abiah's second husband, Mark Haskell, in his will dated 10 February 1770, proved 6 September 1785, bequeathed to his beloved wife, Abiah Haskell, the use and improvement of one-half of all of his lands and buildings as long as she remained his widow. He also gave her one horse, two cows and ten sheep, as well as all of his indoor moveables. He made gifts to his six sons, Nathaniel, Samuel, Micah, born to his first wife, and Roger, Elisha and Zebulon, sons of his second wife, Abiah. Witnesses were John Macomber, George Leonard and John Nelson.[15]

Children (**Nelson**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[16]

i. **Abiah**[6], born 24 July 1727.
ii. **Charity**, born 13 November 1729.
iii. **Hope**, born 5 September 1731; died 18 November 1788 in her 25th year.[17]

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 2:42-43; *Middleboro VR* 1:6. 2. Wood, *Middleboro Deaths*, 120. 3. *MD* 5:38; *Midd. VR* 1:30. 4. *Midd. VR* 1:9. 5. *Rochester VR* 2:164, 223; *Midd. VR*. 6. *Rochester VR* 1:163; *Midd. VR* 1:86. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 29:376 (Mark Haskell) [FHL #550715]. 8. Plymouth Co. LR 38:129. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. 3:331 (Elkanah Leonard) [FHL #550509]. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. 5:167-68 (Guardianship); 5:167-68, 208-14 (Elkanah Leonard) [FHL #550511]. 11. Plymouth Co. Prob. 6:294-95 (John Nelson) [FHL #550512]. 12. Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:141-42 (Guardianships) [FHL #550513]. 13. Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:124 (John Nelson) [FHL #551531]. 14. Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:347 (John Nelson) [FHL #551531]. 15. Plymouth Co. Prob. 29:376 (Mark Haskell) [FHL #550715]. 16. *Midd. VR* 1:49; Plymouth Co. LR 38:129; Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:141-42 (Guardianships) [FHL #550513]. 17. *Rochester VR*, 393.

151. **Lois Nelson**[5] (*Hope Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 19 April 1704,[1] the daughter of Thomas and

Hope (Huckins) Nelson. Lois died after 1769, the date she joined her husband in selling land to their sons, Isaac and Jedediah Thomas.[2]

Lois married in Middleboro 12 March 1723/4 **Jedediah Thomas**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 19 August 1698,[4] the son of Jeremiah Thomas and his wife, Lydia[3] Howland (*John*[2-1]), who was also a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. [See *John Howland* 2:99-100.] Jedediah Thomas died in Middleboro 20 December 1777, in his 80th year.[5]

On 14 September 1722, Jedediah's father, Jeremiah Thomas, deeded land to Jedediah in the South Purchase, witnessed by Ebenezer Bennet and Henry Wood.[6] Jedediah was also given additional land in the South Purchase by his father, Jeremiah Thomas, in his will dated 29 September 1735, probated 11 February 1736.[7] On 1 March 1738 Jedediah Thomas joined his brother, Jeremiah, in selling land which had formerly belonged to their father. Witnesses were Samuel Thacher and Susannah Thacher.[8]

On 10 November 1746, Lois's father, Thomas Nelson of Middleboro deeded land in the South Purchase of Middleboro to his five daughters, including Lois Thomas, wife of Jedediah Thomas.[9] On 15 July 1747, Lois Thomas and her husband, Jedediah, signed an agreement with her sisters and their husbands concerning the division of the property. This was acknowledged by Lois and Jedediah Thomas 30 July 1747.[10] On 25 June 1751, Jeremiah Thomas and Lois, his wife, sold to Ebenezer Pratt a 45 acre lot of land which had originally belonged to "their honoured father, Thomas Nelson."[11]

In 1769, Jedediah and Lois Thomas sold their homestead farm to their son, Isaac Thomas. They also gave Isaac a lot in the South Purchase which Lois had received from her father. At the same time, Jedediah Thomas, with the consent of his wife, Lois, gave their son, Jedediah Thomas, Jr., about 150 acres in Middleboro "whereon my son Jedediah now dwelleth." These deeds took the place of probate records.[12]

Children (**Thomas**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[13]

i. **Hope**[6-5], born 16 November 1724.
ii. **Jedediah**, born 19 February 1726/7.
iii. **Elizabeth**, born 10 February 1728/9.
iv. **Lois**, born 4 April 1732.
v. **Mercy**, born 5 March 1734/5.
vi. **Abiah**, born 3 August 1737.
vii. **Joanna**, born 6 April 1739.
viii. **Isaac**, born 28 May 1742.
ix. **Foxwell**, born 12 September 1746.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 2:42; *Midd. VR* 1:6; Plymouth Co. LR 38:245. 2. Plymouth Co. LR 38:245. 3. *MD* 4:73; 20:132-33; *Midd. VR* 1:27. 4. *MD* 2:107; *Midd. VR* 1:10. 5. *MD* 14:215; Wood, *Middleboro Deaths*, 183. 6. Plymouth Co. LR 33:228. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:267 (Jeremiah Thomas). 8. Plymouth Co. LR 33:328 [FHL #558825]. 9. Plymouth Co. LR 38:129. 10. Plymouth Co. LR 38:246 [FHL #558827]. 11. Plymouth Co. LR 50:221, 222

[FHL #559118]. 12. Plymouth Co. Deeds 56:127; 57:229 [FHL #559121]. 13. *MD* 12:232-33; 16:14; *Midd. VR* 1:54, 56, 78. 101.

152. **Ruth Nelson**[5] (*Hope Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 25 February 1705/6,[1] the daughter of Thomas and Hope (Huckins) Nelson. Ruth died in Middleboro 4 January 1771.[2]

Ruth Nelson married in Middleboro 30 November 1726 **Henry Thomas**,[3] who was born in Middleboro about 1702 and baptized there 11 September 1715,[4] the son of David and Abigail (Wood) Thomas. Henry Thomas died in Middleboro 11 May 1763.[5]

On 10 November 1746, Ruth's father, Thomas Nelson of Middleboro gave Ruth and her four sisters land in the South Purchase which he had inherited from his father.[6] All five daughters and their husbands, including Ruth and Henry Thomas, signed an agreement agreeing to the division of this property, 15 June 1756. Ruth and Henry Thomas acknowledged their signatures 30 July 1757.[7]

Ruth's husband, Henry Thomas of Middleboro, joined the heirs of his brother, William Thomas, 14 December 1757, in selling for £17 land in the South Purchase of Middleboro which Henry's father, David Thomas of Middleboro, had bought from John Lazell. Witnesses were Barnabas Shurtleff and Moses Thomas. It was recorded 22 October 1765.[8] On 21 February 1758/9, Henry Thomas deeded to his son, Moses Thomas, for love and affection, 60 acres of land which was part of the sixteenth lot in the Snippituet Purchase in Middleboro. Witnesses were John Savory and Barnabas Shurtleff. This deed was acknowledged the same day and recorded 14 May 1764.[9] On the same day Henry gave his son, Barzillai Thomas, for love and good affection, 50 acres of land in the fifth great lot in the last allotment of the Twelve Men's Purchase in Middleboro. He also sold him, for £10, one-fourth part of the saw-mill which stood on that land. This deed was confirmed by the witnesses, John Savory and Barnabas Shurtleff the same day. It was recorded 23 August 1765.[10]

On 19 July 1759, Henry Thomas sold to George Shaw, Jr., of Middleboro, about seven acres of land in Middleboro which was part of the homestead land of his brother, Josiah Thomas, deceased, which was inherited by the heirs of his brother, Jonathan Thomas, deceased, and was bounded by the land of his sister, Elizabeth Robbins. Henry's wife, Ruth Thomas, consented to give up her dower rights. Witnesses were their sons, Moses Thomas and Ebenezer Thomas. On 4 July 1765, Moses Thomas gave his oath that he had seen his father, Henry Thomas, since deceased, seal and deliver this deed.[11]

Daughter Abigail and her husband, Ebenezer Hacket, were given 45 acres of land in Middleboro by her father, "for love and affection," 25 April 1760. This land was in the sixth lot in the South Purchase and was originally owned by Ruth's grandfather, William Nelson. Witnesses were Barzillai Thomas and Betty Canady. Henry Thomas acknowledged this deed 15 March 1762 and his widow, Ruth Thomas, acknowledged it 3 January 1765.[12]

Ruth Thomas of Middleboro, widow of Henry Thomas, late of Middleboro, deceased, in her will dated 18 June 1770, bequeathed to her two youngest sons, Elijah and Enoch, all of her cash, and also the debts due to her, they paying all of her just debts and funeral charges. She gave her four sons, Barzillai Thomas, Moses Thomas, Elijah Thomas and Enoch Thomas, all of her other estate to be equally divided among them. She gave her two grandchildren, Ebenezer Hacket and Henry Hacket, children of Ebenezer Hacket, one dollar each, to be paid to them by her two youngest sons, Elijah and Enoch Thomas. Son Barzillai Thomas was named as executor. The witnesses were Jacob Bennet, Hope Bennet and Hope Thomas. The will was presented for probate by Barzillai Thomas 22 May 1771, with Jacob Bennet and Hope Bennet giving their oaths that they had seen Ruth Thomas sign and declare this to be her last will and testament. The inventory amounting to £23-5-9, was taken 29 March 1771 by Jacob Bennet, George Shaw, Jr., and Ebenezer Willis and was submitted to the court 22 May 1771 by Barzillai Thomas, executor.[13]

A final division of the estate of Henry Thomas was mutually agreed to by his children and grandchildren 22 September 1782. The heirs were Henry's sons, Barzillai Thomas, Moses Thomas, Elijah Thomas and Enoch Thomas, and his grandchildren, Ebenezer Hacket, Jr., and Henry Hacket. Witnesses were John Swift and Henry Strobridge. The heirs acknowledged their signatures 22 March 1786 and the deed was recorded the next day.[14]

Children (**Thomas**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[9]

i. **Abigail**[6], born 7 September 1727; married Ebenezer Hacket of Raynham;[10] received land from her father; their two sons, Ebenezer, Jr., and Henry Hacket mentioned in their grandmother's will and in the final division of their grandfather's estate.
ii. **Ruth**, born 8 October 1729; not mentioned in her father's deeds nor her mother's will.
iii. **Barzillai**, born 28 July 1731; executor of his mother's will; deeded land by his father; mentioned in the final division of his father's estate.
iv. **Moses**, born 25 May 1734; deeded land by his father; mentioned in his mother's will and in the final division of his father's estate.
v. **Henry**, born 1 March 1738/9; not mentioned in his father's deeds nor in mother's will.
vi. **Jonathan**, born 31 August 1741; not mentioned in his father's deeds nor in mother's will.
vii. **Elijah**, born 14 July 1744; mentioned in his mother's will and in the final division of his father's estate.
viii. **Ebenezer**, born 4 September 1746; not mentioned in father's deeds nor in mother's will.
ix. **Enoch**, born 10 August 1748; mentioned in his mother's will and in the final division of his father's estate.

REFERENCES:
1. *Middleboro VR* 1:8. 2. John Marshall Raymond, *Thomas Families* (1980), 10. 3. *MD* 5:39; Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro, Mass.*, 657. 4. John Marshall Raymond, *Thomas Families of Plymouth Co., Mass.* (Itasca, IL 1980), 7, 10. 5. Ibid. 6. Plymouth Co. LR 38:129. 7. Plymouth Co. LR 38:246. 8. Plymouth Co. LR 51:95-96 [FHL #559118]. 9. Plymouth Co. LR 49:64-65 [FHL #559117]. 10. Plymouth Co. LR 50:82 [FL #559118]. 11. Plymouth Co. LR 50:57-58 [FHL #559118]. 12. Plymouth Co. LR 50:105-6 [FHL #559118]. 13. Plymouth Co. Prob. 20:538-39 (Ruth Thomas) [FHL #550711]. 14. Plymouth Co. LR 66:34-35 [FHL #559126]. 15. *MD* 8:28; 9:48; 12:232; 14:245; 15:122; 16:19; 17:19-20. 16. *Midd. VR* 1:151.

153. **Elizabeth Nelson**[5] (*Hope Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 3 June 1708,[1] the daughter of Thomas and Hope (Huckins) Nelson. Elizabeth died in Swansea, Mass., 25 March 1748.[2]

Elizabeth Nelson married (recorded at Rochester and Swansea, Mass.), 19 November 1730 **Benjamin Cole**,[3] who was born in Swansea 31 October 1706,[4] the son of Benjamin and Hannah (Eddy) Cole. Benjamin Cole died in Swansea 20 December 1776.[5]

On 10 November 1746, Elizabeth's father, Thomas Nelson, deeded shares in land in the South Purchase of Middleboro to Elizabeth Cole, wife of Benjamin Cole, and to her four sisters. On 15 June 1747, Elizabeth Cole and her sisters and their husbands signed an agreement in which the property was divided among them. Elizabeth and Benjamin Cole acknowledged their signatures 3 July 1747.[6]

Benjamin Cole, Elizabeth's husband, was mentioned by his father, Deacon Benjamin Cole of Swansea, yeoman, in his will dated 22 January 1744/5, probated 4 October 1748, along with his four brothers and two sisters.[7]

Children (**Cole**), possibly born in Swansea, Mass.

i. **Isaiah**[6], born in 1731.
ii. **Hope**, born in 1733.
iii. **Lois**, born in 1735.
iv. **Hannah**, born in 1736.
v. **Andrew**, born in 1738.
vi. **Lillis**, born in 1745.
vii. **Elizabeth**

NOTE: This Benjamin Cole was NOT the Benjamin Cole "of Warren" who married in Swansea, 26 September 1749 Hannah (Harding) Luther,[8] daughter of Richard and Mary Harding and widow of Job Luther, by whom she had Hannah and Hopestill Luther. Warren is in Rhode Island, not far from Swansea, Mass. *Rhode Island Gen. Reg.* 4:266., "Warren, Rhode Island, Wills," has the will of "Benjamin Cole of Warren," dated 21 July 1783, probated 5 May 1794, in which he mentioned among his children, "daughter Esther, dec., late wife of Theophilus Luther", and "Benjamin, Esther, Sarah, Jonathan, Mary and Theophilus the children of my daughter Esther Luther dec.,

late wife of Theophilus Luther."[9] *The Luther Family in America, Desc, of Capt. John Luther*, by Leslie L. Luther [Moravia, N.Y. 1976] p. 147-48, Theophilus Luther married 13 March 1760 Esther Cole, b. Swansea, Dec. 13, 1738, d. Swansea 16 Apr. 1776." This is the same "dau. Esther Luther, dec.," mentioned in the will of her father, Benjamin Cole "of Warren." Since this Esther Cole was born in 1738, the same year listed for the birth of Andrew Cole, son of our Benjamin Cole of Swansea and his wife, Elizabeth Nelson, our Benjamin Cole could not have been the one, called "of Warren," who married Hannah (Harding) Luther, widow of Job Luther, as his second wife.

REFERENCES:
1. *Middleboro VR* 1:32-33. 2. Not in Swansea VR. 3. *Swansea VR*, 386; *Rochester VR* 2:88. 4. *Swansea VR*, 35. 5. Otis O. Wright, *Hist. of Swansea, Mass., 1667-1917* (Swansea, Mass. 1917), 155. 6. Plymouth Co. LR 38:129, 246. 7. Rounds, *Absts. of Bristol County, Mass., Prob. Recs.* 2:48-49 [11:578/9, 579/80] (Benjamin Cole). 8. *Swansea VR*, 418. 9. Leslie L. Luther, *Luther Family in America* (Moravia, N.Y. 1976), 161-62; Rounds, *Absts. of Bristol Co., Mass., Prob. Recs.* 2:27, 37, 38. 67 (Job Luther).

154. **Thomas Nelson**[5] (*Hope Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 12 April 1710,[1] the son of Thomas and Hope (Huckins) Nelson. Lt. Thomas Nelson died 7 March 1768 aged 57 years,10 months, 12 days, and was buried in the Nelson Graveyard at West Pond, Middleboro.[2]

Thomas Nelson married in Middleboro 2 December 1736 **Juda Pierce**,[3] called "both of Middleboro." Juda was born in Duxbury, Mass., 4 July 1709,[4] the daughter of Isaac and Judith (Booth) Pierce. Juda died in Middleboro 21 January 1792, aged 82 years, 6 months, 17 days, and was buried at West Pond.[5]

On 1 April 1745, Thomas Nelson's father, Thomas Nelson of Middleboro, for love and affection, gave his son, Thomas Nelson, Jr., land which he had bought in the Twelve Men's Purchase in Middleboro. On 10 November 1746, his father gave him his homestead at Assawamsett Neck and a parcel of land on the east side of the highway, reserving its use to himself and his wife, Hope, during their lifetime.[6]

Juda's father, Isaac Pearce [*sic*], in his will dated 22 January 1756, probated 7 March 1757, mentioned his wife, Abigail, and his children, including his daughter, Judith Nelson, wife of Thomas Nelson, to whom he gave one-third part of all of his household goods within doors, and fifteen dollars [*sic*], or value thereof, in stock or creatures. On 15 March 1757, Thomas Nelson, gentleman, and Judith, his wife, together with her brothers and sisters, acknowledged that they had received their legacies from their brother, Elkanah Pierce, executor for the estate of their father, Mr. Isaac Pierce of Middleboro, deceased.[7]

Thomas Nelson, Jr., was an Ana-Baptist, as were his father, brothers and sisters. His name was on a list of conscientious members who desired to have "the benefit of the law in that case made and provided."[8] In 1762, during the

French and Indian Wars, Thomas Nelson served from Middleboro as a lieutenant under Col. Joseph Leonard and Col. George Watson.[9]

Thomas Nelson of Middleboro deeded property to his children for love, good will and affection, 23 February 1768, before his death, instead of leaving a will. All of the deeds were witnessed by William Nelson and George Peirce. He granted his son, John Nelson of Middleboro, a certain lot of land which his Honoured Father had bought from Solomon Mackfarland and deeded to Thomas as a gift, 26 October 1736. This deed was acknowledged 27 February 1768 and recorded 7 May 1768. Thomas deeded his son, Thomas Nelson, Jr., his homestead farm in Assawamsett Neck, with all of the housing, buildings, fencing and orchard, along with his right in a cedar swamp and a parcel of land and swamp adjoining Jeremiah Howland. This deed was received and recorded by the court 30 August 1768. Thomas gave his daughter, Abigail Nelson, 27 acres of land on Assawamsett Neck, being the thirty-third lot on the Neck. This deed was received by the court and recorded 30 August 1768. Thomas gave his daughter, Judith Haskell of Middleboro, 30 acres of land on Assawamsett Neck, it being the ninth lot, and originally belonged to Samuel Little. This deed was received and recorded 20 October 1768.[10]

Children (**Nelson**), born in Middleboro, Mass., called "of Thomas, Jr.":[11]

i. **John**[6], born 25 October 1737.
ii. **Thomas**, born 22 February 1738/9.
iii. **Abigail**, born 1 July 1742.
iv. **Judith**, born 5 March 1743; married her half-cousin, Roger Haskell, son of Abiah (Leonard) (Nelson) Haskell, widow of John Nelson, who married, second, Mark Haskell.

REFERENCES:

1. *Middleboro VR* 1:32-33. 2. *Middleboro Deaths*, 120. 3. *MD* 8:30; *Middleboro VR* 1:44. 4. *MD* 5:117 (mar. of parents in Scituate). 5. *Middleboro Deaths*, 120. 6. Plymouth Co. LR 38:128, 129. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 14:334-37; 15:70 (Isaac Pearce) [FHL #551543]. 8. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro*, 573. 9. Nancy S. Voye, *Massachusetts Officers in the French and Indian Wars, 1748-1763*, #4008. 10. Plymouth Co. LR 54:83, 121, 127, 140 [FHL #559120]. 11. *Middleboro VR* 1:71, 97.

155. **Sarah Nelson**[5] (*Hope Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 17 August 1712,[1] the daughter of Thomas and Hope (Huckins) Nelson. Sarah died in Swansea, Bristol Co., Mass., 8 May 1782, in her 70th year and was buried in Kickemuit Cemetery, Warren, R.I., next to her first husband, Edward Cole. The inscription reads, "In memory of Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Christopher Mason."[2]

Sarah Nelson married first, in Middleboro or Swansea, about 1736 **Edward Cole**,[3] who was born in Swansea 3 July 1713,[4] the son of Ebenezer and Mehitable (Luther) Cole. Edward Cole died in Swansea, 30 May 1744, "being almost 31 years of age," and was buried in Kickemuit Cemetery, Warren, R.I.[5]

Sarah was called "Mrs. Sarah Cole" when she married second, in Swansea, as his second wife, 20 February 1752 **Theophilus Luther**,[6] who was born in Swansea, 10 [12?] February 1688/89,[7] the son of Theophilus and Lydia (Kinnicut) Luther. Theophilus married first, Sarah Childs, by whom he had Jeremiah, John, Lydia, Rhoda, Sarah, Margery/Margaret, Hannah, Theophilus, Barnabas, and Louisa,[8] none of whom were descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Theophilus Luther died in Swansea 1 September 1755, "being in the 66th year of his age."[9]

Sarah was called "Sarah Luther" when she married third, as his second wife, in Swansea 10 November 1757 **Christopher Mason**,[10] who was born in Swansea 6 July 1702,[11] the son of Benjamin and Ruth (Rounds) Mason. Christopher married first, Lydia Jenks, by whom he had Martha, Ruth, Lydia, Benjamin, Joseph, Esther, Christopher and Catherine, who were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Christopher Mason died in Swansea 6 May 1783[12] and was buried in the Mason Family burial ground in Swansea.

On 10 November 1746, Sarah's father, Thomas Nelson of Middleboro, gave land in the South Purchase to his five daughters, including Sarah Cole, widow, of Swansea. Sarah signed an agreement with her sisters dividing the property, 15 June 1747, and acknowledged her signature, 30 July 1747.[13]

Ebenezer Cole of Swansea, the father of Sarah's first husband, Edward Cole, died intestate. Edward's mother, Mehitable Cole, widow, and his uncle, Benjamin Cole of Swansea, yeoman, were appointed as administrators, 15 March 1725/6, and on 25 February 1731/2, Benjamin Cole was named as guardian of Edward, Mary, Benjamin and Ebenezer Cole, all minors over the age of 14, children of Ebenezer Cole of Swansea, deceased.[14]

Like his father, Sarah's first husband, Edward Cole of Swansea, died intestate. On 13 September 1744, Sarah Cole of Swansea, widow, was appointed by the Bristol County probate court to be the administratrix of his estate. The inventory for the estate of Edward Cole, yeoman, dated 6 October 1744, was presented by Sarah Cole, widow. His personal estate amounted to £728-15-0 and his real estate was valued at £1025-0-0. The inventory mentioned "Mrs. Mehitabel Cole, mother of the deceased." The appraisers were Joseph Butterworth, John Kinnicut and John Child.[15]

Theophilus Luther of Swansea, yeoman, Sarah's second husband, was mentioned by his father, also named Theophilus, in his will dated Swanzey, 18 August 1721, probated 17 December 1728, in which he said that, although he had already given his eldest son, Theophilus, the "land where his house now stands," he now gave him an additional twenty acres adjoining his other land.[16]

In his own will dated 26 August 1755, probated 7 October 1755, Theophilus Luther of Swansey, yeoman, mentioned his beloved [second] wife, Sarah, and gave her all of the goods and possessions "which she brought with her when we intermarried," and one-half of a promissory note he held against Seth Haskell, and "seventeen pounds ten shillings, lawful money, and five dollars," the same being one-half of "what he had received on her account at Middleboro." He gave his daughter, Hope Luther, the other half of the note he

held against Seth Haskell and seventeen pounds ten shillings and five dollars, being the other half of what he had received on his wife's account at Middleboro, to be paid to his wife, Sarah, for the use of his daughter, immediately after his death. He also gave Hope $27 to be paid when she reached lawful age or marriage. He mentioned his sons Theophilus, Barnabas, John and Jeremiah Luther, and his other five daughters whom he had by his first wife, Lydia, Margery alias Margaret, Rhoady, Hannah and Louisa, and his grandson, Child Luther, under age. Sons Theophilus and Barnabas Luther were designated as executors. Witnesses were Martin Luther, Nathan Mason and Edward Luther. The testator's signature to the will was acknowledged 7 October 1755 by two of the witnesses, Martin Luther and Edward Luther. The personal property, amounting to £53-03-10, was appraised by Hezekiah Kingsley, Andrew Cole, Gent., and John Wood, Jr., and was submitted, along with an additional four pages of inventory, 7 January 1755. On 7 October 1755, Sarah stated that she was contented with the probate of her husband's estate.[17]

Sarah's third husband, Christopher Mason, was mentioned by his father, Benjamin Mason of Swansea, yeoman, in his will dated 22 August 1740, probated 16 September 1740. Christopher was called "eldest son" and was appointed as co-executor with his brother, Charles. His sister, Hannah Slade, was also mentioned.[18]

By 7 May 1759, Sarah and Edward's eldest son, Samuel Cole, had reached the age of 21 and was old enough to inherit land his father's family had owned in Warren, R.I. The Town Council of Warren, appointed a committee to divide the real estate of Edward Cole, late of Swansea, deceased. The heirs were named as the widow of Edward Cole, now the wife of Christopher Mason, and his children, eldest son Samuel Cole, son Ebenezer Cole, and daughter Zilpha Cole. The division mentioned the land of widow Mehitable Cole [Edward's mother].[19]

Children (**Cole**), born in Swansea, Bristol Co., Mass., by her first husband, Edward Cole:[20]

i. **Zilpa**[6], born 10 October 1738.
ii. **Samuel**, born 18 July 1740.
iii. **Ebenezer**, born 8 October 1742.

Child (**Luther**), born in Swansea, by her second husband, Theophilus Luther:[21]

iv. **Hope**, born about 1753; mentioned in her father's will.

Child (**Mason**), born in Swansea, by her third husband, Christopher Mason:[22]

v. **Edward**, born 26 January 1760.

REFERENCES:

1. *Middleboro VR* 1:32-33. 2. "Inscriptions in Kickemuit Cemetery, Warren, R.I.," alpha., *Gens. of Rhode Island Fams.* 2:657; A. H. Mason, *Genealogy of the Sampson Mason Family* (East Braintree, Mass. 1902), 81. 3. Plymouth Co. LR 38:129, 246. Their first child was born 17 October 1738. 4. *Swansea VR*, 60; Leslie L. Luther, *Luther Family in America* (Moravia, N.Y. 1976), 1260. 5. *Swansea VR*, 215; *Gens. of Rhode Island Fams.* 2:657. 6. *Swansea VR*, 206. 7. Luther, *Luther Fam. in America*, 73-74, 97-100. 8. Rounds, *Bristol Co. Prob. Abstracts* 2:171: 14:549-51 (Theophilus Luther); also [FHL #575158, alpha]. All of his

children by both wives were mentioned except daughter Sarah, who had died earlier. 9. *Swansea VR*, 228. 10. *Swansea VR*, 171. 11. H.L. Peter Rounds, *The John Round Family of Swansea and Rehoboth, Mass.* (Baltimore 1983), 26. 12. Mason, *Gen. of the Sampson Mason Fam.*, 30, 81. 13. Plymouth Co. LR 38:129, 246. 14. Bristol Co. Prob. 5:240-41 (Ebenezer Cole); 7:290-92 (Guardianships). 15. Bristol Co. Prob. 10:434-5, 439-40 (Edward Cole). [MS abstracted by H.L. Peter Rounds.] 16. Rounds, *Bristol Co. Prob.* 1:137, 148: [6:184-85, 297 (Theophilus Luther, father)]; [also FHL #575158, alpha]. 17. Rounds, *Bristol Co. Prob. Abstracts* 2:171 [14:549-51 (Theophilus Luther, husband)]; also [FHL #575158, alpha]. 18. Bristol Co. Prob. 9:456, 457-58 (Benjamin Mason). 19. *Rhode Island Genealogical Register* (Jan. 1982) 4:259: Warren Co., R.I., Wills & Inventories 1:170-71. 20. *Swansea VR*, 59 (Ebenezer), 152 (Samuel), 166 (Zilpa). 21. Named in father's will: Bristol Co. Prob. 14:549-51 (Theophilus Luther) [FHL #575158, alpha]. 22. *Swansea VR*, 68 (Edward Mason).

156. **William Nelson**[5] (*Hope Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 30 May 1714,[1] the son of Thomas and Hope (Huckins) Nelson. William died in Middleboro 14 December 1776, aged 62 years, 6 months, 4 days,[2] and was buried in the Nelson Graveyard near West Pond.

William Nelson married in Middleboro 2 October 1740 **Elizabeth Howland**,[3] who was born in 1715, as calculated from her age at death.[4] Elizabeth is said to have been the daughter of Joshua[3] Howland (Samuel[2], Henry[1]) and his wife, Elizabeth Holloway, who were married in Taunton, 12 May 1709,[5] but no proof has been found. Joshua Howland was a descendant of Henry Howland of Duxbury, not of his brother, John Howland, *Mayflower* passenger. Elizabeth died in Middleboro, 20 April 1805, in her 91st year, called "widow of William."[6]

On 10 November 1746, William's father, Thomas Nelson of Middleboro, for love and affection, gave William several parcels of land at Assawamsett Neck and in the Sixteen Shilling Purchase in Middleboro.[7]

The names of William Nelson, Jr., and Joshua Howland appear on a list of conscientious Ana-Baptists living in Middleboro in December 1738.[8]

This is a slight confirmation that William Nelson married Joshua Howland's daughter.

On 30 April 1773, William Nelson of Middleboro, for love and affection, deeded about 85 acres of land to his son, Abner Nelson. Witnesses were William Nelson, Jr., and Amos Nelson. This deed was recorded 7 January 1778. Instead of making a will, William Nelson, for love and affection, deeded land to his children in three deeds dated 25 November 1776. Son Amos Nelson of Middleboro was given part of the homestead farm. a parcel of land lying east of the highway, land at the Long Pond, half of his share in the cedar swamp in the Long Pond and in the Sixteen Shilling Purchase and salt marsh at Rochester. In return, Amos was to pay his brother, William Nelson of Norton, Bristol Co., £180 to complete William's proportion of the estate. The witnesses were Job Howland and Edward Briggs. In a similar deed, William Nelson gave son Samuel Nelson the homestead lands "whereon Samuel now dwelleth," containing the 90th lot and the 94th lot, as well as sixteen acres of land laid out

to Francis Walker, and a parcel of meadow called "Sprout's Meadow" in the Sixteen Shilling Purchase, land near Malachi Howland's, and half of a cedar swamp called "Beech Woods [alias] Assonet Swamp, together with all the buildings and fences thereon. Witnesses were Job Howland and Malachi Howland. In a deed to son Ebenezer Nelson, William Nelson gave him the remaining part of his homestead farm, on condition that Ebenezer pay his brother, Samuel Nelson, £22-16sh, his brother, Abner Nelson, £48, and his sister, Elizabeth Nelson, £150, "which payments are to complete their respective proportions of my estate." Witnesses for this last deed were Job Howland and Ebenezer Briggs. These last three deeds were acknowledged the same day they were dated. They were received and recorded by the court 7 January 1778, after William Nelson's death.[9]

Children (**Nelson**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[10]

i. **William**[6], born 18 July 1741.
ii. **Amos**, born 25 April 1743.
iii. **Samuel**, born 6 April 1745.
iv. **Mary**, born 25 November 1746; not mentioned in father's deeds.
v. **Abner**, born 29 July 1748.
vi. **Elizabeth**, born 12 October 1750; given £150 in father's deeds.
vii. **Ebenezer**, born 25 October 1753.

REFERENCES:
1. *Middleboro VR* 1:32-33. 2. *Middleboro Deaths*, 120. 3. *Middleboro VR* 1:63; *MD* 13:252. 4. *Middleboro Deaths*, 120. 5. *Taunton VR* 2:254, 260; *NGSQ* (Dec, 1987) 75:284: Robert S. Wakefield and Robert M. Sherman, "Henry Howland of Duxbury, Massachusetts, 1633" state that Joshua and Elizabeth (Holloway) Howland were in Taunton in 1711, and in Freetown in 1712, but do not list any children for them. 6. *Middleboro Deaths*, 120. 7. Plymouth Co. LR 38:128. 8. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro,* 572-73. 9. Plymouth Co. LR 59:85-86. 10. *Middleboro VR* 1:69, 97-98; *MD* 15:121; 16:245-46 (Amos, Samuel, Abner, Mary, Elizabeth, Ebenezer).

157. **Chipman Cobb**[5] (*Samuel Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 5 March 1708/9,[1] the son of Samuel Cobb and his wife, Abigail. Chipman died in Gorham, Cumberland Co., Me., before 1798.[2]

Chipman Cobb married first in Falmouth, Cumberland Co., Me., before December 1731 **Elizabeth Ingersoll**,[3] who was born in Kittery, York Co., Me., 12 July 1705, the daughter of Elisha Ingersoll and his wife, Mary.[4] Elizabeth died in Falmouth after 1739, the date she signed a deed in Falmouth, and before 1765, the date her husband married again.[5]

Chipman Cobb married second in Falmouth 4 July 1765 **Marah/Mary (Bloom) (Green) Hall** of St. Croix, Me.,[6] who married first David Green, who was killed at Louisburg in 1745, during the French and Indian Wars. Mary

married second, Ebenezer Hall of Matinicus Isle, who was killed by Indians on Matinicus 10 June 1757. Mary and her two step-daughters were carried into captivity by the Indians and became separated. Mary was taken to Quebec with other prisoners, and was then sent to France. She was ransomed by American well-wishers and returned to Maine. Mary had one son, Joseph Green, by her first husband, who escaped capture. He was not a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Mary died in Gorham, Me., before 1798, at 89 years of age.[7]

Chipman Cobb, aged 19, was admitted as an inhabitant of Falmouth 22 April 1728. In December 1731, Chipman Cob [*sic*] and Elizabeth his wife, became members of the First Church of Falmouth.[8] He and his family lived on Falmouth Neck, east of Clay Cove in 1734.[9]

On 9 November 1733, Chipman Cobb, husbandman, sold to Samuel Waldo of Boston, merchant, 52 acres of land in the Town of Falmouth beginning at the dividing line between Falmouth and North Yarmouth, which was half of the 104 acres laid out to said Cobb, 19 May 1733. Chipman Cobb's wife, Elizabeth, gave up all of her dower rights. This deed was witnessed by Mary Moody and Margaret White. It was acknowledged 9 November 1733 and recorded 21 June 1734.[10] Elizabeth also joined her husband in signing a deed, 3 December 1739, when Chipman sold eight acres of land in Falmouth to Thomas Westbrook, Esq., for £48.[11] The same year, Chipman Cobb and his father, Samuel, owned four acres of land with a corn mill on Capisic which they had purchased from Thomas Westbrook.[12] In May and June, 1747, Chipman Cobb served as a private under Capt. George Berry in the French and Indian Wars.[13]

By 1760, Chipman's parents, Samuel and Abigail Cobb, were living with Chipman's brother, Samuel, on Fore Street in Portland.[14] On 11 June 1762, Chipman Cobb and Thomas Rennels of Falmouth, filed a claim for £2217-10-0 [old tenor], against the estate of Col. Thomas Westbrook, Esq., which was accepted by the court. The Westbrook estate was declared insolvent 24 June 1762, with a balance of £264-16-3 remaining to be distributed among all of the creditors.[15]

On 31 October 1765, Chipman Cobb's youngest son, Thomas Cobb of Falmouth, labourer, for 20 shillings paid by Chipman Cobb of Falmouth, labourer, conveyed to Chipman Cobb and Mary, his [second] wife, four square rods of land "off the northeasterly end of a lot of land" which Thomas Chipman had bought from Joseph Thomas, 25 April 1763, containing 16 square yards. This included a lane eight feet wide, from Fiddle Street to the premises, and was to be "for and during the lives of said Chipman and Mary." Witnesses were Enoch Freeman and Samuel Freeman. The deed was acknowledged and recorded the same day.[16] This agreement was later rescinded.

By 1773 Chipman and Mary Cobb had moved to Gorham, Me., where Chipman appeared on the tax rolls. In 1775 Chipman was taxed 9 pence for the "contingent expenses" of Gorham at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. He lived with his son, Andrew, on 50 acres of land near a small brook. During their last years, he and his wife were cared for by Andrew's son, Ebenezer,[17] as is shown by the following deeds.

On 16 October 1792, Chipman Cobb's son, Andrew Cobb[6] of Gorham, yeoman, sold for love and good will and £50 to his son, Ebenezer Cobb[7] of Gorham, yeoman, two pieces of land in Gorham. One piece contained 50 acres, being the easterly half of Hundred Acre Lot No. 38, which Andrew had purchased from Nathan Whitney, 3 October 1764. The other was the southernmost moiety [half] of Hundred Acre Lot #39 which Andrew had purchased from Edmund Bramhall, 15 November 1779, together with the buildings and one-quarter of the livestock and tools.[18] On the same day, Chipman Cobb's grandson, Ebenezer Cobb of Gorham, yeoman, for £30 "paid me by my father, Andrew Cobb of Gorham, yeoman," was deeded the same land, on condition that Ebenezer improve the land and deliver three-quarters of the produce to his father, Andrew Cobb and his family, annually, during the life of his grandfather, Chipman Cobb and his wife, Marah. After Chipman and Marah's deaths, Ebenezer was to deliver three-fifths of the produce to his father, Andrew and his family. The deed was to be null and void if Ebenezer Cobb failed to carry out the provisions of this deed. Witnesses for both deeds were Stephen Longfellow and Stephen Longfellow, Jr., and both deeds were acknowledged 29 October 1792.[19]

Children (**Cobb**), by his first wife, Elizabeth Ingersoll, born in Falmouth, Me.:[20]

i. **Nathan**[6], born 7 January 1731/2.
ii. **Andrew**, born 27 March 1734; served as a private in the Revolutionary War.[21]
iii. Child, bapt. 1742, not named but who was certainly the **Thomas Cobb** who named a son **Chipman**[7], and who gave his father and his second wife a place to live "during the lives of said Chipman and Mary." This deed was later canceled.

REFERENCES:

1. *Midd. VR* 1:9; *MD* 2:106; William Willis, *History of Portland* 2:28. 2. Hugh D. McLellan, *History of Gorham, Maine*, 437. 3. King, *Baptisms and Marriages, First Church of Falmouth, Me.*, 9. 4. Andrew P. Fernald, "Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages in the Town [Kittery, Me.] (MS), *Kittery VR*, 9 [FHL #11322]. 5. *York Deeds* 19:298 [FHL #12649]; Deane, *Portland Marriages. 1764-1814* (MS) 5 (alpha). 6. Deane, *Portland Marriages, 1764-1814* (MS) 5 (alpha.). 7. "The Story of Matinicus Isle, *Maine Historical Magazine* 7:114-15, 117. 8. King, *First Church of Falmouth, Me*, 9. 9. McLellan, *Hist. of Gorham, Me.*, 437. 10. *York Deeds* 16:172-73 [FHL #12648]. 11. *York Deeds* 19:298 [FHL #12649]. 12. *York Deeds* 21:179. 13. MacKay, *Mass. Soldiers in the French and Indian Wars, 1744-1755*, 95. 14. Isaac Cobb, "Early History of the Cobb Family," (MS, Maine Historical Society, Portland, Me.) 2:341. 15. Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts* 10/428; 11/68 (Thomas Westbrook). 16. Cumberland Co. Deeds 4:307 [FHL #10643]. 17. McLellan, *Hist. of Gorham, Me.*, 437. 18. Cumberland Co. Deeds 19:432-33 [FHL #10651]. 19. Cumberland Co. Deeds 19:433-35 [FHL #10651]. 20. Falmouth TR 1:115 (Nathan); Marquis F. King, *Baptisms and Admissions, First Church in Falmouth, Maine*, (Maine Genealogical Soc., Portland 1898), 61 Nathan, Andrew, a child); William Willis, *History of Portland* 2:28; Philip Cobb, *Cobb Fam.*, 110-11. 21. *DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Edition* 1:602.

158. **Hannah Cobb**[5] (*Samuel Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 1 April 1712,[1] the daughter of Samuel Cobb and his wife, Abigail. Hannah died in Windham, Cumberland Co., Me., 24 April 1791, in her 80th year.[2]

Hannah Cobb married first, as his second wife, in Falmouth, Cumberland Co., Me., 5 February 1735/6 (intentions 7 January 1735/6) **John Swett**,[3] who was born in Newbury, Essex Co., Mass., 26 December 1703,[4] the son of Stephen and Mary (Kent) Swett. John Swett's first wife was Martha Noyes, by whom he had Stephen [died young], Priscilla, Mary and Martha, who were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. John Swett died 16 June 1746, when he was killed by Indians.[5]

Hannah married second, as his second wife, in Falmouth 7 February 1754 (intentions 12/17 January 1754) **Zerubbabel Hunnewell** of Windham, Me.,[6] who was born in Windham, 14 April 1714,[7] the son of Roger and Mary (Moore) Hunnewell. Zerubbabel died in Windham 23 August 1803, at 89 years of age. Zerubbabel's first wife was Hannah Haskell who died 26 July 1753, at 33 years of age.[8]

Hannah and her first husband, John Swett, lived in Falmouth where John owned a large amount of land. He died intestate. On 5 November 1746, Hannah Swett of Falmouth, widow, was appointed as the administratrix of her late husband's estate. Joseph Noyes, Esq., John Merrill and George Knight were appointed to appraise the estate. On the same day, guardians were appointed for John's three daughters by his first wife, Mary, Priscilla and Martha Swett, during their minority. Mary chose Joseph Thompson, and Priscilla and Martha chose Nathan Noyes, all of Falmouth. On 5 October 1748, Hannah filed an account of the costs and disbursements, as the administratrix, amounting to £305-14-6. Her accounts included the charges for the birth of a child about 16 days after her husband's death, and costs of maintaining the youngest child 2 years 3 months to October 1748, and charges for another child, 1 year 7 months. On 7 October 1747, the inventory of the estate was filed amounting to £1108-15-9. It included the homestead, house and barn, about 24 acres of land at £500, one-quarter of Mackworth's Island at £150, an old Bible and old books. On 8 November 1750, Ebenezer Cobb of Falmouth, Hannah's brother, was appointed as the guardian of Hannah's children, Anna, John, Benjamin and Sarah Swett, minors under the age of 14 and children of John Swett, late of Falmouth, deceased, to act on their behalf during their minorities. On 5 November 1750, the estate was ordered to be divided among the widow and children by a commission composed of Isaac Ilsley, William Cotton, John Snow, George Knight and William Pote. On 10 July 1751, John Swett's estate was set off to "the first-born children," by his first wife, named as Priscilla Crocket, Mary Wilson and Martha Swett. They received marsh near the house of Capt. Nathaniel Noyes, meadows on the east side of Squittergusset Creek, and land on Mackworth's Island. Hannah's four children, named as Anna, John, Benjamin and Sarah Swett, were allotted the homestead of 25 acres with the house, barn, fences, etc., and the remainder of John Swett's land on the island. John, the eldest son, was to have a double portion. Widow Hannah

Swett was given one-third of the income of the whole estate for her lifetime. The youngest, Sarah Swett, "aged 5 years the 3rd instant," was to receive maintenance until aged 7 years. Each child was to share equally in the estate's debts, and in "the surplusage of the personal estate, being £2-8-3 & 3/4 farthings."[9]

After her second marriage to Zerubbabel Hunnewell, Hannah and her family moved to Windham, Me.[10] Zerubbabel Hunnewell is listed in the *DAR Patriot Index* for public service during the Revolutionary War.[11]

Children (**Swett**), by her first husband, John Swett, born in Falmouth, Me., from probate records:[12]

i. **Hannah**[6], bapt. 19 December 1736; not mentioned in father's probate records.
ii. **John**, bapt. in 1739; called "eldest son" when he received a double portion of his father's estate.
iii. **Anna**, bapt. in 1742; shared in her father's estate.
iv. **Benjamin**, bapt. in 1745, shared in his father's estate.
v. **Sarah**, born 3 July 1746 [posthumous]; shared in her father's estate.

REFERENCES:
1. *Midd. VR* 1:13; *MD* 2:201; William Willis, *History of Portland* 2:28; Philip Cobb, *Cobb Fam.*, 110-11. 2. Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby and Walter Goodwin Davis, *Gen. Dict. of Maine and New Hampshire* (Portland 1928-1939; rept. Baltimore 1972), 362-63. 3. Falmouth TR 2:330 [FHL #1711364]; Willis, *Hist. of Portland, Me.* 2:292. 4. *Newbury VR* 1:502; Everett S. Stackpole *Desc. of John Swett of Newbury, Mass.*, 13-14. 5. Stackpole, *Desc. of John Swett*, 23-24. 6. Falmouth TR 2:49, 72, 330 [FHL #1711364]. 7. Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby and Walter Goodwin Davis, *Gen. Dict. of Maine and New Hampshire* (Portland 1928-1939; rept. Baltimore 1972), 362-63. 8. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:355. 9. Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts*, 7/28, 40, 41, 42, 176, 321; 8/113, 119, 127, 147, 189, 191. 10. Isaac Cobb, "Early Hist. of the Cobb Fam.," 2:341-42. 11. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:355. 12. Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts*, 8/119, 191; Stackpole, *Desc. of John Swett*, 24.

159. **Ebenezer Cobb**[5] (*Samuel Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 23 March 1713/4,[1] the son of Samuel Cobb and his wife, Abigail. Ebenezer died in Falmouth, now Portland, Cumberland Co., Me. of "decay," 12 May 1792, aged 85 years.[2]

Ebenezer Cobb married first in Falmouth, Me., (intentions) 7 April 1734 **Mary Scott** of Falmouth,[3] who was born in Boston, Mass., 28 May 1715,[4] the daughter of Ebenezer Scott of Boston and his wife, Sarah Woodward of Dorchester, Mass. Mary died in Falmouth 4 February 1767, called "Mrs. Ebenezer Cobb."[5]

Ebenezer married second, in Falmouth, 29 September 1767 **Anna (Stickney) Noyes** of Falmouth,[6] who was baptized in Byfield, Essex Co., Mass., 17 February 1711/2,[7] the daughter of Andrew Stickney and his second wife, Elizabeth Chute. Anna was the widow of Nehemiah Noyes whom she

married in Newbury, 16 May 1732,[8] and by whom she had ten children recorded in Newbury and Rowley, Mass.,[9] before Nehemiah died in Byfield, 9 July 1764.[10] None of Anna's children were descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Anna died in Falmouth 1 May 1791, of dropsy, at 79 years (or 79th year) of age.[11]

Ebenezer Cob [*sic*] became a member of the First Church of Falmouth in 1733. His first wife, Mary, became a member in 1737.[12] Ebenezer and Mary returned to Ebenezer's birthplace, Middleboro, about 1745, and were admitted to the First Church of Middleboro 2 March 1746, being called "from Falmouth."[13] They must have returned to Maine by 1750 because, on 8 November 1750, Ebenezer Cobb of Falmouth, housewright, was appointed by the court as the guardian of his nieces and nephews, the children of his sister, Hannah, named as Anna, John, Benjamin and Sarah Swett, "minors under 14 & children of John Swett, late of Falmouth, deceased, to act on their behalf during their minorities."[14]

On 19 December 1761, Ebenezer Cobb of Falmouth, housewright, for £13-6-8 paid by his son, Smith Cobb of Falmouth, housewright, conveyed to him the westerly half of a small lot of land in Falmouth "called the Neck," which Ebenezer had bought from his father, Samuel Cobb of Falmouth, housewright, which "deed dated 4 February 1754 [shows that] I am lawfully seized and possessed of the same in my own proper right as a good, perfect and absolute Estate of Inheritance in fee simple."[15]

On 12 August 1770, Ebenezer Cobb of Falmouth, housewright, for £72 lawful money paid by [his sons] Smith Cobb and Jedediah Cobb of Falmouth, housewrights, "(without any advantage to be taken by survivorship)," sold them 30 acres of land in Falmouth "being the same I bought from my brother, Chipman Cobb, by his deed dated 16 September 1749, recorded in York records, Lib. 3 Fol. 301." Witnesses were John Erving, Jr., and Enoch Freeman. This deed was acknowledged and recorded the same day.[16]

On 27 February 1788, Ebenezer Cobb, now called "of Portland," housewright, sold to his son, Smith Cobb of Portland, housewright, for £80, "the western moiety or half-part of a lot of land in Portland . . . together with the westerly end of the dwelling house thereon standing wherein I now live, the other end or half of said house & moiety of lot being owned by Samuel Freeman, Esq., who purchased the same from my son, Jedediah. Witnesses were Samuel Freeman and Mary Toby. This deed was acknowledged and recorded the same day.[17]

No probate records were found for Ebenezer Cobb, nor for his wives.

Children (**Cobb**), by his first wife, Mary Scott, first three born and baptized in Falmouth, Me., second and fourth mentioned in a deed:[18]

i. **Abigail**[6], born 5 March 1734/5.
ii. **Smith Woodward**, bapt. 1737; named for his maternal great-grandfather.[19]
iii. **Elizabeth**, bapt. 1740.

iv. **Jedediah**, born 8 August 1742; served in the Revolutionary War as a sergeant;[20] died in Gorham, Me., 2 August 1833, at 91 years of age.[21]

REFERENCES:

1. *Midd. VR* 1:16; *MD* 3:85; William Willis, *History of Portland* 2:28; Philip Cobb, *Cobb Fam.*, 110-11. 2. "Records of Portland, Me.," Deaths at Falmouth: V:8 (alpha) (MS). 3. Falmouth TR 2:329 [FHL #1711364]. 4. *Boston Births, 1700-1800* (Boston 1894), 109; *Boston Marriages,1700-1751* (Boston 1898), 32; Harold Edward Woodward, "Some Descendants of Nathaniel Woodward," (MS), NEHGS, Boston, Mass., 13. 5. "Records of Portland, Me.," Deaths at Falmouth: V:6 (alpha) (MS). 6. "Records of Portland, Me.," Marriages of Dr. Samuel Dean, 1764-1814: II:6 (alpha) (MS). 7. Blodgette and Jewett, *Early Settlers of Rowley*, (Rowley 1933), 266-67; *Newbury VR*, 1:492; Matthew Adams Stickney, *Stickney Family*, (Salem, Mass. 1869). 40-42. 8. *Newbury VR* 2:360, 464. 9. *Newbury VR* 1:357, 363, 365, 366, 368, 369, 370; *Rowley VR*, 147. 10. *Newbury VR* 2:677. 11. "Records of Portland, Me.," Deaths at Falmouth, V:8 (MS); David C. Young and Elizabeth Keene Young, *Vital Records from Maine Newspapers, 1785-1820*, 114. 12. King, *First Church of Falmouth, Me.*, 9, 11. 13. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro, Mass.*, 664. 14. Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts* 8/119, 191 (John Swett). 15. Cumberland Co. Deeds 1:392-3 [FHL #10642]. 16. Cumberland Co. Deeds 5:302 [FHL #10644]. 17. Cumberland Co. Deeds 19:188-89 [FHL #10651]. 18. Marquis F. King, *First Church of Falmouth*, 61 (Abigail, Smith Woodward, and Elizabeth); Falmouth TR 1:110 (Abigail); Cumberland Co. Deeds 5:302 [FHL #10644] (Smith and Jedediah). 19. Theron Royal Woodward, "Nathaniel Woodward of Boston," *NEHGR* 51(Apr. 1897):175; H.E. Woodward, "Some Descendants of Nathaniel Woodward," 13. 20. *DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Ed.* 1:603; also see Gray, *Maine Families in 1790* 1:52. 21. King, *Gorham VR*, 176.

Clayton R. Adams of Brunswick, Me., contributed to this section.

160. **Hope Cobb**[5] (*Samuel Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 13 March 1715/6,[1] the daughter of Samuel Cobb and his wife, Abigail. Hope died in Falmouth, now Portland, Cumberland Co., Me., 20 November 1797.[2]

Hope Cobb married in Falmouth (intentions) 11 August 1738 **Benjamin Winslow**,[3] who was born in Freetown, Bristol Co., Mass., 19 June 1717,[4] the son of James and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Winslow, a descendant of Kenelm Winslow, not of *Mayflower* passenger, Edward Winslow. Benjamin Winslow died in Falmouth, Me., 24 April 1796.[5]

Proof that Hope's husband, Benjamin Winslow, was the son of James Winslow was found in a deed dated 15 December 1770, in which Benjamin Winslow of Falmouth, yeoman, for love and affection, gave his son, Benjamin Winslow, Jr., 50 acres of land in Falmouth which he had received from his father, James Winslow of Falmouth, cordwainer. James Winslow joined in the gift "to my well-beloved grandson, Benjamin Winslow, Junr, dated 15 December 1770. Witnesses were Samuel Winslow and William Winslow, two other sons of Benjamin and Hope Winslow. The deed was acknowledged 18 January 1771.[6]

Hope Cobb was brought to Maine by her parents about 1717. She was accepted as a member of the First Church of Falmouth 30 May 1736, before she was married.[7] Benjamin Winslow moved to Maine with his parents, James and Elizabeth Winslow, before 1723.[8]

Benjamin Winslow became a wealthy landowner as is shown by many deeds on file in Cumberland County. On 14 October 1748, Benjamin Winslow of Falmouth, yeoman, bought from [his father-in-law] Samuel Cobb of Falmouth, housewright, for £40, thirty acres of land lying in the Town of Falmouth which had been assigned to Samuel as a Proprietor. Witnesses were Othniel Tripp and Benjamin's father, James Winslow. The deed was not acknowledged by Samuel Cobb until 16 June 1759 and was recorded six years later, 21 October 1765.[9]

On 5 August 1762 Benjamin Winslow of Falmouth, yeoman, for the sum of £108 lawful money paid by [his son] Samuel Winslow of Falmouth, yeoman, sold him 54 acres of land in Falmouth, being part of the land Benjamin had purchased 23 June 1762, "in testimony whereof I, the said Benjamin Winslow and Hope my wife (in token of her free consent)" set their hands and seals. Witnesses were Stephen Longfellow and Tabitha Longfellow. Benjamin acknowledged the deed the same day. It was not recorded until 21 October 1765.[10]

On 30 November 1762, Hope's father, Samuel Cobb of Falmouth, housewright, for 40 shillings, conveyed to Benjamin Winslow "all of his right, title and interest whereby I was invested by the Town Govmnt to make up the Hundred and Four Acres." Samuel Cobb acknowledged this deed 12 February 1765, and it was recorded 21 October 1765.[11] On 5 November 1762, Hope's uncle, Jonathan Cobb of Falmouth, weaver, sold to her husband, Benjamin Winslow of Falmouth, yeoman, for 40 shillings, all of Jonathan's rights in his share of lands in Falmouth, by virtue of his being a Proprietor in the Common and undivided lands there.[12]

Almost twenty years later, 12 4th mo 1781, Benjamin Winslow of Falmouth, yeoman, gave his son, Oliver Winslow of Falmouth, yeoman, for love and affection, 40 acres of land, "being part of the homestead farm" on the southerly side of the Presumpset River. Witnesses were Stephen Austin and William Purinton. It was acknowledged 14 April 1881.[13] On 5th 2nd mo 1783 Benjamin Winslow of Falmouth, yeoman, for love, goodwill and affection, gave his son William Winslow of Falmouth, yeoman, 90 acres of land in Falmouth being the northerly part of two tracts of land he had purchased from the Proprietors Committee by deed dated 31 May 1774, "The other tract which I have by Town Grant laid out on the Rights of Samuel Cobb and William Davis." Witnesses were Benjamin's other two sons, Samuel Winslow and Oliver Winslow. Benjamin acknowledged this deed 17 April 1783 and it was recorded the same day.[14] On 5 September 1785, Benjamin Winslow sold for £40 to his son Samuel Winslow, 100 acres of land in the Town of Falmouth, adjoining the North Yarmouth line. The deed was acknowledged 8 September 1785.[15] On 25 September 1787, Benjamin Winslow sold 23 acres in Falmouth to [his son-in-law], Stephen Morrell, [husband of his daughter, Elizabeth Winslow], for £60-

7-2. This land lay next to property which Stephen Morrell had purchased from John Morrell, 1 May 1762. Benjamin Winslow, "with my wife, Hope Winslow, who relinquishes her Right of Dower," signed the deed 17 September 1787. It was acknowledged 25 September 1787.[16]

Benjamin and Hope's son, Benjamin, Jr., died in 1782. On 19 3[d] mo 1790, Benjamin Winslow of Falmouth, yeoman, "on behalf of myself and [my son] Benjamin Winslow, Jun[r], deceased," together with his son, William Winslow of Falmouth, yeoman, conveyed a parcel of land lying in Windham, [Me.], containing 50 acres "in the third division," to another son, Oliver Winslow, yeoman, for £34-2-1. This deed was acknowledged 5 April 1790 and was recorded 15 May 1790.[17] In a second transaction the same day, Benjamin Winslow, for love, goodwill and affection, gave his "loving son, Oliver Winslow of Falmouth, yeoman," 50 acres of land "being of the homestead farm on the southerly side of the Presumpset River," bounded by the land of his son-in-law, Stephen Morrell. This deed was also acknowledged 5 April 1790.[18] In a third transaction on the same date, Benjamin sold [his son] Oliver Winslow "a certain tract of land in a gore lying between the Township of Freeport, formerly North Yarmouth, and Brunswick, . . . now called Frost's Gore," on the North Yarmouth line, containing 92 acres. Benjamin acknowledged the deed 5 April 1790 and it was recorded 15 May 1790.[19]

In a final group of deeds, 18th 4th mo 1795, Benjamin Winslow sold land to his three surviving sons:

> To Oliver Winslow for $1500, land in Falmouth near land he had already been given, together with all of the buildings thereon, bounded by Stephen Morrell's land; also one-sixth part of the privileges and mills at Windham.
>
> To William Winslow for $700, four tracts of land in Falmouth, north of the Presumsett River, running "to the land given to the heirs of my son, Benjamin," etc.; also one-sixth of the privilege and mills on Lot #95 in the second division of hundred acre lots of land in Windham.
>
> To Samuel Winslow for $727, a tract of land in Falmouth beginning at the most easterly corner of 50 acres of land I gave my son Oliver by deed, then running to the Presumpset River, "thence downriver to 50 acres of land I gave said Samuel by deed," etc.
>
> Also to Samuel Winslow, for $120, a tract of 100 acres of land lying in North Yarmouth, being Lot #17, etc.

These last four deeds were witnessed by Josiah Drew and Benjamin Gage and were acknowledged by Benjamin Winslow 22 April 1796.[20]

Benjamin Winslow and his family were living in Cape Elizabeth when he served as a sergeant during the Revolutionary War.[21] No probate records were found for either Benjamin or Hope Winslow, since Benjamin had deeded their property to their children before his death.

Children, (**Winslow**), born in Falmouth, Me., first five and the seventh bapt. in the First Church of Falmouth:[22]

i. **Samuel**[6], born 15 September 1739; bapt. 1739; mentioned in his father's deeds; married Ruth Morrell, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Peaslee) Morrell of North Berwick, Me.
ii. **Sarah**, born 18 June 1741; bapt. 1741; married John Morrell, Ruth's brother.
iii. **Submit**, born 9 March 1743; bapt. 1743; not mentioned in *Winslow Memorial*.
iv. **Elizabeth**, born 10 March 1745; bapt. 1745; married Stephen Morrell, brother of Ruth and John; she and her husband were mentioned in her father's deed.
v. **Benjamin**, bapt. 1747; mentioned in his father's deeds.
vi. **Joseph**, born 31 July 1748; bapt. not recorded; not mentioned in his father's deeds; prob. died young.
vii. **William**, born 19 June 1750; bapt. 1750; mentioned in his father's deeds.
viii. **Oliver**, born 2 March 1752; bapt. not recorded; mentioned in his father's deeds.
ix. **Hannah**, born 18 August 1754; bapt. not recorded; married Peter Morrell, brother of Ruth, John and Stephen.

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161. **Samuel Cobb**[5], [**Jr.**] (*Samuel Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 10 March 1717/8,[1] the son of Samuel Cobb and his wife, Abigail. Capt. Samuel Cobb died in Falmouth, now Portland, Cumberland Co., Me., before 31 May 1790, when a notice concerning the settlement of his estate was published in the *Falmouth Gazette*.[2]

Samuel Cobb married first in Falmouth (intentions) 19 October 1740 **Thankful Bangs**,[3] who was born in Harwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 13 November 1720,[4] the daughter of Capt. Joshua and Mehitable (Clark) Bangs. Thankful died in Falmouth 13 February 1749/50, in her 30th year, and was buried in the Eastern Cemetery, Falmouth, now Portland, Maine.[5]

Samuel Cobb married second in Falmouth 16 September 1750 (intentions Harwich, Mass., 6 July 1750; intentions Falmouth, Me. 18 August 1750) **Sarah Bangs**,[6] who was born in Harwich, Mass., 29 July 1727,[7] the daughter of Edward and Sarah (Clark) Bangs. Sarah Bangs was a cousin of Samuel's first wife. Sarah died in Falmouth, Me., after 25 September 1776, the date she signed a deed with her husband when they sold property in New Casco Bay.[8]

Samuel came to Falmouth with his parents as an infant. He and his first wife, Thankful, were admitted to the First Church in Falmouth before 11 April 1742.[9] Thankful's parents, Capt. Joshua and Mehitable (Clark) Bangs, came to Falmouth from Harwich, Mass., and received a grant of land east of Clay Cove, 28 October 1735. Samuel Cobb, Jr., served as executor of Capt. Joshua Bangs's estate in 1762.[10] Samuel's parents, Samuel and Abigail Cobb, lived with Samuel in Portland, "on Fore Street, fronting the beach," before their deaths.[11]

When Samuel married his second wife, his intentions of marriage in Harwich, Mass., called him "Mr. Samuel Cob, Jur., of Falmouth in Casco Bay," and his future wife was called "Mrs. Sarah Bangs of Harwich." This indicates that Samuel was a successful merchant and that Sarah came from a prominent family in Harwich.[12]

Capt. Samuel Cobb was a captain in the militia as well as a sea captain and a great shipbuilder in Falmouth and New Casco.[13] In 1746, during the French and Indian Wars, he served as a private under Capt. George Berry.[14] In 1755, he served from Falmouth as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Military expedition to Fort Halifax under Capt. Dominicus Jordan. In 1758, he had the rank of Captain under Col. Jedediah Pribble when he took part in the expedition to Canada.[15]

On 17 December 1761, Samuel Cobb, Jr., of Falmouth, gentleman, sold for £7-4-2 lawful money paid by Jonathan Thrasher of Falmouth, gent., a small plot of land in the First Parish of Falmouth, next to Thrasher's dwelling house, "being a part of a Lott of Land I sometime since purchased of my father, Samuel Cobb of Falmouth afores'd as by his deed may more fully appear." Samuel's second wife. Sarah, joined him in the sale. Witnesses were his brother-in-law, Wheeler Riggs and Stephen Longfellow. On the same day, Samuel and Sarah acknowledged their signatures and the deed was recorded 24 December 1761[16]. On 18 December 1761, Samuel Cobb, Jr., gentleman, sold to his brother-in-law, Wheeler Riggs of Falmouth, shipwright, for £24, a small lot of land in the First Parish of Falmouth beginning at King Street, it being part of the land he had purchased from his father, Mr. Samuel Cobb of Falmouth. His wife, Sarah, gave her free consent. Witnesses were Stephen Longfellow and Jonathan Thresher. This deed was acknowledged the same day and recorded 9 January 1762.[17] By 25 September 1776, Samuel Cobb was no longer called "Junr.," indicating that his father was no longer living. On that date, Samuel Cobb of Falmouth, gentleman, and his wife, Sarah, sold to Peter

Batchelder of Falmouth, gentleman, for £60, a certain tract of land lying in New Casco in Falmouth containing half an acre, bounded at the Bay Side, together with a dwelling house and all buildings thereon, being land he had purchased 26 December 1770. His second wife, Sarah, relinquished her right of dower the same day. Witnesses were Samuel's son, William Cobb, and Lucy Blackston. Samuel acknowledged the deed 25 February 1778 and it was recorded the next day.[18]

On 18 May 1785, Samuel Cobb of Falmouth, gentleman, "for the love and good will I bear to my son, William Cobb of Falmouth," and five shillings, deeded a certain piece of "fflatts" lying in the part of Falmouth called "the Neck,", on the south side of a piece of upland and fflats he sold to Jeremiah Pote 10 December 1770, being two and one-half rods in width from the upland and extending southerly, keeping the same width to the Channel. Witnesses were Enoch Freeman and Enoch Freeman, Jr. Samuel acknowledged the deed the same day and it was recorded immediately.[19] Samuel Cobb made a will which has not survived but which was referred to in a deed dated 4 October 1794, in which his son, William Cobb of Portland, gentleman, as executor of the last will and testament of his father, Samuel Cobb, late of Falmouth, gentleman, deceased, agreed to a division of 82 3/4 acres of land in Falmouth which Samuel had purchased jointly with Benjamin Lunt, shipwright, of Falmouth. The deed was acknowledged 15 October 1794.[20]

Children (**Cobb**), born in Falmouth, Me.; bapt. at First Church, Falmouth:[21]
By his first wife, Thankful Bangs:

i. **William**[6], born and bapt. in 1742; died young.
ii. **Samuel**, born in 1743; died 5 March 1747, in his third year.
iii. **Thankful**, born in 1747, died 27 October 1747, aged 6 months 19 days.

By his second wife, Sarah Bangs:

iv. **William**, born in 1752.
v. **Samuel**, born 1753.
vi. **Thankful**, born in January 1755, died 8 June 1755, at 6 months of age.

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1. *MD* 3:86. 2. David C. Young and Elizabeth Keene Young, *Vital Records from Maine Newspapers, 1785-1820* (Bowie, Md. 1993), 116. 3. Falmouth TR 2:335 [FHL #1711364]. 4. *MD* 5:202; *Harwich VR*, 14. 5. Marquis F. King, *Falmouth First Church Recs.*, 4 (under letter C); *Maine Historical Society Quarterly* (Spring 1980) 19:246. 6. *Harwich VR*, 109; Falmouth TR 2:40 [FHL #1711364]. 7. *MD* 6:107; *Harwich VR.*, 21. 8. Cumberland Co. Deeds 11:71 [FHL #10647]. 9. King, *Falmouth First Church Rec.*, 13. 10. Isaac Cobb, "Early Hist. of the Cobb Fam.," MS 2:341, 342-43. 11. Philip Cobb, *Cobb Family*, 111. 12. *Harwich VR*, 109; *MD* 7:197 (marriage of parents). 13. Smith's Journal, 215 [FHL #1033825]. 14. MacKay, *Mass. Soldiers in the French and Indian Wars, 1744-1755*, 96. 15. Voye, *Mass. Officers in the French and Indian Wars, 1748-1763*, alpha., #1267, #1268. 16. Cumberland Co. Deeds 1:399-401 [FHL #10642]. 17. Cumberland Co. Deeds 11:339 [FHL #10647]. 18. Cumberland Co. Deeds 11:71 [FHL #10647]. 19. Cumberland Co. Deeds 14:61 [FHL #10648]. 20. Cumberland Co. Deeds 21:490-91 [FHL #10652]. 21. Smith's Journal,

215 [FHL #1033825]; Maine Hist. Soc. Quarterly (Spring 1980) 19:246; King, *Falmouth First Church Recs.*, 61; "Records of Portland's Eastern Cemetery," *Maine Hist. Soc. Quarterly* (Spring 1980) 19:246.

162. **Peter Cobb**[5] (*Samuel Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Falmouth, York Co., Me., 4 February 1719/20,[1] the son of Samuel Cobb and his wife, Abigail. Peter died in Falmouth after 26 July 1788, the date he acknowledged a deed made to his son, Chipman.[2]

Peter Cobb married in Falmouth (intentions) 25 June 1749 **Elizabeth Small**,[3] who was born in Kittery, York Co., Me., 18 March 1729/30,[4] the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Libby) Small. Elizabeth probably died in Falmouth after 22 March 1774, the date she signed a deed with her husband, and before 26 July 1788, the date her husband signed a deed without her signature.[5]

About 1739, Peter went to Capisic, near Stroudwater, in Falmouth, where he worked in a corn mill with his father, Samuel Cobb, and his brother, Chipman Cobb.[6]

Peter Cobb was admitted as a member of the First Church of Falmouth 30 May 1742, along with his brother James.[7] On 20 February 1745, before he was married, Peter and his brother, James, both of Falmouth, husbandmen, bought several tracts of land in Falmouth, now Deering, totaling 119 acres, from Jeremiah Hodgdon of Falmouth, housewright, for the sum of £131-5sh (new tenor). This land was located on the southwest side of the Presumpscot River, next to James Goddard's land. Jeremiah Hodgdon's wife, Mary, willingly surrendered her dower rights the same day. Witnesses were Eliphalet Watson and Edmund Phinney. The deed was signed 20 February 1745 and was acknowledged by Jeremiah Hodgdon 6 March 1745.[8] During the French and Indian Wars, Peter Cobb served as a private under Capt. George Berry from May 1747 to November 1748.[9]

Peter and Elizabeth Cobb moved to Windham, Me., before 25 November 1764, the date they became members of the Windham church. Peter owned a saw-mill in Windham and was named way-warden in 1765 and selectman in 1767.[10]

This family moved back to his farm in Falmouth (Deering), before 22 March 1774, the date Peter was called "of Falmouth, yeoman," when he sold to his father, Samuel Cobb, gentleman, and his brother, Samuel Cobb, Jr., shipwright, for £118-6-4, 100 acres of land in Windham, Me., being the hundred acre lot number one in the 3rd division of common land in Windham, which Peter had bought from Nathaniel Crediford, who had bought it from the Proprietors 26 October 1765. This did not include half an acre off the corner where a new saw mill was being erected, which had been sold to David Small for a mill privilege; also one-half of his half of the "Privilege of the Falls thereto belonging." The deed was signed by Peter Cobb and his wife, Elizabeth, "in token of her free release of her rights of Dower in the premises." Witnesses were Enoch Freeman, Jr., William Conant and Peter Noyes. Peter Cobb

acknowledged the deed, 19 March 1776, and it was recorded 20 February 1778.[11]

Peter Cobb took an active part in the settlement of the Ossipee tract. On 15 August 1774, he was voted £1-9-8 for his services and expenses. With Joshua Small, Samuel Small, Samuel March and James Small, Peter Cobb and his wife, Elizabeth, sold 11,000 acres of land at Ossipee to Joseph Doe of Newmarket, N.H., yeoman, and Benjamin Conner of Newburyport, Mass., mariner. On 19 November 1779, Peter Cobb, with James Small of Falmouth, and Joshua Small of Ossipee, sold 2,300 acres of their share of land at Ossipee to the same Joseph Doe and Benjamin Conner.[12]

On 1 July 1788, Peter Cobb of Falmouth, yeoman, in payment of £50 by [his son], Chipman Cobb of Falmouth, yeoman, confirmed to Chipman 30 acres of land in Falmouth on the southerly side of the Presumpscot River at Hodgdon's Brook, "being part of my homestead on which I now dwell. . . . I am the true, sole and lawful owner of the above bargained premises . . . in my own proper right as a good and absolute estate of inheritance in fee simple." Witnesses were his nephews, James Cobb and Jonathan Cobb, sons of his brother, James Cobb. Peter Cobb acknowledged this deed 26 July 1788, and it was recorded 22 February 1794.[13]

No probate records have been found for Peter and Elizabeth Cobb.

Children (**Cobb**), seven listed by Isaac Cobb without documentation; second and seventh bapt. in the First Church of Falmouth, Me., sixth bapt. in the First Church of Windham, Me.:[14]

i. Prob. **Joseph**[6], born 5 November 1750.
ii. **Peter**, born 18 December 1754, bapt. in Falmouth in 1755; served in the Revolutionary War as a corporal.[15]
iii. Prob. **Ephraim**, born about 1756.
iv. Prob. **Lydia**, born about 1759; died 8 December 1781, at 22 years of age.
v. **Chipman**, bapt. in Windham, 17 March 1765; bought land in Falmouth from his father.
vi. Prob. **Thomas**, born 2 September 1767.
vii. **Elizabeth**, bapt. in Falmouth 26 November 1761; died unmarried at 75 years of age; deaf and dumb.

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1. Falmouth TR 1:100. 2. Cumberland Co. Deeds 21:73-74 [FHL #10652]. 3. Falmouth TR 2:36; L.A.W. Underhill, *Genealogy of Edward Small* (Cambridge 1910) 1:117, 121. 4. Stackpole, *Old Kittery and Her Families* (Lewiston, Me. 1903; rept. Somersworth, N.H., 1970), 734. 5. Cumberland Co. Deeds 11:70 [FHL #10647]; 21:73-74 [FHL #10652]. 6. Isaac Cobb., "Early Cobb Fams.in New England," (MS) 2:361-62. 7. King, *Baptisms and Admissions, First Church of Falmouth, Maine*, 13. 8. York Co. Deeds 25:216-17 [FHL #12652]. 9. MacKay, *Mass. Soldiers in the French and Indian Wars, 1744-1755*, 96. 10. Isaac Cobb, "Early Cobb Fams. in New England," (MS) 2:362. 11. Cumberland Co. Deeds 11:70 [FHL #10647]. 12. Underhill, *Gen. of Edward Small*, 121. 13. Cumberland Co. Deeds 21:73-74 [FHL #10652]. 14. Marquis F. King, *Falmouth First Church Records*, 61 (Peter and Elizabeth); "Records of Portland, Maine," (MS) V:8 (alpha) (Peter and Elizabeth);

Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder (July 1983) 7:215 (Chipman) [FHL #599249]; Isaac Cobb, "Early Cobb Fams. in New England" 2:362-63. 15. *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors* 3:679; Ruth Gray, *Maine Families in 1790* 2:47; *DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Edition* 1:604.

163. **James Cobb**[5] (*Samuel Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was baptized in Manchester, Essex Co., Mass., and the date recorded in Falmouth, York Co., Me., 7 July 1723,[1] the son of Samuel Cobb and his wife, Abigail. James died in Falmouth 10 November 1769, at 46 years of age.[2]

James Cobb married in Falmouth 31 January 1748 **Abigail Nason**,[3] who was born in Kittery, York Co., Me., 9 April 1731,[4] the daughter of Richard and Abigail (Libby) Nason of Kittery and Cape Elizabeth. Widow Abigail Cobb died in Falmouth 3 October 1810, at 79 years of age.[5]

James Cobb and his brother, Peter, were admitted as members of the First Church of Falmouth, 30 May 1742.[6] On 20 February 1745, James and his brother, Peter, both called husbandmen, bought several tracts of land in Falmouth, totaling 119 acres, from Jeremiah Hodgdon of Falmouth, housewright, for the sum of £131-5sh [new tenor]. The land was located on the southeast side of the Presumpscot River, next to James Goddard's land. Jeremiah Hodgdon's wife, Mary, willingly surrendered her dower rights the same day. Witnesses were Eliphalet Watson and Edmund Phinney. The deed was acknowledged by Jeremiah Hodgdon, 6 March 1745.[7] Neither James nor his brother were married when they bought this property.

James Cobb served in the French and Indian Wars under Capt. George Berry from May 1747 to November 1748.[8] James and his wife Abigail lived in Falmouth and Westbrook, Cumberland Co., Me.[9] Abigail's father deeded land to her brothers, Richard Nason and Nathaniel Nason, as shown in a deed to Richard, 5 December 1760, which was recorded 25 April 1761. It did not mention either Abigail or her children.[10]

No probate records were found for either James or Abigail Cobb. However, the identities of their children are proven by a deed dated 28 December 1799, in which James Cobb and Jonathan Cobb, yeomen, and Hope Cobb, singlewoman, all of Falmouth, and Abigail Cobb, singlewoman, Samuel Estes, yeoman, and Eunice, his wife, in her right, Peter Bolton, yeoman, and Rebecca, his wife, in her right, of Windham, in consideration of $200 paid by Daniel Skillings of Portland, housewright, sold a lot of land in Portland containing 16 square rods on Fiddle Street, being the same lot their father, James Cobb, late of Falmouth, yeoman, deceased, purchased of Joseph Thomas, 25 April 1762. The deed was signed 28 December 1799, by James Cobb, Jonathan Cobb, Hope Cobb, Samuel Estes, Eunice Estes, Abigail Cobb, Peter Bolton and Rebecca Bolton. James, Jonathan and Hope Cobb signed the deed in the presence of James Babson, Isaac Ilsley, Paul Little and Robert Mugford. On 31 December 1799, Samuel Estes, Eunice Estes, Abigail Cobb, Peter Bolton and Rebecca Bolton, acknowledged their signatures before Paul Little, Justice of

the Peace, and on 2 January 1800, James Cobb, Jonathan Cobb and Hope Cobb acknowledged their signatures before Isaac Ilsley, Justice of the Peace.[11]

Children (**Cobb**), born in Falmouth, Me., order uncertain:[12]

i. **James**[6], born about 1749; he and his brother, Jonathan, witnessed a deed for their uncle, Peter Cobb, 1 July 1788;[13] he also signed the 1799 deed with his brother and sisters; died unmarried, 16 October 1836, at 67 years of age.

ii. **Hope**, prob. the unnamed child bapt. in Falmouth in 1752; unmarried when she signed the 1799 deed with her brothers and sisters; died 27 November 1809, aged 58.

iii. **Abigail**, bapt. in Falmouth in 1755; unmarried when she signed the 1799 deed with her brothers and sisters.

iv. **Eunice**, prob. born about 1757; married Samuel Estes, 1774; both she and her husband signed the 1799 deed, in her right.

v. **Jonathan**, probably born 2 December 1760;[14] he and his brother witnessed their uncle's deed in 1788;[15] he also signed the 1799 deed.

vi. **Rebecca**, bapt. in Falmouth 6 July 1766; married Peter Bolton of Windham, 19 March 1789; both she and her husband signed the 1799 deed.

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1. *Manchester VR*, 33: "s. of Samuel, in full communion at Middleboro"; Falmouth TR 1:102 [FHL #1711364]. 2. Records of Dr. Deane and E. Preble, "Deaths at Falmouth and Portland," (MS), Maine Historical Society, Portland, ME., (alpha) 7. 3. Falmouth, Me., Town Records 1:453; 2:39 [FHL #1711364]. 4. Everett S. Stackpole, *Old Kittery and Her Families* (Lewiston, Me. 1903; rept. Somersworth, N.H. 1981), 629. 5. Diary of Rev. Samuel Dean, pastor of the First Church of Falmouth, as quoted in Isaac Cobb, "Early Hist. of the Cobb Fam." 2:364. 6. King, *First Church of Falmouth, Me.*, 13. 7. York Co. Deeds 25:216-17 [FHL #12652]. 8. MacKay, *Mass. Soldiers in the French and Indian Wars, 1744-1755*, 95. 9. Philip Cobb, *Cobb Family*, 113. 10. York Co. Deeds 34:145 [FHL #12657]. 11. Cumberland Deeds 31:372-73, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 12. Marquis F. King, *First Church of Falmouth*, 61, second (unnamed), third (Abigail) and sixth (Rebecca); Cumberland Co. Deeds 31:372-73, in which all six children signed a deed selling land inherited from their father; Isaac Cobb, "Early Hist. of the Cobb Fam." 2:364-655. 13. Cumberland Co. Deeds 21:73-74 [FHL #10652]. 14. Isaac Cobb, "Cobb Fam. of New England," (MS) 2:364. 15. Cumberland Co. Deeds 21:73-74 [FHL #10652]. 14. Ibid.

164. **Elizabeth/Betty Cobb**[5] (*Jonathan Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 8 October 1712,[1] the daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Cobb. Elizabeth probably died in Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland Co., Me., after 1 September 1770, the date her brother, Jonathan Cobb, granted Elizabeth's husband any rights he might receive for his service in taking Cape Breton from the French.[2]

Called Betty Cobb, she married in Falmouth, Me., (intentions) 19 October 1734 **Andrew Simonton** of Cape Elizabeth,[3] who was probably born about 1710, the son of Andrew and Ann (--) Simonton.[4] Andrew Simonton probably died in Cape Elizabeth after 16 April 1774, the date his nephew, Andrew Simonton, son of Walter and Susanna (Patten) Simonton, was called "Jr." in a deed, [Andrew Simonton, husband of Betty Cobb, being older and therefore considered as "Sr."], and before 4 September 1776, the date his nephew was not called "Jr." in another deed.[5]

Elizabeth's place in this Cobb family is proven by the will of her brother, Josiah Cobb of Falmouth, dated 5 May 1739, who died unmarried. Josiah named his father, "Mr. Jonathan Cobb" as the executor of his will and gave his "sister Betty" £5, in addition to an equal share of the remainder of his estate which was to be divided among all of his brothers and sisters, not named.[6] [See #165 Josiah Cobb.]

Andrew's father, Andrew Simonton, [Sr.], of Falmouth, yeoman, in his will dated 25 April 1744, probated 9 August 1744, mentioned his wife, Ann, his sons, William, Walter and Andrew, and his daughter, Christian White. Witnesses were Archabel Dowglass, William Simonton and James Noble.[7] Another son, Matthew Simonton, who died in 1741, mentioned his wife in his will but had not yet had any children.[8]

In April 1765, Andrew Simonton of Falmouth, wheelwright, having "sufficient ability," was ordered by the court to pay one-quarter part of £4-19-1 toward the support of his father-in-law, Jonathan Cobb, "a poor man belonging to the Town of Falmouth."[9]

Elizabeth's father, Jonathan Cobb of Falmouth, was called "weaver" and "farmer" in court records,[10] which distinguished him from her brother, Jonathan Cobb of Cape Elizabeth, yeoman. [See #171Jonathan Cobb.] Elizabeth's brother was born in 1727 and served during the French and Indian Wars in 1748, when he was 21 years of age. On 1 September 1770, Jonathan Cobb of Cape Elizabeth, yeoman, deeded to Elizabeth's husband, Andrew Simonton of Cape Elizabeth, gentleman, for £5 lawful money, all "Right, Title, Claims and Demands to all the Lands" he might be granted, "more especially for my Service at the taking of Cape Breton and Menos and Seconecto from the French."[11] Isaac Cobb, in his "Early History of the Cobb Family," mistakenly thought that this deed was made by Elizabeth's father, Jonathan Cobb, [Sr.], of Falmouth, in exchange for being cared for in his old age.[12] Since Jonathan Cobb, the father, was born in 1686 and would have been 62 years of age in 1748, he would have been too old to have been the Jonathan Cobb who served under Gen. Wheelwright.[13]

Andrew Simonton was listed in Cape Elizabeth in the Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771 with one rateable poll and one house. His real estate had an "annual worth" of £19-16.[14]

Andrew and Betty Simonton did not leave any probate records but proof that they had at least one surviving child, Ebenezer, was found in a deed dated 1 October 1818, in which Ebenezer Simonton of Cape Elizabeth, yeoman, sold his homestead farm in Cape Elizabeth, containing about 78 acres, for $1500.00,

"being the same that formerly belonged to my father, Andrew Simonton." The purchasers were Joseph Simonton and Thomas Simonton of Cape Elizabeth, both mariners. The deed was acknowledged by Ebenezer Simonton the same day.[15] According to the records of Cape Elizabeth's Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Ebenezer was born in 1747 and died in 1823. This places Ebenezer's birth before the date Andrew Simonton, "Jr.," son of Walter Simonton, was married in Cape Elizabeth (intentions) 27 December 1754 to Sarah Armstrong, and eliminates them as the parents of Ebenezer, born in 1747.[16]

Child (**Simonton**), born in Cape Elizabeth, Me., perhaps incomplete:

i. Possibly **Elizabeth/Betty**, born about 1740; married Henry Dyer, 3rd.[17]

ii. Possibly **Jonathan**, born about 1742; married Elizabeth Jordan.[18]

iii. Possibly **Christiana**, born in Cape Elizabeth 9 April 1747 [*sic*].[19]

iv. **Ebenezer**[6], born about 1747 [*sic*]; probably named for Elizabeth's brother; married first, Jane Maxwell; married second Elizabeth Maxwell.[20]

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 3:86; *Midd. VR* 1:17. 2. Cumberland Co. Deeds 6:511 [FHL #10644]. 3. Falmouth TR 2:329 [FHL #1711364]. 4. Birth date estimated from date of marriage; William Sargent, *Maine Wills, 1640-1760* (Portland 1887), 490; Frost, *Maine Prob. Abstracts* 1:244 (Andrew Simonton). 5. Cumberland Co. Deeds 10:364; Cumberland Co. Deeds 10:289, contributed by Clayton R. Adams of Brunswick, Me. 6. York Co. Prob. 5:175 (Josiah Cobb) [FHL #12784]; Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts* 1:209-10, 218 (Josiah Cobb). 7. William Sargent, *Maine Wills, 1640-1760* (Portland 1887), 490; Frost, *Maine Prob. Abstracts* 1:20, 244 (Andrew Simonton). 8. Sargent, *Maine Wills, 1640-1760*, 453-54; Frost, *Maine Prob. Abstracts* 1:20 (Matthew Simonton). 9. Cumberland Co. Commissioners' Records 1:88-89, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 10. York Co. Deeds 25:187-88 [FHL #12652]; Cumberland Co. Deeds 4:387-88 [FHL #10643]. 11. Cumberland Co. Deeds 6:511 [FHL #10644]. 12. Isaac Cobb, "Early History of the Cobb Family," (MS) 2:344. 13. MacKay. *Mass. Soldiers in the French and Indian Wars, 1744-1755*, 96. 14. Bettye Hobbs Pruitt, ed. *Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771*, (Boston 1978), Cape Elizabeth, Town #1502-0630. 15. Cumberland Co. Deeds 84:104, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 16. "Ebenezer Simonton, b. Cape Elizabeth 1747," by Clayton R. Adams, Brunswick, Me., prepared for *Maine Families in 1790,* Vol. 7. 17. *Maine Families in 1790* 2:75. 18. Tristram Frost Jordan, *Jordan Memorial*, 91. 19. Tristram Frost Jordan, *Jordan Memorial*, 198. 20. *Maine Families in 1790*, Vol. 7; Cumberland Co. Deeds 84:104, contributed by Clayton R. Adams.

165. **Josiah Cobb**[5] (*Jonathan Cobb*[4]*, Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 1 April 1714,[1] the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Cobb. Josiah died unmarried in Falmouth, Cumberland Co., Me., after 5 May 1739, the date he made his will, and before 15 January 1739[/40], the date his father, Jonathan Cobb of Falmouth, was accepted as sole executor of his estate.[2]

Josiah Cobb went to Maine with his parents and his sisters, Elizabeth and Sarah, in 1719, and grew up on the Cape Elizabeth side of the Fore River.[3] In his will dated 5 May 1739, Josiah gave his sister, Betty, £5. The remainder, both real and personal, was "to be equally divided betwixt all of my brothers & sisters." Josiah appointed his "Honored Father, Mr. Jonathan Cobb," to be the executor. The witnesses were Joshua Woodberry, Joseph Cobb and Archable Dowglass. The will was probated 15 January 1739[/40]. The inventory was taken by Deacon Samuel Thorndike and Joseph Weston, both of Falmouth, at £71-10-0 plus £16-10-0 (according to Frost). The inventory included 28½ acres of land valued at £71-5-0. Josiah's father, Jonathan Cobb, executor, presented his final accounts at Wells, Me., 6 June 1741.[4]

Josiah Cobb did not marry.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 3:86; *Midd. VR* 1:17. 2. Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts* 1:209-10, 218. 3. William Willis, *Hist. of Portland, (Maine) From Its First Settlement* 1:28, fn 2; 2:145, fn 1. 4. York Co. Prob. 5:175 (Josiah Cobb) [FHL #12784]; Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts* 1:209-10, 218 [York Co. Prob. 5:174, 175, 5:175 F3293, 5:229 F3293 (Josiah Cobb)]. There are some discrepancies between Frost's abstracts and the original will.

166. **Sarah Cobb**[5] (*Jonathan Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 18 March 1716/7,[1] the daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Cobb. Sarah died in Falmouth, York Co., Me., before 1750, the year her husband married his second wife.[2]

Sarah Cobb married, as his first wife, in Falmouth (intentions) 10 March 1737/8 **Samuel Crockett**,[3] who was born in New Hampshire in February 1717,[4] the son of Richard and Deborah (Haley) Crockett. Samuel married second in Falmouth in 1750 Mrs. Priscilla (Swett) Jackman, daughter of John Swett of Falmouth, by whom he had Samuel, born 6 September 1752, Martha, born 29 November 1754, Dorcas, born 14 April 1756, and Abigail, born 10 April 1758, none of whom were descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Samuel Crockett married as his third wife, in Gorham, Me., 10 June 1763 Mrs. Mary Whitney. Samuel died in Gorham, 19 December 1798, at 82 years of age, and was buried in the Old Cemetery there.[5]

Sarah was born in Middleboro and moved to Falmouth, District of Maine, with her parents in 1719 when she was about two years of age. This Sarah Cobb, born 18 March 1716/7 to Jonathan and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Cobb, was mistaken by Philip Cobb in his *History of the Cobb Family*, for the Sarah Cobb, daughter of John and Mary Cobb of Middleboro, who was born in Middleboro 8 July 1716, and died there 21 September 1727, in her 11th year. She was buried in the Old Cemetery at the Green in Middleboro. At this time Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Cobb was alive and well in Falmouth, living with her rightful parents. Hugh McLellan, in his *History of Gorham, Me.*, published in 1903, gave Sarah (Cobb) Crockett's correct parentage and birth in "March 1717," before Philip Cobb published his *Cobb*

Family (1903-1923). This indicates that the birth date in the *History of Gorham, Me.*, was provided from family records and was accurate.[6]

Sarah and her husband, Samuel Crockett, were admitted to membership in the First Church of Falmouth in 1740.[7] Her husband, Samuel Crockett, was first a chairmaker and then a shipwright. On 25 August 1740, Samuel Crockett, chairmaker, purchased 30 acres of land in Falmouth from Phineas Jones and Stephen Jones, traders, and John Waite, coaster, all of Falmouth.[8] During their marriage the Crocketts lived in Falmouth at the corner of Middle and Plum Streets, near Sarah's sister, Mary (Cobb) Riggs. Samuel moved to Gorham, Me., after Sarah's death and after his second marriage.[9]

After Sarah's death, her brother, Ebenezer Cobb of Falmouth, yeoman, and her brothers-in-law, Andrew Simonton, wheelwright, and Wheeler Riggs, shipwright, both of Falmouth, and her widower, Samuel Crockett, wheelwright, and another brother-in-law, Joseph Cate, joiner, both of Gorham, were brought into court in April, 1765, by the selectmen of Falmouth for neglecting to support their father, "Jonathan Cobb, a poor man belonging to the Town of Falmouth . . . unable to support himself . . . has children of sufficient ability to support him and refuse so to do." Samuel Crockett was excused because "his wife the daughter of the said Jonathan Cobb . . . deceased some years past."[10]

Deeds recorded in Cumberland County in 1800, after Samuel Crockett's death, show that his property was divided among his children from his first two marriages. In a deed dated 25 April 1800, Nathaniel Hill of Buxton, York Co., Me., yeoman, "and Martha my wife, in her right," and Gibbons Elders of Buxton, gentleman, "and Susannah, my wife, in her right," for $500 paid by Samuel Whitmore of Gorham, Cumberland Co., Me., sold 18 acres in Gorham, being part of the estate of Samuel Crockett, late of Gorham, deceased, that was set off to Martha Hill and Susannah Elders, heirs of the deceased, "to each of us one-seventh part." This land bordered on land set off to another sister, Abigail, wife of Silas Chadbourne. This deed was acknowledged and recorded 2 April 1801.[11] Martha (Crockett) Hill was Samuel Crockett's daughter by his second wife, Priscilla (Swett) Jackman, as was Abigail (Crockett) Chadbourne, so they were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Susannah (Crockett) Elders was the third child of Samuel's first wife, Sarah Cobb, and was a descendant of John Howland.

In a second deed dated 26 June 1800 and recorded 1 July 1800, heirs of Samuel Crockett, late of Gorham, shipwright, deceased, sold 6 ½ acres of land in Gorham to John Woodward for $500, which was paid to the representatives of the heirs, Joshua Merrill and Jonathan Fickett. Two acres were sold by the heirs of Samuel's eldest daughter by his first wife, Sarah, wife of Joseph Thompson, who were named as Edward Thompson of Falmouth, mariner, Joshua Merrill of Falmouth, mariner, and Polly his wife, Theophilus Thompson, yeoman, and Priscilla Thompson, of Falmouth, singlewoman. The remainder of the 6½ acre plot was sold by the children and heirs of Samuel Crockett's second daughter by his first wife, Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Fickett of Falmouth, shipwright, who were named as Asa Fickett, Samuel Fickett, Josiah Fickett of Falmouth, shipwrights, Enoch Fickett and Ephraim

Fickett of Falmouth, Robert Waterhouse of Falmouth, shipwright, and Betty, his wife, Samuel Thomas of Falmouth, mariner, and Phebe, his wife, William Crockett of Falmouth, shipwright, and Nancy, his wife, "the said Asa, Samuel, Josiah, Enoch, Ephraim, Nancy and Betty being children and heirs of Elizabeth Fickett, wife of said Jonathan Fickett and one of the daughters and heirs of the said Samuel Crockett, deceased." The deed was acknowledged 1 July 1800.[12]

Children (**Crockett**), by Samuel's first wife, Sarah Cobb[5], born in Falmouth, Me.:[13]

i. **Sarah**[6], bapt. in 1740; heirs of Sarah Thompson, wife of Joseph Thompson, received land from her father's estate in her right.
ii. **Elizabeth/Betty**, bapt. in 1741; heirs of Elizabeth Fickett, wife of Jonathan Fickett, shared in land she inherited from her father.
iii. **Susannah**, born about 1743; heirs of Susannah Elder, wife of Gibbons Elder of Buxton, received land from her father's estate in her right.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 3:86; *Midd. VR* 1:17. 2. McLellan, *Hist. of Gorham, Me.*, 452-53. 3. Falmouth TR 2:332 [FHL #1711364]. 4. Merton Taylor Goodrich, "The Case of the Chairmakers, A Problem in the Crockett Family," *TAG* (Jan. 1941) 17:143. 5. Hugh D. McLellan, *Hist. of Gorham, Me*, 452-53. 6. The death of the correct Sarah Cobb was published accurately in "Records from the Old Cemetery at the `Green,' Middleboro, Mass.," collected by Charles M. Thacher, *The Genealogical Quarterly Magazine*, Eben Putnam, ed., (Boston, Mass. July 1893) 4:171, where two entries, with Mary first, followed by Sarah, next below Mary, read, "Mary, daughter of John, Apr. 30, 1727, 9 mos.," and on the next line, "Sarah, died Sept. 21, 1727, 11th yr." In 1910, *The Mayflower Descendant* 12:144 published a list of burials at the same cemetery, "Gravestone Records from the Old Cemetery at `the Green,' Middleborough, Mass.," communicated by John W. Willard, rearranged in alphabetical order under the surnames, in which Sarah Cobb is separated from "Mary, dau. of John Cobb," and therefore lost her identity as the "daughter of John." The Rev. Alfred Wood, included deaths from the same cemetery when he published *Middleboro, Massachusetts Deaths,* but omitted Sarah's death completely and changed Mary's age at death to "8 yrs." Only the first version in *The Genealogical Quarterly Magazine* provides an accurate answer to this problem. 7. King, *First Church of Falmouth, Me.*, 11. 8. *TAG* (Jan. 1941) 17:139, 141, 143; *York Deeds* 23:3. 9. McLellan, *Hist. of Gorham, Me*, 452-53. 10. Cumberland Co. Commissioners' Records 1:88, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 11. Cumberland Co. Deeds 35:280-81 [FHL #10659]. 12. Cumberland Co. Deeds 33:150-52 [FHL #10658]. 13. Cumberland Co. Deeds 33:150-52; 35:280-81 [FHL #10659; #10659]; King, *First Church of Falmouth, Me*, 65 (mistakenly calls third child "Sarah"; McLellan, *Hist. of Gorham, Me*, 452.

167. **Lydia Cobb**[5] (*Jonathan Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Casco Bay, Falmouth, York Co., Me., 9 August 1720,[1] the daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Cobb. Lydia probably died before April 1765, the date her brother, Ebenezer Cobb, and the husbands of her four sisters were ordered by the court to support their father, Jonathan

Cobb of Falmouth.[2] Neither Lydia nor her husband were mentioned, perhaps because they had moved elsewhere or had died previously.

Lydia Cobb married in Falmouth (intentions) 16 January 1741[/2] **Samuel Graffam/Graffum/Grafton/Graften**,[3] who was possibly born in Portsmouth, N.H., about 1715,[4] the son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Ayers) Graffam, whose younger children moved to Falmouth and married there. The Samuel Graffam who married Lydia Cobb was not the Samuel Graffam who was recorded in Brunswick, Cumberland Co., Me., in the Massachusetts Tax Valuation List. Samuel Graffam of Brunswick was the son of Caleb Graffam of Scarboro and a nephew of the Samuel Graffam who married Lydia Cobb. This is shown by a deed signed 22 April 1768 in which Samuel Graffam of Brunswick, cordwainer, for £6 paid by Josiah Graffam of Scarboro, yeoman, sold Josiah 9 acres of land which his father, Caleb Graffam, purchased of Joseph Poke. Also included was Samuel's share in the estate of his father, Caleb Graffam, in Scarboro.[5]

Lydia Cobb was the first child of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Cobb to be born in Maine. Very little is known about Samuel and Lydia Graffum. Their last name was spelled "Grafton" when they were admitted as members of the First Parish Church in Falmouth 11 April 1742.[6] They were still living in Falmouth 20 September 1756, when Samuel Graffam and James Anderson returned the inventory of property in Falmouth which was part of the estate of Thomas Means of North Yarmouth, Me.[7]

No probate records have been found for either Samuel or Lydia Graffam but they seem to have had three children baptized in the First Church of Falmouth, now Portland, Me.[8]

Children, (**Graffam/Grafton**), probably born in Falmouth, Me., and baptized in the First Church of Falmouth:[9]

i. **Samuel**[6], bapt. in 1744, "son of Samuel"; probably the one who served from Falmouth during the Revolutionary War.[10]

ii. **Ephraim**, bapt. in 1752, "son of Samuel"; probably the one who was stationed at Falmouth during the Revolutionary War.[11]

iii. **Lydia**, bapt. in 1752 with her brother, Ephraim; entered below him but without father's name listed.

REFERENCES:

1. Falmouth TR 2:100 [FHL #1711364]. 2. Cumberland Co. Commissioners Records 1:88-89, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 3. Falmouth TR 2:337 [FHL #1711364]; *NEHGR* (Oct. 1862) 16:317. 4. "The Graffam Line," New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N.H. [FHL #15508]. 5. Ibid.; *Mass. Tax Valuation List of 1771* (Boston 1978), #1501-0110 - Samuel Graffam, Brunswick, Me.; Cumberland Co. Deeds 6:109-10 [FHL #10644]. 6. King, *First Church of Falmouth*, 13, where the name was spelled Agrafton. 7. Frost, *Maine Probate Records* 1:443: 9/283 (Thomas Means). 8. Marquis F. King, *Baptisms and Admissions, First Church of Falmouth, Maine* (Portland, Me., 1989; reprinted and repaginated by Heritage Books, Bowie, Md., 1990, David C. and Elizabeth (Keen) Young, eds.), 36; International Genealogical Index (Salt Lake City 1994). 9. King, *Baptisms ..., First*

Church of Falmouth, Me. (1889, 1990), 36, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 10. *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors* 6:704. 11. *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors* 6:703.

168. **Ebenezer Cobb,**[5] (*Jonathan Cobb*[4]*, Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Casco Bay, Falmouth, York Co., Me., 19 February 1722,[1] the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Cobb. Ebenezer died at his home in Cape Elizabeth, (formed from Falmouth), after 1771 when he was listed on the tax valuation list, and perhaps before 1776, the year his widow, Rebeckah, may have married again. Ebenezer certainly died before 2 November 1778, the date his son, Jedediah, confirmed his deceased father's sale of land to Joseph Cobb, Jr.[2]

Ebenezer Cobb married probably in the Second Parish of Falmouth about 1750 **Rebeckah Whitford/Whiteford**,[3] who was born in Provincetown, Mass., 21 December 1730,[4] the daughter of George and Susannah (Smith) Whitford. Rebeckah's parents were married in Truro, Mass., 31 December 1722.[5] Her father, George Whitford, died around 1732 and her mother, Susannah (Smith) Whitford, married in Provincetown, as his second wife, James Mayo, by whom she had James, born 1733, Lettice, born 1736 and Whitford, born 1739.[6] James Mayo took his family to Falmouth, Me., around 1740 and soon died. Rebeckah's mother, widow Susannah (Smith) (Whitford) Mayo, then married in Falmouth, 8 December 1743, as her third husband, widower Isaac Small. Isaac Small's family records include the names of his step-children including "Reback" Whitford.[7] Isaac Small was an old friend from Truro who had married his first wife, Elizabeth Barnaby, just a few weeks before George and Susannah Whitford were married.[8]

Rebeckah died after 14 June 1766, the year she joined her husband in selling land to his cousin, Joseph Cobb, Jr., also of Cape Elizabeth.[9] She may have married second, in Cape Elizabeth 27 October 1776 (intentions 20 July 1776) Nathaniel Staples of Cape Elizabeth, who died shortly. Rebeckah spent her last years with her son, Jedediah's family in Gray, Me.[10]

Ebenezer Cobb, son of Jonathan, was called "Jr." in Falmouth records because his older cousin of the same name also lived in Falmouth. [See #159 Ebenezer Cobb[5]]. On 14 December 1744, Ebenezer Cobb of Falmouth, labourer, paid £40 to his father, Jonathan Cobb of Falmouth, farmer, for 20 acres of land at Maiden Cove which Jonathan had received from the Proprietor's Committee 18 January 1720, it being part of a 30 acre lot which was bounded on one side by the lot where Joseph Cob, Jr., lived. Witnesses were Christopher Strout, Jr., and George McLellen. Ebenezer's father acknowledged the deed the same day and it was recorded 14 March 1745.[11] This part of Falmouth became Cape Elizabeth in 1765. During the French and Indian Wars, Ebenezer Cobb, Jr., served as a private under Capt. Isaac Ilsley from September to November 1750.[12]

By April 1765, Ebenezer's father, Jonathan Cobb of Falmouth, had fallen on hard times. James Gooding and William Cotton, two of the selectmen of Falmouth, petitioned the court, stating that Jonathan Cobb, "a poor man of and

belonging to the Town of Falmouth," was unable to support himself and had been supported by the Town for nine weeks, even though he had children "of sufficient ability" to support him "who neglect and refuse so to do." They cited his son, Ebenezer Cobb of Falmouth, yeoman, and Andrew Simonton. wheelwright, and Wheeler Riggs, shipwright, both of Falmouth, "who each married a daughter of Jonathan Cobb," and Joseph Cate, joiner, and Samuel Crockit, shipwright, both of Gorham, "who also each married a daughter." The court excused Samuel Crockett whose first wife, Sarah Cobb, had died several years earlier, but the others were ordered to share the costs of £4-19-1 between them.[13]

On 14 June 1766, Ebenezer Cobb of Cape Elizabeth, fisherman, and Rebeckah, his wife, for £12, conveyed to Joseph Cobb, Jr., of Cape Elizabeth, yeoman, [his cousin, see #174], 6½ acres of land "at the Head or west end of the Lot & Lane I now live upon and is part of the 20 acres of land which I bought of my Hon[d] Father, Jonathan Cobb." This land lay between Joseph Cobb's own land and that owned by Simon Armstrong. Witnesses were Judah Dyer, Christian Simonton, Simon Armstrong and Ebenezer Cox. This deed was not recorded until 9 May 1780.[14]

In the Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771, Ebenezer Cobb was shown with two rateable polls, indicating that his only son, Jedediah Cobb, lived with him. No more information was entered.[15]

On 2 November 1778, after Ebenezer's death, his son, Jedediah Cobb of Cape Elizabeth, mariner, for £10, deeded to Joseph Cobb of Cape Elizabeth, husbandman, 5 acres of land lying in Cape Elizabeth, "beginning at the Southeast corner of Six Acres & a half of land which the said Joseph bought of my late father, Ebenezer Cobb," adjoining the land of John Armstrong, Joshua Strout and Joseph Cobb's own land. Witnesses were William Simonton and Lydia Cates. Jedediah acknowledged this deed 5 November 1778 and it was recorded 4 May 1780.[16] This confirmed Ebenezer's sale of land to Joseph Cobb in 1766.

No probate records have been found for either Ebenezer Cobb or his wife. Court records prove that they had at least one son. They may have had at least two daughters.

Child/children (**Cobb**), probably born in Falmouth, Me.:

i. **Jedediah**[6], born 4 May 1752;[17] served as a private in the Revolutionary War;[18] died in Gray, Me., 17 June 1816. His wife, Abigail Jordan, "wife of the late Maj. Jedediah Cobb," died there 23 June 1816.[19]

ii. Possibly **Elizabeth** who married in Cape Elizabeth 11 March 1769 Joshua Strout, Jr.[20]

iii. Possibly **Rebecca** who married in Gray, Me., Nathaniel Stevens.[21]

NOTE: It was not this Ebenezer Cobb's wife who was said to have died in Falmouth, 4 February 1767, as stated by Philip Cobb in his *Cobb Family*, 113.

The Mrs. Ebenezer Cobb who died on that date in Falmouth was the wife of this Ebenezer's cousin, Ebenezer Cobb[5] (*Samuel Cobb[4], Hope Chipman[3], Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*) of Falmouth. [See #159 Ebenezer Cobb.]

ALSO NOTE: The Ebenezer Cobb of Cape Elizabeth, studied here, did not marry, second, a wife named Rachel and have two daughters by her. It was **Ebenezer Cobb, Jr.**,[6] of Cape Elizabeth, born about 1747, the son of [#177] **Joseph Cobb, Jr.**,[5] (*Ebenezer Cobb[4], Hope Chipman[3], Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*), who married in Cape Elizabeth 22 November 1770, his cousin, **Rachel Sawyer**[6]. Rachel was born in the Second Parish of Falmouth, later Cape Elizabeth, 16 June 1749, the daughter of Joseph Sawyer and his wife, **Joanna Cobb**[5] (*Ebenezer Cobb[4], Hope Chipman[3], Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*). [See #173 **Joanna Cobb**[5].] It was Ebenezer Cobb[6] and Rachel Sawyer[6] who had two daughters, **Marcy/Mercy Cobb**[7-7], born 5 October 1773, and **Joanna Cobb**[7-7], born 11 March 1775.[22] Marcy was named for her paternal grandmother, Mercy Sawyer, and Joanna was named for her maternal grandmother, Joanna Cobb. After the death of Ebenezer Cobb, Jr., Rachel (Sawyer) Cobb married second in Cape Elizabeth 30 April 1778 **John Emery** of Cape Elizabeth,[23] by whom she had John, Molly who died young, Ebenezer, Hannah, Samuel and Molly (again).[24]

REFERENCES:

1. Falmouth TR 1:100 [FHL #1711364]. 2. *Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771*, Cape Elizabeth, 1502-0115; Cumberland Co. Deeds 10:434-35 [FHL #10646; this microfilm was all but illegible; fortunately Clayton R. Adams of Brunswick, Me., provided excellent photocopies from the original deed book]; 72:66 also from Clayton R. Adams; Isaac Cobb, "Cobb Family," (MS) 2:366. 3. Isaac Cobb, "Cobb Family" (MS) 2:345; Philip Cobb, *Cobb Family*, 113-14. 4. *MD* 9:102; *NEHGR* (July 1854) 8:222; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 555. 5. *Truro VR*, 39. 6. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 552. 7. Lora Altine Woodbury Underhill, *Desc. of Edward Small of New England* (Boston and New York 1934), 157-58. 8. *Truro VR.*, 39. 9. Cumberland Co. Deeds 10:434-35. 10. Isaac Cobb, "Cobb Family," (MS) 2:366. 11. *York Deeds* 25:187-88 [FHL #12652]. 12. MacKay, *Mass. Soldiers in the French and Indian Wars, 1744-1755*, 95. 13. Cumberland Co. Commissioners Records 1:88-89, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 14. Cumberland Co. Deeds 10:434-35 [FHL #10646]; photocopy by Clayton R. Adams. 15. *Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771*, Cape Elizabeth, 1502-0115. 16. Cumberland Co. Deeds 10:433 [FHL #10646]; Jedediah Cobb to Joseph Cobb, after Joseph was no longer called "Jr." 17. Cumberland Deeds 10:433-34 [FHL #10646]. 18. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:140. 19. Young, *Vital Records from Maine Newspapers, 1785-1820*, 115: *Kennebeck Gazette*, 2 July 1816; "Marriages in Falmouth (Cape Elizabeth)," *Maine Hist. and Gen. Recorder* (1886) 3:185; Tristram Frost Jordan, *Jordan Memorial* (reprt. 1980), 177. 20. Isaac Cobb, "Cobb Family," (MS) 2:366. 21. Isaac Cobb, "Cobb Family," (MS) 2:366. 22. Cape Elizabeth Town Records, Entry of Births, 366 [FHL #10818]. 23. "Marriages in Falmouth (Cape Elizabeth)," *Maine Hist. and Gen. Recorder* (1886) 3:185. 24. Isaac Cobb, "Early History and Genealogy of the Cobb Family of New England," (MS) 2:368, 398.

169. **Mary Cobb**[5] (*Jonathan Cobb[4], Hope [Chipman[3]] Huckins, Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*) was born in Falmouth, York Co., Me., 8 November 1723,[1] the daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Cobb. Mary was probably the

Mrs. Riggs who died of peri-pneumonia at Stroudwater, Cumberland Co., Me., in March 1776.[2]

Mary Cobb married in Falmouth (intentions) 15 August 1742 **Wheeler Riggs**[3] of Falmouth, who was born in Gloucester, Essex Co., Mass., 31 August 1719,[4] the son of Jeremiah and Rachel (Haskell) Riggs. Wheeler Riggs married second, in Falmouth, 5 January 1777, Rebecca Wyer,[5] by whom he had two more children, Rebecca Russell Riggs, born 2 November 1777, and Russell Wyer Riggs, born 4 April 1779,[6] neither of whom were descendants of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland of the *Mayflower*. Wheeler Riggs died at Castine, 7 August 1779, during the Revolutionary War.[7]

Mary and Wheeler Riggs lived on Jones's Lane, later called Plum Street, near Mary's sister, Sarah (Cobb) Crockett.[8] Wheeler Riggs became a member of the First Church of Falmouth, 11 April 1742, before his marriage, and Mary was accepted 30 May 1742.[9]

On 18 December 1761, Mary's cousin, Samuel Cobb, Jr., gentleman, sold to Mary's husband, Wheeler Riggs of Falmouth, shipwright, for £24 a small lot of land on King Street in the First Parish of Falmouth, which was part of the land which Samuel had purchased from his father, Mr. Samuel Cobb of Falmouth. Samuel's second wife, Sarah, consented to the sale. Witnesses were Stephen Longfellow and Jonathan Thresher.[10]

Mary's husband, Wheeler Riggs, shipwright, of Falmouth, was ordered by the court in April 1765, to share with her brother, Ebenezer Cobb, and her sisters' husbands, Andrew Simonton, wheelwright, and Joseph Cate, joiner, in the support of her father, Jonathan Cobb of Falmouth, "a poor man unable to support himself."[11]

During the Revolutionary War, Wheeler Riggs served in Capt. Hooper's Company. He was killed at Castine [Penobscot], 7 August 1779, on the Bagaduce Expedition, while constructing a battery for the army.[12]

No probate records for Cumberland County before 1908 have survived. Fortunately, in a deed dated 20 April 1786, three of Wheeler and Mary's sons, Josiah Riggs, Joseph Riggs, Jr., and Daniel Riggs, all of Falmouth, shipwrights, for the sum of £300, "equal to one thousand Spanish Milled Dollars," paid by George Hanscom of Gorham, cordwainer, sold Lot #35 in the Second Division containing 100 acres of land in Gorham, "being the same hundred acre lot which our late father, Wheeler Riggs, purchased of James Milk" by deed dated 16 November 1756. Josiah's wife, Rachel, Joseph, Jr.'s wife, Abigail, and Daniel's wife, Joanna, surrendered their dower rights. This deed was acknowledged 21 February 1787 and was recorded 21 September 1787.[13]

On 19 January 1797, another son, William Riggs of Gorham, shipwright, sold to Robert Boyd of Portland for $46.66, three acres of land in Portland "viz. one Cow Right on Mountjoy's Neck," which his father, Wheeler Riggs, had purchased from Francis Rickey by deed 29 March 1770, and which had been set off to him in the division of his late father's estate. His wife, Polly, relinquished her dower rights. The deed was acknowledged 19 January 1797.[14]

On 28 April 1801, Joseph Riggs and his [second] wife, Peggy, sold for $190 his right in property on Plumb Street in Portland which had been his father's,

and which was now in the possession of [his step-mother], Rebecca Riggs, widow of Wheeler Riggs. On 6 May 1801, Josiah Riggs and his wife, Huldah, sold Josiah's share of land on Plumb Street, which he had received from his father's estate, for $300.[15]

Children (**Riggs**), born in Falmouth, Me.:[16]

i. **Child**[6], (unnamed), born in 1743.
ii. **Josiah**, born about 1745; sold land with his brothers, Joseph and Daniel, which they had inherited from their father.
iii. **Joseph, Jr.**, sold land with his brothers, Josiah and Daniel, which they had inherited from their father.
iv. **Daniel**; gave public service during the Revolutionary War;[17] sold land with his brothers, Josiah and Joseph, which they had inherited from their father.
v. **Mary**.
vi. **Wheeler**, born 2 February 1766.
vii. **Abigail**.
viii. **William**, born 7 May 1769; sold land which he had inherited from his father.

REFERENCES:

1. Falmouth TR 1:101 [FHL #1711364]. 2. Wm. Willis, *Journals of Rev. Thomas Smith and Rev. Samuel Deane*, 233. 3. Falmouth TR 2:337 [FHL #1711364]. 4. *Gloucester, Mass., VR* 1:584; 2:453 (parent's marriage). 5. Judith Holbrook Kelley and Clayton Rand Adams, *Marriage Returns of Cumberland County, Maine prior to 1892* (1998), 25. 6. King, *First Church in Falmouth*, 48. 7. Wm. Willis, *Journals of Rev. Thomas Smith and Rev. Samuel Deane*, 233, 242; Carleton E. Fisher and Sue G. Fisher, *Soldiers, Sailors and Patriots of the Revolutionary War, Maine* (Louisville, Ky., 1982), 663. 8. McLellan, *Hist. of Gorham, Me*, 452. 9. King, *Falmouth First Church Recs.*, 13. 10. Cumberland Co. Deeds 11:339 [FHL #10647]. 11. Cumberland Co. Commissioners' Records 1:88-89, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 12. Fisher, *Soldiers, Sailors and Patriots of the Revolutionary War, Maine*, 663. 13. Cumberland Co. Deeds 15:274. 14. Cumberland Co. Deeds 25:442-43. 15. Cumberland Co. Deeds 34:347-48, 377-78. 16. King, *First Church in Falmouth*, 95; Wm. Smith, *Journals of Rev. Thomas Smith and Rev. Samuel Deane*, 242 fn.; Cumberland Co. Deeds 15:274 (Josiah, Joseph, Jr., Daniel), 25:442-43 (William); King, *First Church of Falmouth*, 48 (Wheeler, William). 17. Fisher, *Soldiers, Sailors and Patriots in the Rev. War, Maine*, 663.

Clayton R. Adams of Brunswick, Me., contributed to this section.

170. **Deborah Cobb**[5] (*Jonathan Cobb*[4]*, Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Falmouth, York Co., Me., 14 August 1725,[1] the daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Cobb. Deborah died in Gorham, Cumberland Co., Me., 24 September 1813, at 88 years of age.[2]

Deborah Cobb married in Falmouth (intentions Falmouth and Cape Elizabeth) 8 April 1745 **Joseph Cates**,[3] who was born probably in Greenland, Rockingham Co., N.H., in February 1722,[4] the son of James and Margaret (Brier) Cates. He was called Joseph A. Cates when he died in Gorham 15 March 1810, at 89 years of age.[5]

Deborah lived at Purpoduck Point on the Cape Elizabeth side of the Fore River with her parents when she was growing up, later moving to Maiden Cove.[6]

Joseph and Deborah Cates settled in Cape Elizabeth before 1745 when it was still part of Falmouth. According to early deeds, Joseph was a cabinet maker and joiner. In 1748 he purchased a lot of land on the road leading from the ferry to the meeting house. The Cates family moved to Gorham about 1756 and paid taxes there in 1763. He was a selectman in Gorham and served as a deacon and elder in the Congregational Church.[7]

In April 1765, the selectmen of Falmouth petitioned the court to order Deborah's husband, Joseph Cates of Gorham, joiner, and her brother, Ebenezer Cobb, yeoman, and her sister Betty's husband, Andrew Simonton, wheelwright, and her sister Mary's husband, Wheeler Riggs, shipwright, all of Falmouth, to share in the support of her father, Jonathan Cobb, "a poor man of and belonging to the Town of Falmouth." Her deceased sister Sarah's husband, Samuel Crockett, was excused because his wife had died several years earlier.[8]

When the Tax Valuation List of 1771 was taken, Joseph Cates was living in Gorham with 3 rateable polls, and the annual worth of his real estate was £6-9-4. He owned 2 oxen, 2.0 cattle, 2 acres of pasture, and 4.0 acres of tillage which produced 36 bushels of grain per year, in addition to 8.0 acres of English and upland mowing land.[9] On 11 May 1772, Joseph Cates of Gorham, joiner, sold to Joshua Strout, Jr., of Cape Elizabeth for £4-13-4, one-quarter of an acre of land in Cape Elizabeth, bounded by the road leading from the Ferry to the Meeting House, and land of the estate of Christopher Strout, Esq., decd., land where he lived which he bought from Samuel Doliver of Falmouth, 15 December 1748. Witnesses were Jos. Emery and Enoch Freeman. The deed was acknowledged 29 May 1772 and was recorded the same day.[10]

According to Gorham Town Records, Joseph served in the Revolutionary War.[11] Two of their children married their second cousins. Their son, Ebenezer Cates, married 5 January 1794 **Anna Cobb**[7] (*Jedediah Cobb*[6], *Ebenezer*[5], *Samuel*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). Their youngest daughter, Lydia Cates, had previously married 1 January 1792 Anna's brother, **William Cobb**[7].[12] [See #159 Ebenezer Cobb[5]].

Joseph and Deborah Cates evidently divided their property among their children before they died. On 24 March 1806, Joseph Cates of Gorham, yeoman, for $330 paid by [their son-in-law] William Cobb of Gorham, housewright, conveyed to William 15 acres of land in Gorham, which was part of the hundred acre lot #52 in the second division, Joseph's wife, Deborah relinquished her right of dower. Witnesses were Lathrop Lewis and Edmund Bangs. This deed was acknowledged 24 March 1806.[13]

Children (**Cates**), first seven probably born in the part of Falmouth which became Cape Elizabeth in 1765, but not recorded there; last three born in Gorham, Me.:[14]

i. [possible child] **James**[6], born about 1746.
ii. [possible child] **Abigail**

iii. [possible child] **Benjamin**, born in 1750.
iv. [possible child] **Joseph**
v. [possible child] **Deborah**
vi. [possible child] **Elizabeth**, born in 1763 [*sic*].
vii. [possible child] **Sarah**
viii. **Andrew**, born in Gorham 4 August 1763.
ix. **Ebenezer**, born in Gorham 24 August 1768; married **Anna Cobb**[7] (*Jedediah Cobb*[6], *Ebenezer*[5], *Samuel*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]).
x. **Lydia**, born in Gorham 24 June 1770; married **William Cobb**[7] (*Jedediah Cobb*[6], *Ebenezer*[5], *Samuel*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]).

REFERENCES:
1. Falmouth TR 1:101 [FHL #1711364]. 2. Gray, *Maine Families in 1790* 3:40. 3. Falmouth TR 2:341 [FHL #1711364]. 4. Hugh D. McLellan, *History of Gorham, Me.*, (Portland 1903; rept. Somersworth N.H. 1980), 424-25; E. E. Cates and M. Ray Sanborn, *Cate-Cates Family of New England* (Frederick, Md 1904), 5, 6-7. 5. *Gorham VR*, 176; Gray, *Maine Families in 1790* 3:40. 6. *York Co. Deeds* 29:237; Isaac Cobb, "Early History of the Cobb Family" (MS) 2:344. 7. Cumberland Deeds 26:14; 32:209; McLellan, *Hist. of Gorham, Maine*, 424-25. McLellan mistakenly calls Deborah Cobb the daughter of *Joshua, Jr.* and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Cobb, instead of *Jonathan* Cobb, Jr. 8. Cumberland Co. Commissioners' Records 1:88-89 (contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 9. *Mass. Tax Valuation List of 1771*, 1504-0117 (Gorham). 10. Cumberland Co. Deeds 7:324 [FHL #10645]. 11. Gorham Town Records, 52. 12. McLellan, *Hist. of Gorham, Me.*, 425. 13. Cumberland Co. Deeds 48:449 [FHL #10665]. 14. Gorham VR, 111 (Andrew, Ebenezer); Cates and Sanborn, *Cate-Cates Family*, 7; McLellan, *Hist. of Gorham, Me.*, 424-25; Gray, *Maine Fams. in 1790* 3:40-41.

171. **Jonathan Cobb**[5] (*Jonathan Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Falmouth (Portland), York Co., Me., 25 July 1727, and baptized in the First Church of Falmouth, 6 August 1727,[1] the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Cobb. Jonathan died after 1 September 1770, the date he signed a deed in which he gave any benefits he might receive for his service during the French and Indian Wars to his brother-in-law, Andrew Simonton of Cape Elizabeth.[2]

No marriage has been found for Jonathan Cobb. He was probably the Jonathan Cobb who served during the French and Indian Wars as a private under Capt. Samuel Wheelwright for 38 weeks from March to December 1748.[3] Our Jonathan would have been 21 years old, the right age to have been a private in that war. His father, having been born in 1686, would have been 62 years of age, too old to have been the one who served, as was claimed by Isaac Cobb in his "History of the Cobb Family in New England."[4]

When the selectmen of Falmouth petitioned the court in April 1765, saying that his father, Jonathan Cobb, [Sr.], was a poor man belonging to the Town of Falmouth who was unable to support himself, they said that he had "children of sufficient ability to support him, who neglect and refuse to do so." Jonathan's brother, Ebenezer Cobb of Falmouth, yeoman, and the husbands of

four of Jonathan's sisters, Andrew Simonton, Wheeler Riggs, Joseph Cates and Samuel Crockett were all listed,[5] but Jonathan was omitted, possibly because he lived elsewhere in 1765, or because he was a war veteran, or perhaps he was not of "sufficient ability," being too poor to do so. However, five years later, in a deed dated 1 September 1770 he was called "Jonathan Cobb of Cape Elizabeth, yeoman" when he granted to his brother-in-law, Andrew Simonton of Cape Elizabeth, gentleman, for £5, "all my right, title, claims & demands to all lands that were or ever may be granted to me in consequence of what is due to me for my service in the Wars, more especially for my Service at the taking of Cape Breton and Menos and Seconecto from the French." This deed was witnessed by Enoch Freeman and Samuel Freeman and was acknowledged the same day by Jonathan Cobb, yeoman.[6] There were many battles waged at Cape Breton, Menos and Seconecto during the French and Indian Wars, including in 1748, when Jonathan Cobb served under Capt. Wheelwright, as mentioned above.

Nothing more is known about Jonathan Cobb of Cape Elizabeth. No record of a wife or children have been found.

REFERENCES:

1. Falmouth TR 1:102 [FHL #1711364]; King, *First Church in Falmouth, Me., Baptisms and Admission* (Portland 1898), 61. 2. Cumberland Co. Deeds 6:511 [FHL #10644]. 3. MacKay, *Mass. Soldiers in the French and Indian Wars, 1744-1755*, 96. 4. This corrects statements made by Isaac Cobb in his "History of the Cobb Family" (MS) Maine Hist. Soc., Portland, Me., 2:344, in which he said that it was the father who served in the French and Indian Wars. 5. Cumberland Co. Commissioners' Records 1:88-89, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 6. Cumberland Co. Deeds 6:511 [FHL #10644].

172. **Jedediah Cobb**[5] (*Jonathan Cobb[4], Hope [Chipman[3]] Huckins, Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*) was born in Falmouth (Portland), York Co., Me., 25 July 1727 and baptized in September 1730,[1] the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Cobb. This Jedediah Cobb evidently died young, since no further records have been found for him. He was not listed with his brother, Ebenezer Cobb, and his sisters' husbands, Andrew Simonton, Wheeler Riggs, Joseph Cates and Samuel Crockett when the selectmen of Falmouth petitioned the court to order them to contribute to the support of their father, Jonathan Cobb of Falmouth in 1765.[2] He does not appear to have married or to have left offspring.

This Jedediah Cobb should not be confused with a second and third Jedediah Cobb, who were also born in Falmouth.

The second Jedediah Cobb[6] was probably born in Falmouth, 8 August 1742, the son of Ebenezer Cobb[5] (*Samuel Cobb[4], Hope Chipman[3], Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*) and his first wife, Mary Scott. [See #159 Ebenezer Cobb[5], (*Samuel[4]*)]. This Jedediah Cobb served in the Revolutionary War as a sergeant. He married first Reliance Paine, and second Mrs. Sarah (Purrinton) Ross.[3] Among his children was a son, William Cobb[7] who married Lydia Cates[6] (*Deborah Cobb[5],*

Jonathan Cobb[4]*, Hope Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*)*. His daughter, Anne Cobb[7], married Lydia's brother, Ebenezer Cates[6].[4] [See #170 Deborah Cobb[5].]

The third Jedediah Cobb[6] was born in Falmouth 4 May 1752, the son of Ebenezer Cobb[5] (*Jonathan Cobb*[4]*, Hope Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Rebecca Whitford. [See #168 Ebenezer Cobb[5] (*Jonathan*[4])]. In 1778 he was called "Jedediah Cobb of Cape Elizabeth, mariner," when he signed a deed in Cape Elizabeth.[5] He served as a private in the Revolutionary War and married Abigail Jordan.[6] The *Kennebunk Gazette*, 2 July 1816, called him "Maj. Jedediah Cobb" when he died in Gray, Me., 17 June 1816, at 64 years of age.[7]

REFERENCES:

1. King, *First Church of Falmouth, Me.: Baptisms and Admission* (Portland 1898), 61. 2. Cumberland Co. Commissioners' Records 1:88-89, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 3. *DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Ed.*, 1:603. 4. Hugh D. McLellan, *Hist. of Gorham, Me.*, 425. 5. Cumberland Co. Deeds 10:433 [FHL #10646]. 6. *DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Ed.*, 1:603. 7. Young, *Vital Records from Maine Newspapers, 1785-1820*, 115.

173. **Joanna Cobb**[5] (*Ebenezer Cobb*[4]*, Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was probably born in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 16 August 1718,[1] the daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Vaughn) Cobb. Joanna died in Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland Co., Me., 26 November 1784.[2]

Joanna Cobb married in Falmouth, Cumberland Co., Me., about 1733 **Joseph Sawyer**,[3] who was born in Gloucester, Essex Co., Mass., 7 May 1711,[4] the son of John and Rebecka (Stanford) Sawyer. Joseph Sawyer died in Cape Elizabeth, Me., 31 March 1800, and was buried in Meeting House Hill Cemetery, South Portland.[5]

Joanna Cobb was named for her maternal grandmother, Joanna (Thomas) Vaughn.[6] She was born the year before her parents moved to Falmouth, Me. Her father, Ebenezer Cobb, died very young, intestate. Proof that Joanna was his daughter is found in a proprietors' deed dated 14 December 1734, in which 60 acres of land lying in the township of Falmouth on the northerly side of the Presumpscot River, "beginning at a stake standing by the river side, . . . the same being for the heirs' sixty acre lot that was voted to them by the proprietors of Falmouth." This was laid out to the heirs and assigns of Ebenezer Cobb, "late of Falmouth, deceased."[7]

On 5 December 1743, Joseph Sawyer of Falmouth, yeoman, and Joanna Sawyer, his wife, and Joseph Cobb, Jr., mariner, [Joanna's brother], sold to John Prockter of Falmouth, yeoman, for £160 old tenor, 60 acres of land lying on the north side of the Presumpscot River in Falmouth, "which land was laid out to us by the Proprietor's Committee of Falmouth." Witnesses were Ambrose Dyer and Daniel Sawyer. The deed was acknowledged 9 April 1744 by Joseph Sawyer, Joseph Cobb, Jr., and Joanna Sawyer.[8]

Joseph and Joanna Sawyer lived in the part of Falmouth which became Cape Elizabeth in 1765. In the Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771 Joseph Sawyer was shown there with two rateable polls, one house and one-half of a mill. His real estate had an annual value of £16-2. He owned one horse, 2 oxen,

3.0 cattle, 12.0 goats and sheep, 2 swine, 12.0 acres of pasture, 3.0 acres of tillage, 36 acres of salt marsh. 4 acres of English and upland mowing land and 10.0 acres of fresh meadow.[9]

On 4 May 1786, after Joanna's death, her brother, Joseph Cobb of Cape Elizabeth, yeoman, and her husband, Joseph Sawyer of Cape Elizabeth, gentleman, sold to Jonathan Thompson of Falmouth, tailor, for £8-8 a certain pitch of 14 acres "made to us on the right of [our father], Ebenezer Cobb, in Falmouth where he can find it free of former grants." Witnesses were Joseph Cobb's cousins, Mary (Woodbury) Deake and George Deake. This deed was acknowledged 11 May 1789."[10]

No probate records have been found for either Joseph or Joanna Sawyer.

Children (**Sawyer**), born in the Second Parish of Falmouth, Me., first recorded in Falmouth Town Records, rest recorded in Cape Elizabeth Town Records:[11]

i. **Ebenezer**[6], born 27 January 1734; served in the Revolutionary War as a corporal.[12]
ii. **Mary**, born 15 April 1741.
iii. **Jabez**, born 31 December 1743.
iv. **John**, born 24 December 1745; served in the Revolutionary War as a private.[13]
v. **Rachel**, born 16 June 1749; married first, at Cape Elizabeth 22 November 1770 her cousin, **Ebenezer Cobb, Jr.**[6], (*Joseph*[5], *Ebenezer*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]); married second, 30 August 1778 **John Emery**.[14] [See #174 Joseph Cobb[5]].
vi. **James**, born 9 June 1751.
vii. **Marcy**, born 14 November 1753.
viii. **Lemuel**, born 23 February 1756.
ix. **Rebecca**, born 13 October 1760.

REFERENCES:

1. York Co. Deeds 24:267-68 [FHL #12652]. 2. Cape Elizabeth T.R., 25 [FHL #10813]. 3. Proof of marriage found in York Co Deed 24:167-68 [FHL #12652]. 4. *Gloucester VR* 1:645; McLellan, *Hist. of Gorham, Me.*, 755; George Thomas Little, *Gen. and Fam. Hist. of Maine* 3:1444-45 [FHL #6051259]. 5. Gray, *Maine Families in 1790* 1:249-50. 6. *TAG* 23:29-31. 7. Records of Proprietors of Falmouth 1:145. 8. York Co. Deeds 24:267-68 [FHL #12652]. 9. *Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771*, #1502-0632 (Cape Elizabeth). 10. Cumberland Co. Deeds 16:312-13 [FHL #10649]. 11. Falmouth TR 1:109 (Ebenezer) [FHL #1711364]; Cape Elizabeth TR, 26 [FHL #10813]. 12. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:595. 13. Ibid. 14. Gray, *Maine Families* 1:250; Isaac Cobb, "Cobb Family" 2:398.

177. **Joseph Cobb**[5], **[Jr.]**, (*Ebenezer Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *How4and, John*[1]) was probably born in Falmouth, York Co., Me., about 1720,[1] the son of Ebenezer and Mary (Vaughn) Cobb. Joseph died in Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland Co., Me., 14 May 1796, at 76 years of age.[2]

Joseph Cobb married in Falmouth (intentions) 26 September 1742 **Mercy/Mary Sawyer,**[3] who was born in Falmouth,[4] the daughter of Jacob and

Sarah (Wallis) Sawyer, formerly of Gloucester, Essex Co., Mass. Mercy/Mary died in Cape Elizabeth, Me., before 18 December 1764, the date of her husband's second marriage.[5]

Joseph Cobb married second in Cape Elizabeth, by Rev. Ephraim Clark, 18 December 1764 **Anna Strout** of Cape Elizabeth,[6] widow of William Strout. Anna was born in Truro, Mass., 1 February 1728-9,[7] the daughter of Henry and Anna (Small) Dyer. As Anna Dyer, she married first in Falmouth, (intentions) 30 July 1748, William Strout.[8] Anna apparently did not have any children by William Strout. Widow Anna (Dyer) (Strout) Cobb died in Cape Elizabeth 14 May 1816.[9]

Joseph Cobb was named for his maternal grandfather, Joseph Vaughn.[10] His father, Ebenezer Cobb, died in 1721 when Joseph was a baby. Joseph was called "Joseph Cobb, Jr." in court records to differentiate him from his father's brother of the same name, who was born in 1690 and died in 1776. [See #28 Joseph Cobb].

Proof that Joseph was the son of Ebenezer and Mary (Vaughn) Cobb was found in a proprietors' deed dated 4 December 1734, in which a plot of sixty acres of land lying in the township of Falmouth on the northerly side of the Presumpscot River was laid out to the heirs and assigns of Ebenezer Cobb, late of Falmouth, deceased.[11] On 5 December 1743 Joseph Cobb, Jr., mariner, joined his sister and brother-in-law, Joseph and Joanna Sawyer, in conveying for £160 old tenor, 60 acres of land on the north side of Presumpscot River to John Procktor "of the same town," which was land "laid out to us by the Proprietors Committee of Falmouth." Witnesses were Ambros Dyer and Daniel Sawyer. On 9 April 1744, Joseph Sawyer, Joseph Cobb, Jr., and Joanna Sawyer acknowledged the deed, which was recorded 22 June 1744.[12]

Joseph Cobb, Jr., and his family lived in Falmouth on the thirty-acre lot of land numbered the "Fifth Lot towards Maiden Cove," which was the same lot granted to his father, Ebenezer Cobb, 18 January 1720, by the Proprietors of Falmouth.[13] He and his first wife, Mercy/Mary, were members of the church in the Second Parish in Falmouth, now Cape Elizabeth. He paid a Parish tax of 13 shillings in 1743 and held many offices in the parish.[14]

On 14 June 1766, he was called Joseph Cobb, Jr., when he purchased from his cousin, Ebenezer Cobb of Cape Elizabeth, fisherman, and Rebecah, his wife, 6½ acres of land in Cape Elizabeth for £12. Witnesses were Judah Dyer, Christian Simonton, Simon Armstrong and Ebenezer Cox. This deed was acknowledged 4 October 1766 but was not recorded until 9 May 1780.[15] This was land which Ebenezer had bought from his father, Jonathan Cobb.

On 2 November 1778, after Ebenezer's death, Ebenezer's son, Jedediah Cobb[6] of Cape Elizabeth, mariner, deeded 6½ acres of land to Joseph Cobb of Cape Elizabeth, husbandman, confirming Joseph's purchase of the property in 1766 "of my late father, Ebenezer Cobb." Witnesses were William Simonton and Lydia Cates. Jedediah acknowledged this deed 5 November 1778 and it was recorded 4 May 1780.[16]

In a deed dated 15 July 1771, Joseph Cobb, Jr., husbandman, bought for £18 lawful money, 10 acres of land in Cape Elizabeth from his cousin, Mary

Woodbury, widow, and her daughters and their husbands, George Deak, yeoman, and Mary, his wife, Hannah Woodbury, weaver, Jacob Webb, mariner, and Sarah, his wife, all of the District of Cape Elizabeth. This tract of land was part of the thirty acre lot near Maiden Cove which was granted by the Town of Falmouth to Joseph's uncle, Jonathan Cobb, around 1720 and was bounded by Joseph's own land and by Simon Armstrong's land. The sellers acknowledged their signatures 29 July 1771 but the deed was not recorded until 9 May 1780.[17]

In the Massachusetts 1771 Tax Valuation list, Joseph Cobb was recorded with two rateable polls, one house, real estate worth £11-9-6 annually, one horse, 4.0 cattle, 15.0 goats and sheep, 2 swine, 25 acres of pasture, 4.0 acres of tillage, 4.0 acres of English and upland hay, and 5.0 acres of fresh marsh.[18]

On 24 December 1775 Joseph Cobb and his second wife, Annar [*sic*], joined her brothers, Henry Dyer, James Dyer, Ephraim Dyer and Isaac Dyer, "all of Falmouth," in selling their rights in her father's estate to her mother, Widow Anna Dyer, for £200. The property included 50 acres of land and fresh meadow with a dwelling house and barn. The division of the estate was made 4 November 1767. In it Joseph Cobb and his wife, Anna, were to have 6 3/4 acres and seven rods of land adjoining her brother, Henry Dyer's lot. In addition, Joseph Cobb and Anner [*sic*] were given the house lot and land at the ferry "in lieu or for their part of the marsh." This division was not acknowledged until 4 November 1788 by Henry Dyer, James Dyer, Ephraim Dyer and Joseph Cobb and his wife, who appeared personally. It was received and recorded by the court 19 November 1789.[19]

On 4 May 1786, after the death of his sister, Joanna, Joseph Cobb, yeoman, and [his brother-in-law], Joseph Sawyer, gentleman, both of Cape Elizabeth, for £8-8sh, deeded to Jonathan Thompson of Falmouth, tailor, 14 acres of land in Falmouth, "made out to us in the right of Ebenezer Cobb." Witnesses were his cousins, Mary Deake and her husband, George Deake. This deed was acknowledged 11 May 1789."[20]

On 13 November 1794, Joseph Cobb of Cape Elizabeth, "in the County of Cumberland in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, yeoman, . . . for £200 paid by my son, William Cobb," of the same town, yeoman, granted William a certain tract of land near Maiden Cove, "and is the farm I now live on." It contained about 54 acres of land, and was bounded on the northeast by the sea, and was adjacent to land which belonged to the heirs of Joshua Woodbury, deceased. It included a house, barn and orchard. Annar, his wife, gave her free consent to the transaction. The deed was signed by both Joseph and Annar Cobb and witnessed by Annar Cobb and George Deake. This deed was not proved and recorded until 27 December 1849, fifty-five years later, at the Supreme Judicial Court held at Portland, Me. Their son, Lemuel Cobb of Cape Elizabeth, made oath that Joseph Cobb and Annar Cobb, the grantors, and Annar Cobb and George Deake, the subscribing witnesses, were all deceased. Lemuel testified that he was acquainted with their handwriting and recognized their signatures. The deed was accepted by the court, 27 December 1849, and recorded two days later.[21]

Children (**Cobb**), born in Cape Elizabeth, Me.:
By his first wife, Mercy/Mary Sawyer:[22]

i. **Joanna**[6], born about 1743; named for her father's sister, Joanna (Cobb) Sawyer.
ii. **Mary**, born about 1745; named for her paternal grandmother, Mary (Vaughn) Cobb.
iii. **Ebenezer**, born about 1747; named for his paternal grandfather, Ebenezer Cobb; died before 12 December 1777 when his wife was called "widow." He was called Ebenezer Cobb, Jr., when he married in Cape Elizabeth, 22 November 1772, his cousin, Rachel Sawyer[6], born in 1749, daughter of Joseph and Joanna (Cobb[5]) Sawyer. He was called Ebenezer, Jr., because his older cousin of the same name also lived in Cape Elizabeth. [See #168 Ebenezer Cobb[5] (*Jonathan[4], Hope Chipman[3], Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*)]. As Ebenezer Cobb, Jr., he was listed in Cape Elizabeth in the Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771 with one rateable poll and 1.0 cattle.[23] They named their first daughter, Marcy Cobb, born 5 October 1773, for Ebenezer's mother, Mercy/Marcy Sawyer, and their second daughter, Joanna Cobb, born 14 March 1775, for Rachel's mother, Joanna (Cobb[5]) Sawyer.[24] [See Joanna Cobb[5] (*Ebenezer Cobb[4], Hope Chipman[3], Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*)]. On 12 December 1777, Belcher Noyes, acting for the Proprietors of Land at Pejepscot, sold Lot #103 in Royalborough for £23-6-8 to Rachel Cobb, widow of Ebenezer Cobb, and to [her brother], Lemuel Sawyer, yeoman, both of Cape Elizabeth.[25] Rachel married second, John Emery and had five more children.[26]
iv. **Joseph**, born about 1750; named for his father.

By his second wife, Anna (Dyer) Strout:[27]

v. **Lemuel**[6], born 2 February 1770; recorded father's deed, 27 December 1849, which was accepted by the court.
vi. **William**, born 11 March 1772; deeded property by his parents; probably named for his mother's first husband, William Strout, a quaint Colonial custom.

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(Apr. 1863) 17:150. 9. Isaac Cobb, "Cobb Family," (MS) 2:369. 10. *TAG* 23:29-31. 11. Records of the Proprietors of Falmouth, Me. 1:145. 12. York Co. Deeds 24:267-68 [FHL #12652]. 13. Falmouth Town Records (typescript, 1955) 1:8, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 14. Isaac Cobb, "Cobb Family" (MS) 2:369. 15. Cumberland Co. Deeds 10:434-35 [FHL #10646]. 16. Cumberland Co. Deeds 10:433 [FHL #10646]. 17. Cumberland Co. Deeds 10:435-36 [FHL #10646]. 18. Pruitt, *Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771*, #1502-0117, Cape Elizabeth. 19. Cumberland Co. Deeds 16:528, 529-30 (Henry Dyer) [FHL #10649]. 20. Cumberland Co. Deeds 16:312-13 [FHL #10649]. 21. Cumberland Co. Deeds 220:283-85 [FHL #10751]. 22. Isaac Cobb, "Cobb Family" (MS) 2:369-70 (no dates given). 23. *Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771*, Cape Elizabeth 1502-0127. 24. Cape Elizabeth Town Recs., Entry of Births, 366 [FHL #10815]; Isaac Cobb, "Cobb Family" (MS) 2:368. 25. Cumberland Co. Deeds 10:89-90 [FHL #10646]. 26. Isaac Cobb, "Cobb Family" MS 2:398; Gray, *Maine Families*, 1:250. 27. Cumberland Co. Deeds 220:283-85 [FHL #10751]; Cape Elizabeth T.R., 370 [FHL #10815]; Isaac Cobb, "Cobb Family" (MS) 2:370 (with dates).

175. **Mary Cobb**[5] (*Joseph Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 17 June 1717,[1] the daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Clark) Cobb. Mary probably died in Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland Co., Me., after 15 July 1771, the date she was called "Mary Woodbury, widow," when she and her children sold land in Cape Elizabeth to her cousin, Joseph Cobb.[2]

Mary Cobb married in Falmouth, then York Co., Me., 7 June 1738 (intentions 23 December 1737) **Joshua Woodbury/Woodbery, Jr.**,[3] who was born in Beverly, Essex Co., Mass., 24 April 1713,[4] the son of Joshua and Sarah (Woodbery) Woodbery. Joshua Woodbury probably died before 6 March 1770, the date his father-in-law, Joseph Cobb, deeded all of his land in Cape Elizabeth to Mary and Joshua's daughter's husband, George Deake.[5] He was certainly dead by 1771 when his widow was listed in the tax valuation list for Cape Elizabeth under her given name.[6]

Joshua Woodbury came to Falmouth with his parents before 9 March 1728, the date his father was admitted as a member of the First Church of Falmouth.[7] Joshua was mentioned by his father, Joshua Woodbury, of Falmouth, in his will dated 6 July 1749, probated 2 October 1749. He was given one-third of his father's land near the Meeting House and an equal share with his brothers and sisters in his father's farm in Beverly, Mass. Joshua, Jr., and his brother, Peter Woodbury, were named as co-executors.[8]

Mary's father, Joseph Cobb, and Joshua Woodbury, either Mary's husband or his father of the same name, owned half of a mill-stream at Barbery Creek in Falmouth, now Cape Elizabeth, which they sold 2 April 1737.[9]

Mary Cobb was admitted as a member of the First Church of Falmouth in 1737, before she was married.[10] Her husband, Joshua Woodbury, Jr., was a farmer in Cape Elizabeth and tax collector for the Second Parish in Falmouth, now Cape Elizabeth, in 1743. His carefully preserved "Rate and Bill Book" was inherited by Daniel Pillsbury, a grandson of Joshua and Mary's daughter, Hannah, who married Tobias Pillsbury.[11]

Proof that Mary was the daughter of Joseph Cobb was found in a deed dated 6 March 1770, in which Joseph Cobb of Cape Elizabeth, yeoman, for the sum of £100, conveyed to Mary's daughter's husband, George Deake of Cape Elizabeth, mariner, "all my lands lying in the District of Cape Elizabeth with all the buildings thereon and all my Town Rights in the Town of Falmouth, and also all my Personal Estate of what Name or Nature soever, Except my Silver Tankard, the Bed on which I lodge, and my own and my wife's wearing apparel." Witnesses were Ephraim Clark and Elizabeth Clark. This deed was acknowledged 3 May 1774 and recorded 29 February 1781.[12] Mary's father had previously given land in Falmouth to Mary's sister, Hannah, and her husband, Joseph Strout, Jr.[13]

In the *Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771* Mary Woodbury was listed alone, showing that she was a widow. She owned one house and her real estate had an annual worth of £5-16-8. She had 2.0 cattle, 10.0 goats and sheep, 1 swine, 13.0 acres of pasture, 1 acre of tillage, 2.0 acres of English and upland hay, and 2.0 acres of fresh meadow.[14]

No probate records have survived for either Joshua or Mary Woodbury. Fortunately, the names of their children were found in a deed dated 15 July 1771, but not recorded until 9 May 1780. Mary Woodbury, widow, George Deake, yeoman, and Mary, his wife, Hannah Woodbury, weaver, Jacob Webb, mariner, and Sara his wife, all of the District of Cape Elizabeth, in consideration of £18 paid by Joseph Cobb, Jr., of Cape Elizabeth aforesaid, husbandman, sold him ten acres of land lying in Cape Elizabeth which was part of a thirty acre lot granted by the Town of Falmouth to Mr. Jonathan Cobb near Maiden Cove. The ten acres was bounded by Joseph Cobb, Jr.'s land and Simon Armstrong's land. The deed was signed by Mary Woodbury, George Deake, Mary Deake, Hannah Woodbury and Sarah Webb who acknowledged their signatures 29 July 1771. Witnesses were Peter Sawyer and Nathaniel Sawyer.[15]

The ancestry of Mary Woodbury[6] was again proven in a deed made in Cape Elizabeth, 5 April 1781, in which Mary stated, "This witnesseth that I quit all my right of dowry to what land my husband, George Deake, hath sold to Mr. Benjamin Thresher which was purchased of Mr. Joseph Cobb, my grandfather." This was attested to by Joseph Mariner and recorded in Cape Elizabeth's "Book of Records."[16]

Children (**Woodbury/Woodbery**), born in Falmouth, Me.:[17]

i. **Mary**[6], born 29 May 1739; mar. **George Deake** of Westerly, R.I.; served in the Revolutionary War. [18]
ii. **Hannah**, born 8 November 1743; mar. in 1776 **Tobias Pillsbury**; served in the Revolutionary War.[19]
iii. **Sarah**, born about 1745; married **Jacob Webb**, mariner.

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John and William of England and Massachusetts" (typescript; Wakefield, Mass., 1950-1958) 1:31, 68, 145. 5. Cumberland Deeds 11:226 [FHL #10647]. 6. *Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771*, #1502-0834 (Cape Elizabeth). 7. King, *First Church of Falmouth*, 7. 8. William M. Sargent, *Maine Wills, 1640-1760*, 608-11 (Joshua Woodbury). 9. Isaac Cobb, "Early Hist. and Gen. of the Cobb Fam.," (MS) Maine Hist. Soc. 2:347-48. 10. King, *First Church in Falmouth, Maine*, 11. 11. Isaac Cobb, "Cobb Family," 2:370; David B. Pilsbury and Emily A. Getchell, *The Pillsbury Family*, (Everett, Mass. 1898; rept. Newburyport, Mass. 1984), 62 (son-in-law Tobias Pillsbury), 116 (grandson Daniel Pillsbury). 12. Cumberland Deeds 11:226 [FHL #10647]. 13. York Co. Prob. 5:175 [FHL #12784]. 14. *Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771*, #1502-0834 (Cape Elizabeth). 15. Cumberland Co. Deeds 10:435-36 [FHL #10646]. 16. Cumberland Co., Me., "Book of Records, Second Parish, Town of Falmouth," 2 [FHL #10813]. 17. Cumberland Deeds 10:435-36 [FHL #10646]; 11:226 [FHL #10647]. 18. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:182; *Mass. Sold. and Sail.* 4:592; Underhill, ed., "Woodbury Genealogy," (typescript) 1:145. 19. David B. Pilsbury and Emily A. Getchell, *The Pillsbury Family* (Everett, Mass., 1898; rept. Newburyport, Mass. 1984), 62; *DAR Patriot Index* 1:536.

176. **Hannah Cobb**[5] (*Joseph Cobb*[4]*, Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 16 November 1718,[1] the daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Clark) Cobb. Hannah probably died in Falmouth, York Co., Me., (later Portland, Cumberland Co.), after 25 December 1749, the date she and her husband signed a deed in which they sold land at Barren Hill, Falmouth, and before 7 April 1752, the date the deed was recorded in Falmouth.[2]

Hannah Cobb married in Falmouth, (intentions), 7 May 1739 **Joseph Strout, Jr.**,[3] who was born in Truro, Barnstable Co., Mass., 4 November 1719/20, the son of Joseph Strout and his first wife, Rachel Doane.[4] Joseph Strout married second, in Falmouth, Me., (intentions), 20 April 1753 **Sarah Mayo**,[5] who was probably the one born in Provincetown, Mass., 10 April 1732, the daughter of Robert and Deborah (Strout) Mayo.[6] Joseph Strout had four more children by Sarah Mayo, named Mary, born in Falmouth, about 1754, Rachel, born in 1757, Priscilla, born at Narraguagus, Me., 4 April 1762, and Benjamin, born about 1765,[7] who were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Joseph Strout probably died at Granny's Neck, Me., on Back Bay, now called Pinkham's Island, after 8 April 1779, the date he was called "Joseph Strout of Narraguagus, yeoman," when he bought land in Cherryfield from Thomas Armstrong, and before 31 May 1784, when the deed was recorded by Joseph Strout, Jr., to clarify the ownership of the property.[8]

Hannah Cobb came to Falmouth from Middleboro with her parents after June 1725,[9] when she was still a child. Joseph Strout's family lived in Truro and Provincetown on Cape Cod, before they settled in Falmouth around 1736.[10] Joseph's second wife, Sarah Mayo, and her family came to Falmouth from Provincetown around 8 May 1743, the date her father, Robert Mayo, "late of Provincetown, mariner," bought one and one-half acres of land in Falmouth for £8 from Thomas Woodbury. This deed was witnessed by Benjamin Allen and Abigail Allen and recorded 24 May 1743.[11] On 12 November 1744, Robert Mayo, mariner, bought from Lt. Nathaniel Jordan and Mary, his wife, for £203-

5sh, 67 3/4 acres of land in the Second Parish of Falmouth lying near Deep Brook, in the area which became Cape Elizabeth. Witnesses were Benjamin Allen and Samuel Libbee.[12] This indicates that the Strouts and the Mayos knew each other in Provincetown, before moving to Maine.

On 1 December 1739, soon after Hannah's marriage, her father, Joseph Cobb of Falmouth, glazier, for love and good will, gave his "dutiful children, namely my son-in-law, Joseph Strout, Jr., and my daughter, Hannah Strout," a tract of land in Falmouth containing 30 acres, being the southwesterly half of a 60 acre lot granted to him by the Proprietors, on or near Barren Hill, "which easterly half of said lot I formerly gave unto Archabel [*sic*] Dowglas." Witnesses were Joseph Cobb's other daughter and son-in-law, Joshua and Mary (Cobb) Woodberry. This deed was acknowledged by Joseph Cobb, 9 October 1740, and recorded 15 October 1742.[13] Barren Hill is in the part of Falmouth that was set off as Cape Elizabeth in 1765.[14] Joseph and Hannah Strout sold this property 25 December 1749 for £3 to Benjamin Parker, yeoman. It was described as "a small piece of land lying at Barren Hill in said Falmouth, where the said Parker now dwells." Witnesses were Josiah Stanford, Jr., and Archibald Douglas.[15] This deed was recorded 7 April 1752, five years later, which indicates that Hannah (Cobb) Strout had died and Benjamin Parker wanted to establish his clear title to the property which Hannah and her husband had been given by her father.

Joseph Strout was called "Junior" when he published his intentions to marry Hannah Cobb in Falmouth, 7 May 1739. Just two months earlier, Joseph's father, also named Joseph Strout, had published his intentions to marry, as his second wife, Priscilla Thomas, 11 March 1738/9.[16] Joseph Strout, [Sr.], of Falmouth died intestate before 5 October 1748, the date his widow, Priscilla, and [his son], Joseph Strout, fisherman, were appointed as administrators of his estate.[17] On 20 October 1752, Joseph Strout of Falmouth, no longer called "Junior," sold for £3 to his cousin, Anthony Strout, a small parcel of land in Falmouth (name illegible), containing 2¼ acres more or less, adjoining Anthony Strout's meadow. Witnesses were David Strout and Michu[?] Smalley. No wife signed away her dower rights, a legal custom which was sometimes ignored. This deed was recorded 13 October 1755.[18] On 9 March 1757, Joseph Strout of Falmouth, husbandman, sold for £8-13sh paid by his cousin, Daniel Strout of Falmouth, "all my right part or share of my Father Joseph Strout, (late of Falmouth, dec^{d}), in his estate lying in Falmouth at a place called Deep Brook (except what land I sold to Anthony Strout)." Witnesses were Joseph Stanford and Ephraim Dyer. Joseph Strout acknowledged the deed 9 March 1757. Again no wife signed the deed, perhaps because this was property which Joseph had clearly inherited in his own right.[19] This deed was not recorded until 23 July 1790, the date the purchaser, Daniel Strout, mortgaged this property to a Boston investor.[20]

During the next few years, Joseph Strout's siblings also sold their shares to Daniel Strout. On 3 January 1758, Joseph's younger brother, Hezekiah Strout of Brunswick, labourer, sold to Daniel Strout of Falmouth, fisherman, for £5, his share in the estate of his deceased father, Joseph Strout, at Deep Brook.

This deed was acknowledged the same day but was not recorded until 23 July 1790.[21] Another brother, Joshua Strout, fisherman, and his wife, Sarah (Sawyer), both signed Joshua's deed 19 February 1765, when he sold his share of the land he had inherited at Deep Brook to Daniel Strout. It was recorded 23 July 1790.[22] Joseph's sister, Thankful Strout, and her husband, Peter Combs, Jr., of Brunswick, husbandman, both signed their deed when they sold her inheritance to Walter Simonton, Esquire, 23 October 1760, which was recorded 5 April 1763.[23] Josiah Sawyer, cordwainer, husband of Joseph's sister, Phebe Strout, and Benjamin Sawyer, mariner, and his wife, Mary, all of Cape Elizabeth, signed a single deed 20 April 1770, in which they sold 2 acres and 16 rods of land to Daniel Strout for £6. This was land which Benjamin Sawyer's wife, Mary, and Josiah Sawyer's wife, Phebe, had inherited from their father, Joseph Strout of Falmouth, deceased. Mary signed the deed with her mark but Phebe did not sign at all. This deed was recorded 23 July 1790.[24] On 22 March 1771, Walter Merriman of Harpswell, yeoman, and his wife, "late Betty Webber, one of the granddaughters of Joseph Strout, formerly of that part of Falmouth which is now called Cape Elizabeth, deceased," sold her rights in an eleventh part of the estate, about 3 acres more or less, "with one acre more or less in reversion after the decease of our grandmother, [Priscilla (Thomas) (Strout) Simmons], widow of the said Joseph Strout." This deed was also recorded 23 July 1790.[25] [Betty Webber was the daughter of Sarah Strout who married Benjamin Webber.[26]] These deeds were recorded many years later, in 1790, when the purchaser, Daniel Strout, mortgaged 100 acres of land in Cape Elizabeth to Hannah Rowe of Boston for £332, to be paid before 21 July 1791.[27]

Joseph Strout and his second wife, Sarah Mayo, left Cape Elizabeth about 1761 to move to Plantation No. Five, as is shown by the birth of their third daughter, Priscilla, in Narraguagus, 4 April 1762.[28] Sarah's father, Robert Mayo, also sold his property in Falmouth during these years and left Falmouth to settle in Plantation No. Four.[29] On 16 June 1759, Robert Mayo of Falmouth, Gentleman, sold 20 acres of land at Deep Brook, Falmouth, for £40 to George McLallen [*sic*] of Falmouth, mariner. This deed was witnessed by Christopher Strout and David Strout.[30] Robert was again called "mariner," 16 September 1763, when he sold 7 3/4 acres of land at Deepbrook, Falmouth, bounded by Thomas Dileno's [*sic*] land, for £33-6-8 to George McClannen [*sic*], of Falmouth, mariner.[31]

Joseph and Sarah settled at Back Bay near Granny's Neck, now known as Pinkham's Island. This was originally part of the mainland (Harrington, later Milbridge), but violent storms and rough seas washed away the sandy neck connecting it to the shore.[32] Deeds for the purchase of land by Joseph Strout and his two sons, Joseph Strout, Jr., born to his first wife, Hannah Cobb, and Benjamin Strout, [mentioned below], born to his second wife, Sarah Mayo, were found in Lincoln County and in Washington County, Maine, which prove that Joseph and his children moved to Plantation No. Five, which was then called Narraguagus, and later became Harrington and Millbridge.

Joseph Strout's son by his first wife, Hannah, must have been born in Falmouth about 1739 or 1740 and was also named Joseph. Joseph, [Jr.], went to Narraguagus with his father and step-mother but returned to Falmouth, 17 November 1763, to marry Susannah Roberts, daughter of Vinson/Vincent and Isabella (Dyer) Roberts.[33] Joseph was not called "Jr." in the marriage record, showing that he was the oldest of the name in Falmouth at that time, since his father had already moved to Narraguagus. Son Joseph Strout and his wife, Susannah, settled at Narraguagus where they had ten children, all of whom are descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Son Joseph was always called "Deacon Joseph Strout."[34]

On 8 April 1779, Thomas Armstrong of Cherryfield, Lincoln Co., sold to Joseph Strout of Narraguagus, yeoman, for £3, a lot of land in Cherryfield "on both sides of the road which passes from Cherryfield Mills to Pleasant River," agreeable to a plan made by Mr. James Noyes, surveyor, 13 September 1777. Witnesses were William Sprague and Alexander Campbell. The deed was acknowledged 11 April 1779 by Thomas Armstrong and was recorded 31 May 1784. A plat of the area, dated 20 June 1775, was filed with the deed. When the map was recorded 31 May 1784, the center of the 1775 drawing, outlining the 200 acres of land, had the handwritten words, "Mr. Joseph Strout's 200 Acre Lot in the Township No. 5 in Narraguagus Mill River." Below the drawing, perhaps added in 1779, was written, "This is a Plan or description of a 200 Acre Lot of Land owned by Mr. Joseph Strout, Junr, where he now dwells on part of the same...."[35] The fact that this Joseph was called "Junior" on the map indicates that, in 1779 when the deed was executed, Joseph Strout, Sr., was still living. By 31 May 1784, when the deed was recorded, Joseph Strout, Sr., had apparently died and ownership of the property had to be clarified, requiring that the deed and plat map be filed together.

In the Federal Census taken in 1790 for Harrington, the surname was misspelled *Stout*.[36] Since Joseph Strout, Sr., had died, his son, Joseph Strout, was no longer called "Jr." It was certainly the son who was listed in Harrington as Joseph *Stout* with two males over 16: Joseph, the father, born about 1739, and Joseph, the son, who was born in February 1775 and was in his 16th year in 1790; four males under 16: Benjamin, born 3 December 1776, Ephraim, born 14 March 1779, Isaac, born in 1783, and Vinson, born in 1785; (son Barnabas was not yet born); and four females: Joseph's wife, Susannah Roberts, his two daughters, Isabella, born in 1781 and Deborah, born in 1786,[37] and possibly Susannah's mother or a hired woman.

On 2 June 1794, Samuel Freeman, agent for the proprietors of Township No. Five, Washington Co., Eastward of Union River, "authorized to assign settlers in said Township the quantity of land and proportion of marsh allowed them by a Resolve of the General Court passed June 21, 1793," sold 200 Acres of Land and 5 acres and 80 square rods of marsh in the township, "being numbered 37 and 51 upon the Plan of said Township," for £3 to Benjamin Strout, "an heir to — Strout who was a proprietor and settler in said Township." This deed was received to be recorded in Suffolk County, Mass., 18 June 1794.[38] Benjamin Strout was the son of Joseph Strout by his second

wife, Sarah Mayo, born in Narraguagus about 1765. The fact that he was called "*heir* to — Strout," indicates that his father, Joseph Strout, [born in 1719/20], had died and the clerk had forgotten the father's given name when he sat down to record the transaction. Benjamin Strout married Elizabeth Cole and died as a young man in Harrington, 27 July 1794, leaving several young children, Elizabeth, Sally, Polly and Lydia.[39] His widow married, as her second husband, Ebenezer Jourdain [*sic*]. Benjamin Strout's father-in-law, Ebenezer Cole, was appointed as the administrator of Benjamin's intestate estate, 7 October 1794, and was made guardian of his children.[40] On 2 March 1801, Ebenezer Cole, as the administrator of Benjamin Strout's estate, sold the same property mentioned above, Lots 37 and 51, now in Harrington, for $128.75 to Thomas Archibald, Esq. Witnesses were Benjamin's half-brother, Joseph Strout, and Susannah Campbell.[41]

On 2 June 1794, Samuel Freeman, representing the proprietors of Township No. Five, "eastward of Union River," by a Resolve of the Court passed June 21, 1793," sold 200 acres of land and 5 acres and 80 square rods of marsh in the township for £3 paid by Joseph Strout, [son of Joseph Strout and his first wife, Hannah Cobb], "an original Proprietor and a settler in the township," being the lot of land numbered 26 upon the plan of said township, lately taken by Mr. Lothrop Lewis. This was signed by Samuel Freeman, Nathaniel Wells, John Read, and Daniel Cony, and was witnessed by John Storer and Thomas Wallcut. It was acknowledged 4 June 1794, and received to be recorded in Suffolk Co., Mass., 6 October 1795.[42]

On 23 April 1818, Joseph Strout of Harrington, Washington Co., Mass., cordwainer, for $300 paid by [his youngest son] Barnabas Strout of Harrington, conveyed to Barnabas the same lot of land, No. 26, containing 200 acres, "with the reservation of 40 acres of land in the southwest part and also five acres of salt marsh." In addition, Barnabas Strout agreed that his father, Joseph Strout, was to have the sole use and improvement or incomes or rents and profit of the above bargained premises . . . during the natural life of the said Joseph Strout and the life of Susannah, his wife." The deed was witnessed by James Campbell and William Densmore. Joseph Strout acknowledged the deed the same day and it was recorded 2 May 1818.[43]

No probate records have been found for Joseph Strout of Falmouth and Narraguagus, or for his first wife, Hannah Cobb, or for his second wife, Sarah Mayo.

One child (**Strout**), by his first wife, Hannah Cobb, born in Falmouth, Me.:[44]

i. **Joseph**[6], born about 1739; died in Milbridge, Me., 14 October 1821, 83 yrs. [*sic*], [in his 83rd yr.]; buried in Mill River Cemetery, back of the Baptist Church. His wife, Susannah Roberts, died 14 October 1830, and was buried next to him.[45]

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 3:86; *Midd. VR* 1:19. 2. Records of Portland, Me.: Intentions of Marriage at Falmouth previous to 1786, (MS), Maine Historical Society, Portland, Me.: 3:30 (alpha); York Co.

Deeds 29:174-75; Minot Cobb Morse, Jr., *Strout Family of Maine* (1931), o620 (contributed by Clayton R. Adams). 3. Falmouth Town Records 2:333 [FHL #1711364]. 4. *Truro VR*, 6 (parents' marriage; no birth record for Joseph); Alfred A. Doane, *Doane Family*, (1902), 58; Cumberland Deeds 17:258-59; 17:256-57 [FHL #10650]; Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts* 1:310: 7/316. 5. *MD* 11:47; 16:20. 6. Records of Portland, Me.: Intentions of Marriage at Falmouth previous to 1786, (MS), Maine Historical Society, Portland, Me." 3:30 (alpha). 7. Morse, *Strout Family*, o620. 8. Lincoln Co. Deeds 16:315-17, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 9. David Thomas Konig, *Plymouth Court Records, General Sessions, 1719-1749* 2:59-60, which proves that Hannah's father, Joseph Cobb, was still living in Middleboro, Mass., in 1725. 10. *NEHGR* (July 1854) 5:221: Joseph's younger brother, Hezekiah, was born in Provincetown, 19 January 1735, before this Strout family moved to Falmouth; Morse, *Strout Family*, o600. 11. York Deeds 23:250, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 12. York Co. Deeds 25:4, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 13. York Deeds 23:81 [FHL #12651]. 14. *Genealogists Handbook for New England Research*, (Boston 1980; rev. 1985), 29. 15. York Co. Deeds 29:174-75, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 16. Falmouth Town Records 2:333 [FHL #1711364]. 17. Frost, *Maine Probate Extracts* 1:310, 329, 330, 331: York Co. Prob. 7/316, 461, 458, 468 (Joseph Strout). 18. York Co. Deeds 32:157. 19. Cumberland Co. Deeds 17:258-59 [FHL #10650] (Joseph Strout). 20. Cumberland Co. Deeds 17:259-60 [FHL #10650] (Daniel Strout). 21. Cumberland Co. Deeds 17:256-57 [FHL #10650] (Hezekiah Strout). 22. Cumberland Co. Deeds 17:255-56 [FHL #10650] (Joshua Strout). 23. Cumberland Co. Deeds 2:283 [FHL #10642] (Peter and Thankful Combs.) 24. Cumberland Co. Deeds 17:253-54 [FHL #10651] (Josiah Sawyer, Benjamin Sawyer, Mary Sawyer). Note that this deed adds another daughter to the family of Joseph Strout and his first wife, Rachel Doane. Mary (Strout) Sawyer shared with her siblings in Joseph Strout, Sr.'s, estate but she was omitted from the family in Alfred A. Doane's *Doane Family*, 58, and in Capt. Minot Cobb Morse's *The Strout Family of Maine*, o600. 25. Cumberland Co. Deeds 14:470 [FHL #10648]. 26. Morse, *The Strout Family of Maine*, o600, 27. Cumberland Co. Deeds 17:259-60 [FHL #10650]. 28. Morse, *Strout Family*, o620. 29. Washington Co. Deeds 1:502, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 30. York Co. Deeds 35:145, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 31. Cumberland Co. Deeds 2:415, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 32. *Maine Hist. Magazine, (formerly Bangor Hist. Mag.)* (rept. in 3 vols., plus index, 1997) 3:2256 (9:223-26); J.A Milliken, *The Narraguagus Valley, Early Settlement and Settlers*, (Machias. Me., 1886; Portland, Me. 1910), 5-6. 33. *Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder* (9 vols., 1884-98; reprt. 9 vols. in 3, Baltimore, MD 1973) 3:100; Morse, *Strout Family*, o620. 34. Morse, *Strout Family*, o621/M-oo; *Maine Hist. Magazine, (formerly Bangor Hist. Mag.)* (rept. in 3 vols., plus index, 1997) 3:2256 (9:223-26). 35. Lincoln Co. Deeds 16:315-17. 36. *U.S. Census of Maine: 1790*: York County, Plantation No. 5, 54. 37. Morse, *Strout Family of Maine*, o621/M-oo. 38. Washington Co. Deeds 2:42-43, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. The given name of Joseph Strout, father of Benjamin, is missing here but there is no doubt that this deed refers to him. 39. Morse, *Strout Family of Maine*, o620; "Harrington, Maine, Birth Records" (typescript), 10 [FHL #855272]. 40. Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts, 1775-1800* 2:1308,-09,-10-11,-13,-14,-21,-22: Wn 2/73, 2/77, 2/85, 2/96, 2/104, 2/105, 2/141, 2/143 (Benjamin Stout [*sic*], where Benjamin Strout's surname was mistakenly spelled *Stout*, as in the census record. 41. Washington Co. Deeds 3:92-94, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 42. Washington Co. Deeds 1:505, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 43. Washington Co. Deeds 10:24-25, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 44. Falmouth Town Records 2:333 [FHL #1711364] (parent's marriage): Joseph's possible birth estimated from date of parents' marriage intentions; Morse, *Strout Family*, o621/M-oo. 45. Margaret (Kelley) Ashe Colton, "Cemetery Inscriptions at Milbridge, Maine," 35, (typescript) contributed by Clayton R. Adams.

177. **Hope Cobb**[5] (*Gershom Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 10 November 1727,[1] the daughter of Gershom and Melatiah (Smith) Cobb. Hope died in Middleboro 3 June 1760, at 33 years of age, and was buried in the Cemetery at the Green.[2]

Hope Cobb married as his first wife in Middleboro 8 April 1745 **Samuel Tinkham**[3rd],[3] who was born in Middleboro 13 March 1723/4,[4] the son of Samuel and Mary (Staples) Tinkham. Samuel Tinkham was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Peter Brown. Samuel married second in Middleboro 21 February 1760 Patience Simmons by whom he had one child, Hope, who was born 7 May 1764, and died 7 December 1774.[5] She was not a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Patience, widow of Samuel, died of old age, 3 November 1814, in her 92nd year.[6] Samuel Tinkham died in Middleboro 28 March 1796, aged 72 years 4 days.[7]

Hope's widower, Samuel Tinkham of Middleboro, yeoman, in his will dated 2 June 1788, probated 2 May 1796, gave all of his personal estate to his second wife, Patience, along with the use and improvement of his real estate during her natural life. He gave his nephew, Joseph Besse, Jr., his wearing apparel, and his friend, Isaac Tomson was given his iron pitchfork and iron harrow. Lazarus Tinkham, son of James Tinkham, was given six sheep, "he being named to bear up the name of my only son, Lazarus, deceased." After his wife's death, all of his remaining real estate was given to the Congregational ministry in the First Precinct of Middleboro for its perpetual use. Isaac Tomson was appointed executor. Witnesses were Moses Redding, Luther Redding and James Tinkham who acknowledged the will 2 May 1796.[8] *Middleboro Deaths* states that Samuel Cobb gave his estate to the First Parish Church of Middleboro.[9]

Child (**Tinkham**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[10]

i. **Lazarus**[6], born 28 February 1745/6; died in November 1762, in his 17th year; buried in the Cemetery at the Green.[11]

NOTE: Middleboro Church records in Weston, *History of Middleboro*, 663, mistakenly places Hope as the daughter of Gershom Cobb, born in 1714, son of John and Mary (Conant) Cobb. The correct Gershom Cobb was born in 1695, the son of Jonathan and Hope (Chipman) (Huckins) Cobb. That is why she was named "Hope."

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 6:229. 2. *MD* 4:221; *Middleboro Deaths*, 203. 3. *MD* 16:108. 4. *MD* 6:229; Robert S. Wakefield, *Mayflower Families IV: Peter Brown*, 28-29, 95-96. 5. *MD* 15:101. 6. *Middleboro Deaths*, 202. 7. *MD* 15:103; *Middleboro Deaths*, 203. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. 35:505-6 (Samuel Tinkham) [FHL #550718]. 9. *Middleboro Deaths*, 202. 10. *MD* 16:20. 11. Wood, *Middleboro Deaths*, 203.

178. **Jonathan Cobb**[5] (*Gershom Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 14 November

1729,[1] the son of Gershom and Melatiah (Smith) Cobb. Jonathan died before 1 July 1756, the date his father-in-law, Samuel Benson, was named as administrator of his intestate estate.[2]

Jonathan Cobb, called "Jur.," married in Middleboro 4 April 1751 **Patience Benson**, called "both of Middleboro,"[3] who was born in Middleboro 27 June 1732,[4] the daughter of Samuel and Keziah (Barrows) Benson. Patience married second, in Plympton, Mass., 29 November 1756 George Barrows, 3rd,[5] who was born in Plympton, 5 December 1727, the son of George and Desire (Doty) Barrows, a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger, Edward Doty. Patience died after 20 April 1778, the date her father, Samuel Benson, named her in his will as the widow of George Barrows.[6]

There were no children from her second marriage.

Jonathan Cobb may have been the man of that name who served at Crown Point in October, 1755, during the French and Indian Wars under Col. Benjamin Lincoln.[7]

Jonathan Cobb of Middleboro, yeoman, died intestate before 1 July 1756 and his wife's father, Samuel Benson, was ordered by the court to serve as administrator of Jonathan's estate. The inventory of his estate, made by Henry Thomas, Caleb Benson and Henry Wood, contained a house and lands valued at £508-1-0, bed and bedding, £75-0-0, and the remainder of his personal estate, £257-11-0, for a total of £820-12-0. Samuel Benson's accounts were accepted by the court, 21 July 1756.[8]

Patience Benson's father, Samuel Benson, yeoman, in his will dated 20 April 1778, probated 5 October 1778, mentioned his two sons, Consider and John Benson, who were named as executors, and his five daughters, Patience, the widow of George Barrows, Lydia, the wife of Henry Wood, Jemima, the wife of John Norris, Faith, the wife of John Thomas, and Hope the wife of Joshua Driggs. Each daughter was bequeathed £5-6-8.[9] Samuel Benson did not mention his grandson, Samuel Cobb, son of his daughter, Patience, and her first husband, Jonathan Cobb.

Child (**Cobb**), born in Middleboro:[10]

i. **Samuel**[6], born 24 January 1752.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 8:28; *Midd. VR* 1:42. 2. Plymouth Co. Prob. 14:73, 162, Docket #4552 (Jonathan Cobb) [FHL #551542]. 3. *Midd. VR* 1:110; 2:45; *MD* 18:84. 4. *Midd. VR* 1:68; *MD* 15120; *TAG* (1975) 51:216. 5. *Plympton VR*, 249, 290; *Mayflower Fams.: Edward Doty* 11:1:19-20, where Patience was called "Patience Cobb," omitting her maiden name. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. 25:85-86, Docket #1920 (Samuel Benson) [FHL #550713]. 7. MacKay, *Mass. Soldiers in the French and Indian Wars, 1744-1755*, 96. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. 14:73, 162 (Jonathan Cobb) [FHL #551542]. 9. Plymouth Co., Prob. 25:85-86 Docket #1920 (Samuel Benson) [FHL #550713]. 10. *MD* 18:154; 34:160; *Midd. VR* 1:115, 241.

179. **Perez Cobb**[5] (*Gershom Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 5 August

1731,[1] the son of Gershom and Melatiah (Smith) Cobb. Perez died in New Braintree, Worcester Co., Mass., 17 or 18 November 1819, aged 88 years.[2]

Perez Cobb married in Middleboro 3 May 1759 (intentions 12 March 1759) **Abiah Richmond**[3] who was probably born in Middleboro about 1740, possibly the daughter of Silvester and Abiah (Elliott) Richmond.[4]

Abiah died in New Braintree 28 December 1819, at 79 years of age.[5]

Perez Cobb settled in North Brookfield, Worcester Co., Mass., near the Old Furnace, on a farm he bought 4 May 1764 from Capt. Eleazer Warner.[6] This area became New Braintree.

Perez Cobb of New Braintree died intestate. His son, Perez Cobb, [Jr.], was appointed as administrator. In his accounting, dated 3 July 1821, Perez Cobb listed $214.38 for sales of his father's personal estate, and paid debts of $448.42, $92.96, $2.50 and $58.47, leaving a balance due him of $387.97.[7]

On 7 May 1822, Perez Cobb, [Jr.], "being interested in the real estate," requested Nathaniel Paine, Judge of Probate for Worcester Co., to make a division and settlement of his father's remaining property. On 17 June, 1822, Parley Hale, gentleman, of North Brookfield, Byrum Harvey and Timothy Thrasher, yeomen, of New Braintree, were appointed to appraise the remaining real estate of Perez Cobb, late of New Braintree, which had not been sold for payment of debts, and to distribute it among the children of the said deceased, or their legal representatives. Samuel Mixter, Esq., of New Braintree was appointed to act in the division for all of the heirs who lived "out of this Commonwealth." Perez's real estate included a farm of 51 acres with buildings, another farm of 28½ acres with buildings, a piece of land containing 5½ acres, another parcel of 15¼ acres called the Hawes Lot, and the Hardwick lot of 4 acres and 50 rods. Since it would be "of material injury" to divide the land among eight heirs, all of the land was set off to Perez Cobb, who paid $162.50 to each of the other heirs, named as Jonathan Cobb, Joseph Cobb, heirs of Nathan Cobb, deceased, heirs of Wealthy Witt, deceased, Abiah Moulton, Olive Dowe, heirs of Meltiah Bacon, deceased, or their legal representatives, being one-eighth part of the whole sum of $1300.00. The settlement was dated 20 June 1822. Josiah Witt was the guardian for the heirs of Wealthy Witt and Samuel Mixter was appointed to act for Olive Dowe and Abiah Moulton. Jonathan Cobb was present and acted for the other four heirs and expressed his satisfaction.[8]

Children (**Cobb**), all mentioned in their father's probate records:[9]

i. **Joseph**[6], born in 1763; mentioned in division of father's property.
ii. **Jonathan**, born in 1767; acted for four other heirs in accepting the division of their father's estate.
iii. **Perez**, born in 1768; administrator of his father's estate.
iv. **Abiah**, called Abiah Moulton in the settlement of her father's estate.
v. **Wealthy**, called Wealthy Witt, deceased, in the settlement of her father's estate; left heirs.

vi. **Melatiah**, called Melatiah Bacon, deceased, in the settlement of her father's estate; left heirs.
vii. **Nathan**, mentioned as deceased in the settlement of his father's estate; left heirs.
viii. **Olive**, called Olive Dowe in the settlement of her father's estate.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 9:49; *Midd. VR* 1:50. 2. *New Braintree VR*, 136; Paige, *Hist. of Hardwick*, 352. 3. *Midd. VR* 1:121; 2:54; *MD* 19:141. 4. *Mayflower Families: Chilton, More, Rogers* 2:307. 5. *New Braintree VR*, 136; Paige, *Hist. of Hardwick*, 352. 6. Joshua B. Richmond, *Richmond Family* (Boston 1897), 65-66. 7. Worcester Co. Prob. 54:2-3 [FHL #856330]. 8. Worcester Co. Prob. 86:507-10 [FHL #856331]. 9. Ibid.

180. **Andrew Cobb**[5] (*Gershom Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 13 October 1733,[1] the son of Gershom and Melatiah (Smith) Cobb. Called Lt. Andrew Cobb, he died in Middleboro 14 July 1800, aged 66 years 8 months 20 days.[2]

Andrew Cobb married in Middleboro 10 July 1760 **Experience Samson**,[3] who was born in Plympton, Plymouth Co., Mass., 1 January 1733/4,[4] the daughter of Barnabas and Experience (Atkins) Samson. Experience died in Middleboro 5 February 1814, at 81 years of age.[5] Experience was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Myles Standish through her father, Barnabas Samson[4] (*Lydia Standish*[3], *Alexander*[2], *Myles*[1]).[6]

Experience's father, Barnabas Samson of Middleboro, yeoman, in his will dated 4 May 1749, named his beloved wife, Experience, sole executor of his will and gave her authority to sell all or as much of his real estate as she should have cause, "during her being my widow for bringing up my children." If she remarried, she was to divide the entire estate among all of his children, keeping only the use of her widow's thirds. He directed that their eldest son, Barnabas, was to be given his gun and sword. Witnesses were Benjamin Ruggles, Joseph Paddock and Stephen Mummore[?]. The will was acknowledged and accepted 5 November 1750.[7] Although their daughter, Experience, was not mentioned by name by her father in his will, Plympton records show that the son, Barnabas, who was mentioned by name, was born in Plympton 26 February 1730/1 to the same parents as Experience, born two years later.[8]

During the Revolutionary War, Andrew Cobb of Middleboro served as a sergeant in Nehemiah Allen's Company, Col. Theophilus Cotton's regiment, for 31 days on the expedition to Rhode Island in September and October 1777.[9] *History of Middleboro* lists an Andrew Cobb, serving in the Rhode Island campaign of 1777 as a private in Capt. Henry Peirce's company from the Lakeville area of Middleboro.[10]

In his will dated 3 June 1800, probated 13 August 1800, Andrew Cobb of Middleboro, gentleman, named his beloved wife, Experience, and gave her the use of one-third part of all of his real estate during her natural life, as well as all of the indoor moveables and household articles. Andrew gave his son,

Gershom Cobb, $100 in silver and all of his father's wearing apparel. Son Andrew Cobb received $80. Son Lewis Cobb was given all of the real estate and personal estate of all kinds except that which Andrew had already disposed of earlier in his will. Son Lewis Cobb was named as executor. Witnesses were James Thomas, Churchill Thomas and Nehemiah Bennet. The will was sworn to by James Thomas and Nehemiah Bennet and accepted for probate, 13 August 1800. Daughter Olive Cobb was not mentioned and must have died earlier.[11]

Children (**Cobb**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[12]

i. **Gershom**[6], born 2 May 1762.
ii. **Andrew**, born 16 June 1764.
iii. **Lewis**, born 9 December 1766.
iv. **Olive**, born 10 January 1769; may have died young; not mentioned in her father's will.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 12:230; *Midd. VR* 1:52. 2. *MD* 12:143; *Midd. VR* 1:293; *Middleboro Deaths*, 40. 3. *MD* 23:132; *Midd. VR* 1:152. 4. *Plympton VR*, 180; *MD* 1:248; Vinton, *Giles Memorial*, 390. 5. *Middleboro Deaths*, 41 (mistakenly called Experience "originally Caswell." 6. *Mayflower Families: Myles Standish* 14:29, 86, where Andrew Cobb's mother is mistakenly given as "Lydia Besse." 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 12:130-32, #17451 (Barnsbas Samson) [FHL #551539]. 8. *Plympton VR* 179, 180. 9. *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors* 3:633. 10. Weston, *Hist. of Midd.*, 133. 11. Plymouth Co. Prob. 37:297-98, 445 (Andrew Cobb) [FHL #550719]. 12. *Midd. VR* 1:138, 159, 189; *MD* 23:44; 25:106; 31:134; Paige, *Hist. of Hardwick*, 352.

181. **Lydia Cobb**[5] (*Gershom Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 31 May 1739,[1] the daughter of Gershom and Melatiah (Smith) Cobb. Lydia died after 22 April 1784, the date of her second marriage.[2]

Lydia Cobb married first, in Hardwick, Worcester Co., Mass., 7 September 1761 **Elkanah Steward/Stewart**,[3] who was born in Hardwick 12 August 1737,[4] the son of Daniel and Prudence (Parker) Steward. Elkanah Steward died in Barnard, Vt., 16 February 1784.[5]

Lydia married second, in Barnard, Windsor Co., Vt., 22 April 1784 **Capt. John Benjamin** of Hartland, Vt.[6]

In 1755, during the French and Indian Wars, Elkanah Steward served as a private from Massachusetts in Capt. Samuel Robinson's Company from 27 March to 26 December 1755 and was at the Battle of Lake George. He also served in the Revolutionary War. The Steward family moved from Hardwick, Mass., to Barnard, Vt., about 1779 and, on 20 May 1782, he was issued deeds to Lots #71 and 72. The Stewards were members of the Methodist Church. Elkanah and his sons were bitten by a mad wolf early in 1784 when they attempted to protect their sheep. Elkanah died of rabies but his sons recovered.[7]

On 16 April 1785, the probate court in Pomfret, Vt., appointed Thomas Freeman, Asa Page and Barnabas Strong, freeholders, all of the district, to

distribute to the heirs of Elkanah Stewart [*sic*], late of Barnard, deceased, in equal portions, the remainder of the real estate belonging to the deceased at the time of his death, after the payment of the deceased's debts and after the widow's thirds was set off.[8]

Lydia's second husband, Capt. John Benjamin, served in Col. Marsh's regiment in 1777.[9]

Children (**Steward/Stewart**), all by her first husband, Elkanah Steward, born in Hardwick, Mass.:[10]

i. **Priscilla**[6], born 3 May 1762.
ii. **Samuel**, born 2 December 1763.
iii. **Prudence**, born 11 April 17655.
iv. **Lydia**, born 19 September 1767.
v. **John**, born 19 July 1769.
vi. **Moses**, born 19 April 1771.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 14:245; *Midd. VR* 1:66. 2. Newton, *Hist. of Barnard, Vt.* 2:384 [FHL #1000630]. 3. *Hardwick VR*, 158. 4. *Hardwick VR*, 108; Maclean W. McLean, "Robert Parker of Barnstable, Mass.," *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 2:797-98. 5. William Monroe Newton, *Hist. of Barnard, Vt.* 1:275-77; 2:384 [FHL #1000630]. 6. Ibid.; Fisher, *Soldiers, Sailors and Patriots of the Revolutionary War: Vermont*, 502. 7. Newton, *History of Barnard, Vt.*, 1:275-77; 2:383-84 [FHL #1000630]. 8. Hartford, (Vermont), Prob. Dist. 1:17 (Elkanah Steward) [FGL #29160]. 9. Fisher, *Soldiers, Sailors and Patriots of the Revolutionary War: Vermont*, 47. 10. *Hardwick VR*, 108; Newton, *Hist. of Barnard, VT.* 2:384.

182. **Sylvanus Cobb**[5] (*Gershom Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 13 June 1741,[1] the son of Gershom and Melatiah (Smith) Cobb. Lt. Sylvanus Cobb died in Hardwick, Worcester Co., Mass., also recorded in Barre, Worcester Co., Mass., 9 June 1834, at 93 years of age.[2]

Sylvanus Cobb married in Middleboro 24 October 1765 **Mary/Molly Ellis**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 7 November 1743,[4] the daughter of Matthias Ellis and his wife, Lucia Bennett[5-6] (*Joseph Bennett*[4], *Priscilla*[3], *Isaac*[2], *John*[1]) (*Thankful Sproat*[5], *Experience Hawes*[4], *Desire Gorham*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). Mary/Molly Ellis was descended in two lines from John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Mary/Molly died in Hardwick, 16 August 1830, at 86 years of age.[5]

Sylvanus Cobb served from Middleboro as a 2nd Lt. in the Revolutionary War. When he applied for a pension, 15 January 1833, he was called "of Barre." He said that he was 92 years of age and had been born in Middleboro 13 June 1741 (old style), and enlisted there. In November 1777, he moved to Hardwick, Mass., and in November 1837, he moved to Barre, Mass.[6]

In his will dated 7 July 1819, but not probated until 19 August 1834, Sylvanus Cobb of Hardwick, gentleman, gave his beloved wife, Molly, all of his household furniture and two good cows. He gave his daughters Hope, Polly,

Betsey and Deborah one dollar each. He gave his daughter, Mivina, and his son, Ellis, $25.00 each to be paid within two years after his decease. Sons Joseph, Benjamin, Ellis and Daniel received their father's wearing apparel, equally divided among them, in addition to one dollar each. He bequeathed all of his real estate to his daughter, Clarissa, in addition to all of the residue of his personal property, in return for caring for his widow and his daughter, Ammadulce, as long as they remained unmarried. She was also to provide them with some conveyance to meeting and other places, "as heretofore." Sylvanus appointed his daughter, Clarissa, sole executrix of his will and estate. Witnesses were Samuel Eastman, Theophilus Hastings and Mary Adams. The will of Sylvanus Cobb, late of Barre, formerly of Hardwick, was presented for probate 19 August 1734 by Clarissa Cobb, executrix, and Theophilus Hastings, one of the witnesses, testified that the will was valid.[7] Clarissa filed her accounts at Barre, 19 January 1836. Legacies were paid to Deborah Bridges, Hope White, Polly Nurse, Betsey Haskell, Mivina White, Ellis Cobb, Joseph Cobb, Benjamin Cobb, and Daniel Cobb. No accounting was made for the balance of the estate since it had passed to Clarissa, the executrix, by her father's will.[8]

Children (**Cobb**), first two born in Middleboro, all but Sarah and Salome mentioned in their father's will:[9]

i. **Joseph**[6], born in Middleboro 15 May 1767; mentioned in his father's will.
ii. **Hope**, born in Middleboro 20 June 1769; called Hope White in her father's probate records.
iii. **Sarah**, born 1 November 1770; died 29 July 1772.
iv. **Polly**, born 25 July 1772; called Polly Nurse in her father's probate records.
v. **Betsey**, born 12 June 1774 [twin]; called Betsey Haskell in her father's probate records.
vi. **Deborah**, born 12 June 1774 [twin]; called Deborah Bridges in her father's probate records.
vii. **Salome**, born 12 August 1776; not mentioned in her father's will.
viii. **Benjamin**, born 10 May 1778; mentioned in his father's will.
ix. **Ellis**, born 11 March 1780; mentioned in his father's will.
x. **Daniel**, born 15 December 1782; mentioned in his father's will.
xi. **Clarissa**, born 27 December 1784; executrix of her father's will.
xii. **Mivina**, born 8 June 1786; called Mivina White in her father's probate records.
xiii. **Amidulce**, born 12 June 1788; mentioned in her father's will.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 15:121; *Midd. VR* 1:69. 2. *Middleboro Deaths*, 42; *Barre VR*, 239; Paige, *Hist. of Hardwick, Mass.*, 352. 3. *MD* 29:188; *Midd. VR* 1:177; 2:61. 4. M.W. McLean, "Lt. John

and Elizabeth (Freeman) Ellis of Sandwich, Mass.," *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:667. 5. *Hardwick VR*, 287. 6. *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors* 3:683; White, *Rev. War Pension Files* 1:686; *DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Edition* 1:604. 7. Worcester Co. Prob. 75:185-87 (Sylvanus Cobb) [FHL #856341]. 8. Worcester Co. Prob. 77:367-68 (Sylvanus Cobb) [FHL #856342]. 9. Worcester Co. Prob. 75:185-87. 77:367-68 (Sylvanus Cobb) [FHL #856341, 856342]; *MD* 29:185 (Joseph); 30:11 (Hope); *Midd. VR* 1:174 (Joseph), 1:184 (Hope); Paige, *Hist. of Hardwick, Mass.*, 352.

183. **Ebenezer Cobb**[5] (*Gershom Cobb*[4], *Hope [Chipman*[3]*] Huckins, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 27 May 1744,[1] the son of Gershom and Melatiah (Smith) Cobb. Ebenezer Cobb died in Hardwick, Worcester Co., Mass., 15 January 1816, at 71 years of age.[2]

Ebenezer Cobb, Jun[r], married first in Middleboro in June 1767 [worn], (intentions 9 May 1767) **Joannah Cushman**,[3] who has not been identified further. Joannah probably died in Barre or Hardwick after 29 April 1777, the date she joined her husband in selling property in Middleboro after moving to Worcester County, and before 5 October 1780, the date her husband remarried.[4]

Ebenezer married second in Hardwick 5 October 1780 **Martha Hastings**,[5] who was born in Hardwick 9 December 1745,[6] the daughter of Walter and Mary (Babbitt?) (Thompson) Hastings. Martha died in Hardwick 2 June 1827, at 81 years of age.[7]

On 25 March 1777, Ebenezer Cobb, 2nd, of Middleborough [*sic*], sold for £232 to Ichabod Atwood of Middleboro, 15 acres of land which he bought from his brother, Silvanus Cobb, 8 April 1772, beginning at the lane where "my honoured father's homestead line" and the line of John Bennet's land crossed, and "by the land which my said Father sold to the said Atwood," north to Fall Brook, and also 6 acres of cedar swamp. Joanna Cobb, wife of Ebenezer Cobb, willingly gave up her dower rights. This deed was acknowledged at Worcester by both Ebenezer and Joanna Cobb, 29 April 1777. Witnesses were Silvanus Purinton and William Bennett. This deed was received to be recorded at Plymouth, 6 July 1781.[8]

Ebenezer Cobb was a cordwainer (shoemaker). He and his family lived first in Barre, Mass., and then in Hardwick. In later years he was a toll-gatherer at the turnpike gate near the Old Furnace.[9]

Ebenezer Cobb of Hardwick, cordwainer, made his will 14 September 1811. He gave his beloved wife, Martha, the use and improvement of one-half of his real estate and one cow and one swine, together with all of his household furniture, excepting his clock, during her natural life. What remained at her decease was to go to his son, Ebenezer. He gave his son, Otis Cobb, $60.00, to be paid within one year. He gave the children of his late daughter, Sena, one dollar and his daughter, Silva, wife of Henry Arnold, was also given one dollar. Daughter Sarah received one dollar to be paid within one year by his executor. Son Ebenezer was appointed executor and was given all of his father's real estate and the residue of his personal estate and whatever had not been otherwise disposed of, with the clear understanding the he would execute his

father's will and testament according to his father's true intent and meaning. Witnesses were John Hastings, Josiah C. Chandler and Joshua Lawrence. On 5 March 1816, Ebenezer Cobb of Hardwick, presented his father's will for probate, and John Hastings, Esq., and Josiah C. Chandler gave their oaths that it was valid.[10]

Children (**Cobb**), by his first wife, Joanna Cushman, first two born and recorded in Plympton, Mass.:[11]

i. **Asenath**[6], born 14 January 1768; died before her father leaving heirs who were mentioned in her father's will but not named.
ii. **Silvah**, born 27 December 1769; called wife of Henry Arnold by her father in his will.
iii. **Sarah**, probably by first wife; mentioned in her father's will.

By his second wife, Martha Hastings, born in Hardwick, Mass.:[12]

iv. **Otis**[6], born in 1781.
v. **Ebenezer**, born in 1784.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 16:133. 2. *Middleboro Deaths*, 42; Paige, *Hist. of Hardwick*, 352. 3. *Midd. VR* 1:173; 2:63. 4. Plymouth Co. Deeds 60:182 [FHL #559123]; *Hardwick VR*, 157. 5. *Hardwick VR*, 157. 6. *Hardwick VR*, 57. 7. *Hardwick VR*, 287. 8. Plymouth Co. Deeds 60:182 [FHL #559123]. 9. Paige, *Hist. of Hardwick*, 352. 10. Worcester Co. Prob. 46:588-90 (Ebenezer Cobb) [FHL #856325]. 11. *Plympton VR*, 72, 74. 12. Paige, *Hist. of Hardwick*, 352. Not in Hardwick VR or Barre VR.

184. **Jonathan Sargeant/Sergeant**[5] (*Jonathan Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1] was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 20 February 1700/1,[1] the son of Jonathan Sargeant and his first wife, Mary Lynde. Jonathan died in Leicester, Worcester Co., Mass., in 1777.[2]

Jonathan Sargeant of Malden married in Malden 29 September 1726 **Deborah Richardson** "of Boston,"[3] who was born in Woburn, Mass., about 1708,[4] the daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Reed) Richardson of Boston. Deborah died in Leicester in 1770.[5]

Jonathan and Deborah Sargeant moved to Leicester between 1721 and 1726. He was an innkeeper on the Great Post Road running east and west through Leicester.[6]

Jonathan Sargeant of Leicester, died intestate. His son, Jonathan, [Jr.], was appointed as the administrator of his estate. The inventory amounted to £46-17-10; expenses of administration were £2-5-0. In the settlement of the estate, dated 4 October 1777, son Jonathan relinquished his right, as the eldest son, to a double share and the balance of £44-12-10 was divided into four parts of £11-3-2½ each. Jonathan retained one share for himself. He paid the second share to his sister, Lucretia Conklin. The third share was divided equally among the children of his brother, Phineas Sargeant, deceased, their guardians or legal

representatives, and the fourth share was divided among the children of his sister, Ruth Henshaw, deceased, their guardians or legal representatives.[7]

Children (**Sargeant/Sergeant**), born in Leicester, Mass.:[8]

i. **Jonathan**[6], born 2 October 1728; served in the Revolutionary War as a private.[9]
ii. **Nathaniel**, born 16 May 1731; not mentioned in the settlement of his father's intestate estate.
iii. **Lucretia/Luchrecy**, born 19 October 1734; called "Lucretia Conklin" when her father's estate was settled.
iv. **Mary**, born 10 March 1736/7; not mentioned in her father's estate settlement.
v. **Deborah**, born 30 March 173[9]; not mentioned in her father's estate settlement.
vi. **Ruth**, born 24 January 1743 [o.s.], 4 February 1743 [n.s.]; died before her father; called Ruth Henshaw in her father's estate settlement in which her heirs were mentioned but not named.
vii. **Phineas**, born 9 June 1746; died before his father; heirs mentioned but not named in his father's estate settlement; served in the Revolution as a corporal.[10]

REFERENCES:
1. *Malden VR*, 73. 2. Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Gen.*, 36. 3. *Malden VR*, 286, 289; *Boston Marriages, 1700-1800*, 135. 4. John Adams Vinton, *Richardson Genealogy* (Portland, Me. 1876), 515, 536. 5. Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Gen.*, 36. 6. Vinton, *Richardson Gen.*, 536. 7. Worcester Co. Prob. 14:228 (Jonathan Sargeant) [FHL #856282]. 8. *Leicester VR*, 76, 77, 78, 80. 9. *DAR Patriot Ind., Cent. Ed.* 3:2566. 10. *DAR Patriot Ind., Cent. Ed.* 3:2566.

185. **Phineas Sargeant/Sergeant**[5] (*Jonathan Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 21 September 1702,[1] the son of Jonathan Sargeant and his first wife, Mary Lynde. Phineas died in Malden 25 September [or 8 October] 1761, at 59 years of age.[2]

Phineas Sargeant married in Malden 31 December 1724 **Abigail Pratt**,[3] who was born in 1699,[4] possibly the daughter of John and Mary (--) Pratt. Abigail died in Malden 14 June 1776, at 77 years of age.[5]

Along with other Lynde heirs, Phineas Sargeant signed a deed in which he sold property which he had inherited from his Lynde grandparents to Joseph Pierce.[6]

Phineas Sargeant of Malden, cordwainer, died intestate. On 19 October 1761, the court granted the administration of his estate to his widow, Abigail Sargeant, and his only surviving son, Thomas, with John Nichols and Ezra Sargeant as bondsmen. The inventory was to be filed before the following January 19th. For her widow's dower, Abigail was given one-third of the dwelling house, barn, cellar and garret, with the liberty to pass back and forth, and the right to gather two bushels of her favorite apples from the orchard. She

also received half of the marsh and one-third of the wood-lot. The total value was £122-0-0. All of the remaining two-thirds of the estate, appraised at £244-9-5, was set off to son Thomas. Since no record was found to show that Phineas had given any of his children any portion of his estate, Thomas was to pay his sister, Elizabeth Green, £44-15-7-7/16, and the heirs of his deceased brother, James Sargeant, a similar amount. Administration charges amounted to £65-7-0-1.[7]

When Ebenezer Sargeant of Brookline, Mass., Phineas's cousin, made his will, 3 January 1763, probated 1 November 1771, he mentioned "the daughter of my nephew [cousin], Phineas Sargeant, late of Malden," meaning Elizabeth, and gave her £6.[8]

Widow Abigail Sargeant made her will in Malden in 1776, in which she gave her daughter, Elizabeth Green, her great bible. The remainder of her estate she devised in "three just and equal parts" to her son, Thomas Sargeant, her son-in-law, Phineas Green, and to the guardian of the children of her son, James Sargeant, deceased. She named her son-in-law, Phineas Green, as her sole executor.[9]

Children (**Sargeant/Sergeant**), born in Malden, Mass.:[10]

i. **Thomas**[6], born 29 September 1725; served as a private in the Revolutionary War.[11]
ii. **James**, born 16 July 1727.
iii. **Abigail**, born 28 January 1730/1; died 4 July 1738, aged 7 yrs 5 mo 6 days.[12]
iv. **Elizabeth**, born 20 June 1738.

REFERENCES:

1. *Malden VR*, 73. 2. *Malden VR*, 374. 3. *Malden VR*, 282, 289. 4. Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Gen.*, 36; Savage, *Gen. Dict. First Settlers of New England* 3:473; Wyman, *Charlestown Gen. and Estates*, 770. 5. *Malden VR*, 374. 6. Wyman, *Charlestown Gens. and Estates*, 846. 7. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19894 (Phineas Sargeant) [FHL #421513]. 8. Suffolk Co. Prob. #15015, 71:41-43 (Ebenezer Sargeant) [FHL #493882]. 9. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19875 (Abigail Sargeant) [FHL #421513]. 10. *Malden VR*, 74. 11. *DAR Patriot Ind., Cent. Ed.* 3:2566. 12. *Malden VR*, 373.

186. **Nathan Sargeant/Sergeant**[5] (*Jonathan Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 27 August 1718,[1] the son of Jonathan Sargeant and his second wife, Mary Sprague. Nathan Sargeant died in Leicester, Worcester Co., Mass., 15 June 1799.[2]

Nathan Sargeant, called "of Leicester," married first in Malden 24 June 1742 (intentions 27 December 1741) **Mary Sargeant** of Malden,[3] who was born in Charlestown, Suffolk Co., Mass., 18 November 1721,[4] the daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Bucknam) Sargeant. [These Sargeants were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*]. Mary died in Leicester 28 May 1750, in her 29th year.[5]

Nathan Sargeant married second in Leicester 12 February 1750/1 **Mary Denny**,[6] who was born in Leicester 22 April 1727,[7] the daughter of Daniel and Rebeckah (--) Denny. Mary died in Leicester 8 August 1822, at 95 years of age.[8]

Nathan, in his diary, said that he moved to Leicester 28 February 1741 and to Chestnut, part of Leicester, 16 December 1745.[9] He is listed in the *DAR Patriot Index* for giving public service to the patriot cause.[10]

Nathan Sargeant of Leicester, Gentleman, in his will dated 20 February 1797, gave his beloved wife, Mary Sargent [*sic*], two acres of land lying north of Thomas Denny's farm, to be her own forever; also a mortgage deed made to him by his son, John Sargeant, dated 19 March 1783, as well as several rooms in his house, as long as she lived. All of his household furniture was to be at his wife's disposal. Son John Sargeant was given all of the real estate, out of which he was to pay certain legacies to the other children. John and his brothers, Nathan and Samuel, also were given one-third of their father's wearing apparel each. Son Nathan was given £38-2, in addition to what he had already received. Son Samuel was given £56-16 above what he had already been given. Daughter Lydia Kellogg received 5 shillings, daughter Mercy Reed, £9-4, daughter Mary Henshaw, £1-4, daughter Sarah Sprague, £17-18, and daughter Anna Hayward, £11-9, in addition to what they had already been given. All of the remaining personal estate was to be divided among all of the children, equally. Son John was named sole executor. Witnesses were Jonas Stone, Thomas Denny and Sam[l] Southgate. The will was presented for probate, 2 July 1799, by John Sargeant, Gentleman. Jonas Stone and Sam[l] Southgate made oath that they saw the testator sign his will. John Sargeant, Gentleman, gave his bond for $10,000. William Sprague, Gentleman, and Jonas Stone, Gentleman, both of Leicester, were his bondsmen. Witnesses were Samuel Southgate and Theophs. Wheeler.[11]

Children (**Sargeant/Sergeant**), born in Leicester, Mass.:[12]
By his first wife, Mary Sargeant:

i. **Lydia**[6], born 22 July 1743; called "Lydia Kellogg" in her father's will.
ii. **Nathan**, born 21 March 1746.
iii. **Mary**, born 15 May 1749; died 9 September 1749.

By his second wife, Mary Denny:

iv. **Mercy**[6], born 5 December 1751; called "Mercy Reed" in her father's will.
v. **Samuel**, born 7 January 1754; served as a minute-man under Capt. Seth Washburn in 1775 and as a private in the Continental Army at Bunker Hill and at the surrender of Burgoyne.[13]
vi. **Mary**, born 27 August 1755; called "Mary Henshaw" in her father's will.
vii. **Rebeckah**, born 1 May 1758; died 7 April 1785.

viii. **John**, born 24 October 1759; served in the Revolutionary War as a private.[14]
ix. **Sarah**, born 20 March 1763; called "Sarah Sprague" in her father's will.
x. **Anna**, born 29 May 1767; called "Anna Hayward" in her father's will.

REFERENCES:

1. *Malden VR*, 73. 2. Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Gen.*, 36. 3. *Malden VR*, 289; *Leicester VR*, 202. 4. *Charlestown VR* 1:271. 5. *Leicester VR*, 273. 6. *Leicester VR*, 202. 7. *Leicester VR*, 29; C. C. Denny, *Denny Genealogy* (Leicester 1886), 87. 8. *Leicester VR*, 272. 9. Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Gen.*, 36. 10. *DAR Patriot Index, Cent. Ed.* 3:2566. 11. Worcester Co. Prob. 29:117-19; 184:153; (Nathan Sargeant) [FHL #856316; #860629]. 12. *Leicester VR*, 77, 78, 79; Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Gen.*, 42-43. 13. *DAR Patriot Ind., Cent. Ed.* 3:2566; Winthrop Sargent, *Early Sargents in New England*, 17. 14. *DAR Patriot Ind., Cent. Ed.* 3:2565.

187. **John Sargeant/Sergeant**[5] (*Jonathan Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 6 November 1720,[1] the son of Jonathan Sargeant and his second wife, Mary Sprague. John Sargent probably died in Mansfield, then in Windham Co., Conn., after 21 September 1754, the date he witnessed his father's deed. John Sargeant married in Malden 24 July 1740 **Hannah Wadkins/Watkins**,[2] called "both of Malden."John Sargeant moved to Mansfield, Conn., before 1745, the year his second child was born. On 21 September 1754, John witnessed the deed made by his father, Jonathan Sargeant, when Jonathan sold his property to John's brother-in-law, Josiah Storrs of Mansfield, for £2000, reserving to himself and his wife "improvements from household goods" during their natural lives.[3]

Children (**Sargeant/Sergeant**), first born in Malden, Mass., rest born in Mansfield, Conn.:[4]

i. **Edward**[6], born 8 March 1741.
ii. **John**, born 4 July 1745.
iii. **Bathsheba/Barshebe**, born 27 May 1748.
iv. **William**, born 29 October 1750.

REFERENCES:

1. *Malden VR*, 73. 2. *Malden VR*, 319. 3. Mansfield Deeds 5:436 [FHL #4868]. 4. *Malden VR*, 74 (Edward); Mansfield VR D:153 (John, Bathsheba, William).

188. **Mary Sargeant/Sergeant**[5] (*Jonathan Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 7 November 1722,[1] the daughter of Jonathan Sargeant and his second wife, Mary Sprague. Mary died in Mansfield 3 July 1794 and was buried in the Old Cemetery in Mansfield Centre.[2]

Mary Sargeant married in Mansfield 9 November 1743 **Josiah Storrs**[5] (*Mehitable Joyce*[4], *Elizabeth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) who was born

in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., 20 March 1721,[4] the son of Thomas and Mehitable (Joyce) Storrs. Josiah Storrs died in Mansfield 9 August 1796 and was buried next to his wife in the Old Cemetery at Mansfield Centre.[5] [For the account of this family, see #123 Josiah Storrs[5]].

Mary Sargeant and her family moved from Malden, Mass., to Mansfield, Conn., about 1740.[6] The death of Mary's father was recorded in Josiah Storrs's family bible as, "Jonath[n] Sergeant, Father to Josiah and Mary Storrs, departed this life 17th day of Octbr. 1754." Josiah and Mary lived in the eastern part of Mansfield.[7]

On 21 September 1754, Mary's father, Jonathan Sargeant of Mansfield, sold for £2,000 to his son-in-law, Josiah Storrs of Mansfield, one pair of oxen in the possession of his son, John Sargeant, Jr., one cow, 17 sheep, a note from Jonathan Spaulding for £279-4, a note from Thomas Storrs and Amariah Storrs for £111-0-5, a note from "said Spaulding" for £30, all household stuff and moveable estate, only reserving to himself and his wife improvements from household goods "during each of our natural lives." Witnesses were John Sargeant, Jr., and Thomas Storrs. On the same day, Mr. Jonathan Sargeant acknowledged this instrument to be his free and voluntary act.[8]

According to microfilmed probate records, the only document remaining in Josiah's probate file is a bond for £500, dated 25 August 1796, given by Ebenezer Storrs, eldest son and sole executor of the estate of Josiah Storrs, late of Mansfield, deceased. His fellow bondsman was Jacob Waters, Jr., of Mansfield and the witnesses were Con. Southworth and Shubael Abbe.[9] Fortunately, Josiah's will was in existence before 1886 and was abstracted by Charles Storrs in his excellent genealogy, *The Storrs Family*. Dated 25 January 1792, Josiah Storrs gave his wife, Mary, all of his personal property and the use of one-third of all of his real property during her natural life, as long as she remained his widow. He gave the remaining two-thirds to his son, Ebenezer Storrs, on condition that Ebenezer provide a comfortable support and maintenance for son Josiah Storrs who was blind. He bequeathed £50 to his daughter, Molly. The inventory was to be presented before 25 November 1796 and final accounts were to be submitted 25 August 1797.[10]

Children (**Storrs**), born in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn.:[11]

i. **Ebenezer**[6], born 26 August 1744; served in the Connecticut line in the Revolutionary War.[12]
ii. **Mary**, born 11 August 1750, died 25 October 1754.
iii. **Josiah**, born 5 April 1754, died 6 November 1754.
iv. **Josiah**, born 3 November 1755; blind in 1792 when his father provided for his care in his will; said to have served as a private from Connecticut in the Revolutionary War but no pension record has been found.[13]
v. **Nathan**, born 5 August 1758, died 30 August 1764.
vi. **Jonathan**, born 16 October 1760, died 4 September 1764.
vii. **Molly**, born 18 June 1764.

REFERENCES:
1. *Malden VR*, 73. 2. Mansfield VR D:343; Storrs, *Storrs Family*, 378. 3. Mansfield VR D:285. 4. Mansfield VR D:169. 5. Mansfield VR D:343; Storrs, *Storrs Family*, 378. 6. Aaron Sargent. *Sargent Gen.*, 36-37. 7. Charles Storrs, *Storrs Family*, 377, 378. 8. Mansfield Deeds 5:436 [FHL #4868]. 9. Windham Prob. Dist. #3613 (Josiah Storrs) [FHL #1032799]. 10. Charles Storrs, *Storrs Family*, 377-78. 11. Mansfield VR D:169 (Ebenezer, Mary, Josiah, d.y., Josiah, again); 170 (Nathan, d.y., Jonathan, Molly and Nahun); 343 (death of Mary, Josiah, Nathan and Jonathan). The entry for the birth of "Nahun" on 30 August 1764, the same day that son Nathan died, must be an erroneous duplicate entry for Nathan's death which was accidently recorded on the page for the births in this family in Mansfield records. Note that it is only three months after the birth of Molly, 18 June 1764. 12. White, *Abst. of Rev. War Pension Files* 3:3362. 13. *DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Ed.* 3:229. Since this Josiah Storrs was blind in 1792 and was so incapable that his brother, Ebenezer, inherited their father's estate on condition that he care for Josiah, it seems highly unlikely that this was the man of that name who married Diadama Woodworth as claimed in DAR records.

189. **Mary Sargeant/Sergeant**[5] (*William Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 21 June 1704,[1] the daughter of William and Mary (Lewis) Sargeant. Mary died after 16 October 1745, the date she and her husband acknowledged a deed in Charlestown, Mass.[2]

Mary Sargeant married in Malden 10 June 1725 **Thomas Douglas**,[3] whose parents have not been identified. Thomas Douglas died after 16 October 1745, the date he joined his wife in selling her share in property she had inherited from John Lewis of Charlestown who died intestate.[4]

Mary's father, William Sargeant of Malden, died intestate 15 March 1731/2. In the settlement of his estate, Mary was called "Mary Douglas, wife of Mr. Thomas Douglas," and received £46-19-6.[5]

On 13 April 1744, Mary and her husband, Thomas Douglas of Malden, yeoman, joined Mary's relatives, Isaac Lewis of Chelsea, husbandman, and Hannah, his wife, Joseph Lewis of Charlestown, shipwright, and Hannah, his wife, Abraham Lewis of Reading, husbandman, and Sarah, his wife, William Sargeant of Boston, mariner, John Sargeant of Malden, taylor [*sic*], Robert Livingstone of Chelsea, blacksmith, and Zibiah, his wife, and Thomas Jenkins, all heirs of [their uncle] John Lewis, late of Charlestown, deceased, when they agreed to sell to Richard Hunniwell of Charlestown, joiner, for £200, old tenor, one-third of a house on W. Middlegate St., Charlestown, comprising the dower of Elizabeth Lewis, widow of John Lewis, also deceased. Mercy Sargeant, wife of William Sargeant, joined in signing the deed. The witnesses were Edward Larkin, Joseph Lewis, Jr., Thomas Hall and Henry Barry. On 16 October 1745, Joseph Lewis, Abraham Lewis, John Sargeant, Thomas and Mary Douglas, Robert and Zibiah Livingstone and Hannah Lewis personally appeared and acknowledged the deed. The deed was recorded four years later, 25 September 1749, after William Sargeant personally appeared in Cambridge and acknowledged the deed.[6]

Child (**Douglas**), born in Malden, Mass.:[7]

i. **James**[6], born 23 December 1728; died 13 October 1734 at 5 yrs. of age.

REFERENCES:
1. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19906 (William Sargeant) [FHL #421513]; Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Gen.*, 37; not in *Malden VR*. 2. Middlesex Co. Deeds 49:95-96 [FHL #554028]. 3. *Malden VR*, 225. 4. Middlesex Co. Deeds 49:95-96 [FHL #554028]. 5. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19906 (William Sargeant) [FHL #421513]. 6. Middlesex Co. Deeds 49:95-96 [FHL #554028]. 7. *Malden VR*, 23, 341.

190. **Zibiah/Zabiah/Zebiah Sargeant/Sergeant**[5] (*William Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 17 January 1708/9,[1] the daughter of William and Mary (Lewis) Sargeant. Zibiah died in New Boston, Hillsborough Co., N.H., before the 1790 census was taken.[2]

Zibiah Sargeant married in Malden 19 March 1729/30 **Robert Livingstone/Levingston/Laveston**,[3] whose parentage has not been ascertained. Robert Levenstone died in New Boston, N.H., before the census was taken in 1790.[4]

Zibiah's father, William Sargeant of Malden, died intestate 15 March 1731/2. In the final accounting of his estate, Zibiah was called "wife of Mr. Robert Laveston and received £21-09-0.[5]

On 13 April 1744, Robert Livingstone [*sic*] of Chelsea, blacksmith, and Zibiah, his wife, joined Zibiah's relatives in selling Zibiah's share in the dower of Elizabeth Lewis, widow of her deceased uncle, John Lewis, comprising one-third of a house located on West Middlegate St., Charlestown. Witnesses were Edward Larkin, Joseph Lewis, Jr., Thomas Hall and Henry Barry. On 16 October 1744, Robert and Zibiah Livingstone appeared in Cambridge with most of the other heirs and acknowledged the deed, but the deed was not recorded until 25 September 1749, after Zibiah's brother, William Sargeant, mariner, acknowledged his signature in Cambridge.[6]

Around 1745 the Livingstones moved to Haverhill, Mass., and then to Londonderry, N.H., finally locating in New Boston, N.H., when the town was first settled.[7]

Children (**Livingstone/Levingston/Laveston**), first child born in Malden, Mass., next six born in Chelsea, Mass., no records foun d for the last three:[8]

i. **Zibiah**[6], born in Malden, 9 July 1730.
ii. **Mary**, born in Chelsea, 11 May 1732.
iii. **John**, born in Chelsea, 19 April 1734.
iv. **Anna**, born in Chelsea, 2 July 1736.
v. **Hannah**, born in Chelsea, 25 May 1739.
vi. **William**, born in Chelsea, 25 May 1742; delegate to the Concord Convention, 22 September 1779.[8]
vii. **Margaret**, born in Chelsea, 14 October 1744.

viii. [probable] **Robert**, said to have served seven years in the Revolutionary War.[10]

ix. [probable] **Jane**, married Josiah Warren, served in the Revolutionary War as a private.[11]

x. [probable] **Elizabeth**; married, as his first wife, Abijah Richardson; said to have served in the Revolution.[12]

REFERENCES:

1. *Malden VR*, 73. 2. Elliott C. Cogswell, *History of New Boston, N.H.* (Boston 1864), 439-40 [FHL #1321296]. 3. *Malden VR*, 260, 289; Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Gen.*, 37. 4. Cogswell, *Hist. of New Boston, N.H.* 439-40 [FHL #1321296]. 5. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19906 (William Sargeant) [FHL #421513]. 6. Middlesex Co. Deeds 49:95-96; Wyman, *Charlestown Gens. and Estates*, 622, 846. 7. Cogswell, *Hist. of New Boston, N.H.* 439-40 [FHL #1321296]. 8. *Malden VR*, 50 (Zibiah); *Chelsea VR*, 184 (Mary, John, Anna, Hannah, William and Margaret); last three in Cogswell, *Hist. of New Boston, N.H.*, 439-40 [FHL #1321296]. For more information on some of the children see John Elliott Moore, *Memorial of the Loyalist Families of William Moore, Josiah Hitchings and Robert Livingstone* (Lewiston, Me. 1888), 19 et seq. 9. Cogswell, *Hist. of New Boston, N.H.*, 439 [FHL #1321296]. 10. Cogswell, *Hist. of New Boston, N.H.*, 439 [FHL #1321296]; *DAR Patriot Ind., Cent. Ed.* 2:1819. 11. *DAR Patriot Ind., Cent. Ed.* 3:3107. 12. *DAR Patriot Ind., Cent. Ed.* 3:2455.

191. **William Sargeant/Sergeant**[5] (*William Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 29 December 1712,[1] the son of William and Mary (Lewis) Sargeant. William probably died in St. Eustatius, Dutch West Indies, after 27 October 1761, the date he and his second wife witnessed a baptism at the Dutch Reformed Church there.[2]

William Sargeant married first in Boston, Mass., 3 March 1735/6 **Mercy Webber**,[3] who was probably born in Boston 24 May 1718,[4] the daughter of William and Mary (Sumer) Webber. Mercy died after 13 April 1744, the date she signed a deed in Cambridge, Mass., with her husband, and before 17 April 1759,[5] the date of William's second marriage.

William Sargeant, called "widower of Mercy Webber," born in Boston [*sic*], married second, in the Dutch Reformed Church on St. Eustatius, Dutch West Indies, 17 April 1759 **Susanna (Gignilliat) Heyliger**,[6] widow of Peter Heyliger. Susanna was born in St. Kitts, W.I., about 1721, the daughter of Peter and Susanna (de la Coussaye) Gignilliat. Susanna died after 27 October 1761, the date she and her husband witnessed a baptism at the Dutch Reformed Church on St. Eustatius.[7]

William Sargent's father, William Sargent, [Sr.], of Malden, died intestate, 15 March 1731/2. His mother was appointed as administratrix of his father's estate. In her final accounts, his mother, widow Mary Sargeant, said that William had cost the estate, "since coming of age," the sum of £30-00-00, for not fulfilling his father's obligations to his master, Mr. Belcher [or Batcher?] of Boston.[8]

William Sargeant's first wife, Mercy Sargeant, owned the covenant at the New Brick Church in Boston, 16 December 1735. Their daughter, Mercy, was baptized there 30 August 1741.[9]

On 13 April 1744, William Sargeant of Boston, mariner, joined his brothers, sisters and other relatives in selling one-third of a house on W. Middlegate St., Charlestown, for £200 old tenor, to Richard Hunniwell of Charlestown, joiner, comprising the widow's dower of Elizabeth Lewis, widow of their mother's brother, John Lewis of Charlestown, deceased. Along with the other heirs, the deed was signed by William Sargeant "and seal," and his wife, Mercy Sargeant "and seal." Witnesses were Edward Larkin, Joseph Lewis, Jr., Thomas Hall and Henry Barry. The other heirs acknowledged their signatures 16 October 1745 but William waited until 25 September 1749 before he appeared in Cambridge and personally acknowledged that he had signed the deed.[10]

By 1759, William Sargeant had settled on the Island of St. Eustatius, W.I. There his daughter, "Mercy Sergent, spinster, born in Boston," aged 17, married in the St. Eustatius Dutch Reformed Church, 28 January 1759, Samuel Jenkins, bachelor, born in Philadelphia, age 25, both residents of St.Eustatius. The witness was William Sergent [*sic*], father of the bride. More than two years later, William Sargeant and his second wife, Susanna, witnessed a baptism 27 October 1761.[11] That is the last mention found for William, according to Henry Hoff, the researcher who discovered the record of William and Mercy Sargeant in the West Indies.

St. Eustatius church registers show that Samuel Jenkins, the first husband of William's daughter, Mercy (Sargeant) Jenkins, died soon after their marriage. Mercy married, second, in St. Eustatius, 3 December 1769, Joshua Stone, bachelor, "born in Boston."[12] Joshua was actually baptized in Charlestown, Mass., 24 October 1742, the son of Thomas and Jemima (Nichols) Stone.[13]

Henry Hoff has speculated that William and Mercy may also have had a daughter, Ann Sargeant, who may have married her step-brother, Peter Heyliger, Susanna (Gignilliat) Heyliger's only son from her first marriage. The marriage record of Peter Heyliger and his wife, Ann, has not been found. Only the names of their first two daughters remain to suggest Ann's identity: Mercy, possibly named for Ann's supposed mother, Mercy (Webber) Sargeant, and Susanna, named after Peter Heyliger's mother, Susanna (Gignilliat) (Heyliger) Sargeant.[14]

No probate records have been found for William Sargeant and nothing more is known about this family.

Child (**Sargeant**), by first wife, Mercy Webber, born in Boston, Mass:[15]

i. **Mercy**[6], bapt. in Boston 30 August 1741.

REFERENCES:

1. *Malden VR*, 73. 2. Henry Bainbridge Hoff, FASG, "The Gignilliat Ancestry," *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina* (1974), 79:78. 3. *Boston Marriages, 1700-1751*, 199. 4. *Boston Births, 1700-1800*, 132. 5. Middlesex Co. Deeds 49:95-96; Henry B. Hoff, FASG, "A Descendant of John Howland in the West Indies: William Sargent of

Boston and St. Eustatius," *Mayflower Descendant* (July 1994) 44:2:127. 6. St. Eustatius Dutch Reformed Church, Vol. 252:n.p. [FHL #38855]. 7. *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina* 79:78; 81:80. 8. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19906 (William Sargeant) [FHL #421513]. 9. *NEHGR* 19:321. 10. Middlesex Co. Deeds 49:95-96; Wyman, *Charlestown Gens. and Estates*, 301, 846. 11. St. Eustatius Dutch Reformed Church, Vol. 248:n.p. [FHL #38855]. 12. Ibid., Vol. 253:n.p. [FHL #38855]. 13. *MD* (July 1994) 44:128; Wyman, *Charlestown Gens. and Estates*, 908. 14. *MD* (July 1994) 44:129. 15. *NEHGR* 19:321.

192. **Anna Sargeant/Sergeant**[5] (*William Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 1 April 1715,[1] the daughter of William and Mary (Lewis) Sargeant. Anna probably died after 1737, the year her son was born, and before 13 April 1744, the date her husband was included in a deed for selling her share of the Lewis estate without Anna being mentioned.[2]

Anna Sargeant married in Malden 15 June 1736 **Thomas Jenkins** of Boston,[3] who was born in Boston, 23 December 1714,[4] the son of Thomas and Mary (--) Jenkins. Thomas Jenkins may have died about 13 April 1744 when his name, but not Anna's, was listed with Anna's relatives in a deed of sale for Anna's share in property she had inherited through her mother. Thomas was the only heir listed in the deed who did not sign it on that date, along with the other heirs.[5]

Anna's father, William Sargeant of Malden, died intestate, 15 March 1731/2, when Anna was sixteen years old. Her mother, widow Mary Sargeant, was appointed as executrix of her father's estate. On 9 May 1735, before Anna was married, a committee appointed by the judge was charged with determining what each child had received, both before and after the father's death. The committee said, "As for Anna Sargeant, we don't find that she has received one thing."[6]

Anna's mother died in Malden in February 1743/4. Soon afterward, Anna and her brothers and sisters inherited their mother's share in the dower rights of Elizabeth Lewis, widow of their mother's brother, John Lewis of Charlestown. On 13 April 1744, when Anna's relatives sold the property to Richard Hunniwell for £200, Anna's husband and her brothers and sisters were listed among the heirs as "William Sargeant of Boston, mariner, John Sargeant of Malden, tailor, Thomas Douglas of Malden, yeoman and Mary his wife, Robert Livingston of Chelsea, blacksmith, and Zibiah, his wife, and Thomas Jenkins," heirs of John Lewis, late of Charlestown, intestate. Although Thomas Jenkins's name was listed as an heir in the body of the deed, his name was missing from the signatures at the end of the deed. In addition, he did not acknowledge his signature, 16 October 1745, when all of the others, except William and Mercy Sargeant, acknowledged theirs. This indicates that both Anna and Thomas Jenkins had died by 1745.[7]

Since Thomas and Anna Jenkins seem to have had at least one son, Thomas, who died in Malden 21 June 1757, at 20 years of age, there should have been a guardian appointed for him. Since no guardianship records have been found,

his father's estate may have had too many debts against it, leaving the estate insolvent. Nothing more is known about this family.

Child (**Jenkins**), probably born in Boston, or Malden, Mass.:

i. **Thomas**[6], born in 1737, death recorded in Malden 21 June 1757, at 20 years of age.[8]

REFERENCES:

1. *Malden VR*, 73. 2. Middlesex Co. Deeds 49:95-96. 3. *Malden VR*, 255, 289. 4. *Boston Births, 1700-1800*, 98. 5. Middlesex Co. Deeds 49:95-96. 6. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19906 (William Sargeant) [FHL #421513]. 7. Middlesex Co. Deeds 49:95-96. 8. *Malden VR*, 355.

193. **John Sargeant/Sergeant**[5] (*William Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 22 March 1717,[1] the son of William and Mary (Lewis) Sargeant. John Sargeant died in Chelsea, Suffolk Co., Mass., 13 January 1776, at 59 years of age.[2]

John Sargeant married in Chelsea 11 January 1742 **Susannah Chamberlain**,[3] who was baptized in Chelsea 15 November 1719,[4] the daughter of John Chamberlain. Susannah died in Chelsea 2 January 1796, at 77 years of age.[5]

John's father, William Sargeant of Malden, died intestate 15 March 1731/2, when John was only fifteen years of age. His mother, widow Mary Sargeant, was appointed as administratrix of the estate. On 9 May 1735, the judge appointed a committee to determine what each child had received, both before and after their father's death. They found that John had been given a lot of 2 acres by his father worth £6-0-0, but had not received the deed until after his father's death.[6]

On 13 April 1744, John Sargeant of Malden, taylor [*sic*], joined his brothers, sisters and other relatives in selling one-third of a house on W. Middlegate St., Charlestown, for £200 to Richard Hunniwell of Charlestown, joiner, which they had inherited as their share of the widow's dower of Elizabeth Lewis, widow of their mother's brother, John Lewis of Charlestown, deceased. John Sargeant signed the deed, along with the other heirs. His wife, Susannah, whom John had married two years earlier, did not sign to release her dower rights. Witnesses were Edward Larkin, Joseph Lewis, Jr., Thomas Hall and Henry Barry. John Sargeant acknowledged his signature to the deed 16 October 1745.[7]

By 1763 John and Susannah Sargeant had moved to Chelsea. John's childless uncle, Ebenezer Sargeant of Brookline, Mass., in his will dated 3 January 1763, probated 1 November 1771, gave John and his cousin, Samuel Sargeant, "both of Chelsea," all of his real estate after his wife's death. They were to share it equally between them, after they had paid £100-13-4 in specific legacies to the cousins named by Ebenezer in his will.[8]

John Sargeant of Chelsea, yeoman, died intestate. On 21 March 1777, Susannah Sargeant of Chelsea, widow, was appointed by the probate judge as the administrator of her husbands estate. John Tukesbury and Andrew Tukesbury, both of Chelsea, signed as her bondsmen. On the same day,

Jonathan Green, Samuel Floyd and Joshua Cheever were ordered to take an inventory of Mr. John Sargeant's estate. The inventory, presented 20 June 1777, included his dwelling house in Chelsea with a barn and 44¼ acres of upland and salt marsh adjoining the buildings, 7 acres of marshland called Hangman's Creek, and one-third of Snake Island, all in Chelsea, and six acres of woodland in Malden, valued at £354-0-0. John's personal estate amounted to £106-2-2. Appended to the inventory was a note stating that the buildings and 44¼ acres of adjoining land in Chelsea were mortgaged to the heirs of Francis Marshall.[9]

Children (**Sargeant**), born in Malden, Mass.:[10]

i. **Susannah**[6], born 31 March 1745, bapt. 7 April 1745.
ii. **John**, born 13 November 1746.
iii. **Mary**, born 5 July 1749.
iv. **William**, born 22 November 1751, died 18 September 1752.
v. **Elizabeth**, born 18 October 1754.
vi. **William**, born 1 April 1757.

REFERENCES:
1. *Malden VR*, 73. 2. *Chelsea VR*, 531. 3. *Malden VR*, 215; *Chelsea VR*, 359. 4. *Chelsea VR*, 60, 462. 5. *Chelsea VR*, 529. 6. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19906 (William Sargeant) [FHL #421513]. 7. Middlesex Co. Deeds 49:95-96. 8. Suffolk Co. Prob. #15015, 71:41-43 (Ebenezer Sargeant) [FHL #493882]. 9. Suffolk Co. Prob. #16072: 76:32, 261-63 (John Sargeant) [FHL #493885]. 10. *Chelsea VR*, 267; *Malden VR*, 74, 373; Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Gen.*, 43.

194. **Joseph Waite**[5] (*Lydia Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 12 February 1701/2,[1] the son of Joseph and Lydia (Sargeant) Waite.

Joseph Waite married in Malden 3 January 1738/9 **Susannah Bancroft**[2] of Lynn, probably the one who was born in Lynn, Essex Co., Mass., 26 October 1714,[3] the daughter of Deacon John Bancroft and his first wife, Mary Clarke.

Joseph's father, Joseph Waite of Malden, died intestate in 1725 and Joseph was named as the administrator of his father's estate. More than forty years later, 16 December 1766, Joseph's two married sisters and their husbands, Israel and Hannah Cook, and Samuel and Lois Sargeant, and his two unmarried sisters, Ruth and Sarah Waite, received £20 from Joseph which, with what they had already received, was their full portion. On January 30 1767, the same people acknowledged their signatures.[4]

Children (**Waite**), born in Malden, Mass.:[5]

i. **Hannah**[6], born 29 April 1740, died 13 December 1744.
ii. **Joseph**, born 21 August 1743.
iii. **Hannah**, born 17 October 1745.
iv. **Phineas**, born 16 July 1749.
v. **Abijah**, born 12 June 1751.

REFERENCES:
1. *Malden VR*, 95. 2. *Malden VR*, 200. 3. *Lynn VR* 1:40; *NEHGR* (Oct. 1940) 94:312. 4. Middlesex Co. Prob. #33471 (Joseph Waite) [FHL #432070]. 5. *Malden VR*, 96.

195. **Hannah Waite**[5] (*Lydia Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 17 September 1709,[1] the daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Sargeant) Waite. Hannah died in Malden 2 October 1789, at age 80, called "wife of Israel Cook."[2]

Hannah Waite married first, in Malden 30 December 1730 **Phineas Upham**,[3] who was born in Malden 14 January 1707/8,[4] the son of Phineas and Tamsen (Hill) Upham. Phineas Upham died in Malden 17 July 1738, at 31 years of age.[5]

Hannah married second in Malden 11 January 1745[/6] **Israel Cook**[6] who was born in Boston 29 October 1710,[7] and died in Malden 14 (or 20) January 1790, at 79 years of age.[8]

Hannah's father, Joseph Waite of Malden, died intestate in 1725, when Hannah was in her seventeenth year. On 22 November 1725, Nathan Upham was named as her guardian.[9] More than forty years later, 16 December 1766, Hannah and her second husband, Israel Cook, acknowledged having received all of their share of her father's estate. They guaranteed their signatures 30 January 1767.[10]

Hannah's first husband, Phineas Upham, [Jr.], blacksmith, died at a young age, intestate. His widow, Hannah, was appointed as the administratrix of the estate, 11 September 1738. She posted her bond for £1000, with Samuel Howard, shipwright, and Thomas Douglas, yeoman, all of Malden, as her bondsmen. On 23 September 1744, one-third part of the real estate was set off to Hannah as her widow's thirds, "and we have allowed for them, the said Hannah the late widow, and her daughter, Hannah Upham, for her free pass and repass . . . of the dwelling house." On 8 July 1745, Hannah Upham, administratrix, submitted her accounts. These included £7-18-0 paid to her unmarried sister, Ruth Wait, £70-0-0 for building the west end of the house supplied by her father-in-law, Phineas Upham, Sr., and £10-0-0 for lying-in with a posthumous child and nursing for it. The inventory was submitted 23 September 1745, by Jonathan Barrett, Thomas Lynde, Samuel Green and Nathaniel Upham, Jr., with Phineas Upham, Sr., as a witness. The dwelling house was appraised at £240-0-0 and the barn at £35-0-0, which, including the land, amounted to £361-0-0.[11]

Hannah's second husband, Israel Cook of Malden, in his will dated 17 April 1787, gave his beloved wife, Hannah Cook, "to hold the same absolutely to her own use forever," all of his personal estate, during her natural life. He gave his beloved son, Israel Cook of Boston, all of his real estate "after the decease of my said wife, his mother." He appointed his son, Israel Cook, and his [step-] son-in-law, John Haskins, [husband of Hannah's daughter, Hannah Upham], both of Boston, as joint executors. The will was accepted for probate 7 April 1790. On the same day, Israel Cook and John Haskins, Gentlemen, of Boston, with Jonathan D. Morton, physician, of Boston, and Thomas Barrett of

Cambridge, saddler, as their bondsmen, signed a bond in Middlesex County Probate Court for £10,000, guaranteeing that they would faithfully fulfill the deceased's will. Witnesses were Benjamin Brown and James Winthrop. Five years later the estate had not been settled. On 7 April 1795, the executors agreed to refer the final settlement of their accounts to George R. Minot, Edward Gray and Samuel Ruggles, Esquires, as referees. In a settlement dated 6 May 1795, the referees, "having heard the parties to their satisfaction," decided Israel Cook and John Haskins had made a full and just settlement, "10 January last past," and neither of the parties had any demands against the other. The judge accepted the report as the final settlement of the estate.[12]

Children (**Upham**), born in Malden, Mass., by her first husband, Phineas Upham:[13]

i. **Phineas**[6], born 6 June 1732, died 1 September 1736.
ii. **Hannah**, born 25 April 1734; mentioned in the settlement of her father's estate, 23 September 1744; her husband, John Haskins, was named co-executor of the estate of her step-father, Israel Cook.
iii. **Phineas**, born 13 February 1736/7; not mentioned in the settlement of his father's estate.
iv. Unnamed child [posthumous], born in 1738, died soon.

Child (**Cook**), by her second husband, Israel Cook, born in Malden, Mass.:[14]

v. **Israel**[6], born 4 December 1750; served in the Revolutionary War.[15]

REFERENCES:
1. *Malden VR*, 95. 2. *Malden VR*, 388. 3. F.K. Upham, *Descendants of John Upham* (Albany, N.Y. 1892), 79, 89. 4. *Malden VR*, 90. 5. *Malden VR*, 384. 6. *Malden VR*, 122, 186. 7. John Adams Vinton, *Vinton Memorial* (Boston 1858), 71. 8. *Malden VR* 338. 9. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23472 (Joseph Waite, Guardianships) [FHL #432070]. 10. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23471 (Joseph Waite) [FHL #432070]. 11. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23210 ()Phineas Upham, Jr.) [FHL #421544]. 12. Middlesex Co. Prob. #4997 (Israel Cook) [FHL #386061]. 13. *Malden VR*, 90, 91. 14. *Malden VR*, 17. 15. *DAR Pat. Ind., Cent. Ed.* 1:649.

196. **Lois Waite**[5] (*Lydia Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 20 February 1718,[1] the daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Sargeant) Waite. Lois died in Chelsea, Suffolk Co., Mass., 30 May 1800, at 82 years of age.[2]

Lois Waite married in Malden, 25 October 1743 her cousin, **Samuel Sergeant**,[3] called "both of Malden." Samuel Sargeant was born in Boston, Mass., 22 June 1717,[4] the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Pratt) Sergeant. Samuel Sargeant died in Chelsea, 28 October 1803, at 86 years of age.[5] [For his ancestry, see #202 Samuel Sargeant[5]].

Lois's father, Joseph Waite of Malden, died intestate in 1725, when Lois was in her eighth year. On 22 November 1725, her uncle, Thomas Waite, was named as her guardian.[6] Forty-one years later, 16 December 1766, Lois and her

husband, Samuel Sargeant, signed a receipt for £20 which, with what they had already received, was their full portion of her father's estate. They acknowledged their signatures 30 January 1767.[7]

Samuel Sargeant's father, Samuel Sargeant of Charlestown, died intestate in 1721, when Samuel was only four years of age. On 18 September 1732, Samuel chose his mother, now Elizabeth George, as his guardian. When Samuel was in his nineteenth year, he and his brother, Thomas, and his sister, Anna, chose Ebenezer Upham as their guardian, 10 June 1737.[8] On 3 January 1763, Samuel's childless uncle, Ebenezer Sargeant of Brookline, Mass., wrote his will in which he gave Samuel and his cousin, John Sargeant, both of Chelsea, all of his real estate after his wife's death, to be divided equally between them, on condition that they paid out £100-13-4 in specific legacies to their cousins who were named by Ebenezer in his will.[9]

Samuel Sargeant of Chelsea, Gentleman, died in Chelsea 28 October 1803. On 14 November 1803, the probate judge of Suffolk County accepted for probate and approved "an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Samuel Sargeant, late of Chelsea, Gentleman, deceased," This action was contested, 7 February 1804, by Jonathan Oakes, guardian of Samuel's daughter, Lydia Blaney of Chelsea, widow, who was non-compos mentis. Jonathan Oakes filed a petition and was authorized to appeal the decision of the judge to the Supreme Court. This was read and discussed in the House of Representatives 13 February 1804, and approved the following day. On 20 February 1804, Jonathan Oakes of Malden, guardian of Lydia Blaney of Chelsea, gave his bond to prosecute the appeal. Andrews Blaney of Malden, tanner, became bound with Lydia's guardian for the performance of the trust. Jonathan Oakes claimed that Samuel Sargeant, at the time of signing, was not of sane mind and was incapable of disposing of his estate; that he was unduly influenced to do so, and that he never published or declared the same to be his will, as required by law.[10]

Children (**Sargeant**), first two recorded in Malden, Mass., all probably born in Chelsea, Mass.:[11]

i. **Samuel**[6], born 14 January 1744/5.
ii. **Lydia**, born 23 March 1746/7.
iii. **Ebenezer**, born in 1748 [not in Chelsea or Malden VR]
iv. **Lois**, born 23 January 1754, died 18 October 1781, aged 27 years.
v. **Benjamin**, born 19 January 1755.
vi. **Daniel**, born in February 1757.

REFERENCES:
1. *Malden VR*, 95. 2. *Chelsea VR*, 529. 3. *Malden VR*, 173, 188. 4. *Boston Births, 1700-1800*, 124. 5. *Chelsea VR*, 529. 6. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23473 (Joseph Waite, Guardianships) [FHL #432070]. 7. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23471 (Joseph Waite) [FHL #432070]. 8. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19897 (Samuel Sargeant, guardianship) [FHL #421513]. 9. Suffolk Co. Prob. #15015, 71:41-43 (Ebenezer Sargeant) [FHL #493882]. 10. Suffolk Co.

Prob. #22001 (Samuel Sargeant) [FHL #493960]. 11. *Malden VR*, 74 (Samuel, Lydia); *Chelsea VR*, 271, 272, 529; Aaron Sergeant, *Sergeant Gen.*, 34, 43.

197. **Timothy Waite**[5] (*Deborah Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 30 April 1703,[1] the son of Thomas and Deborah (Sargeant) Waite. Timothy died in Malden 9 January 1788.[2]

Timothy Waite married in Malden 28 April 1726 **Mary Oakes**,[3] who was born in Malden 14 May 1702,[4] the daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Tufts) Oakes. Mary died in Malden 4 February 1781.[5]

On 29 June 1745, Timothy's brother, Ebenezer Waite, made his will before he went off to fight in the French and Indian Wars. After a bequest to his brother, Thomas, Ebenezer gave Timothy half of his remaining estate, the other half to be divided equally between their two sisters, Deborah Waite and Hannah Waite. Timothy was named as sole executor.[6]

Timothy's father, Thomas Waite of Malden, in his will dated 9 August 1749, probated 30 December 1751, gave Timothy, 3 acres of land adjoining the 4½ acres which he had given him at his marriage. In addition, he discharged Timothy's debt to son Thomas by giving Thomas equivalent [land?]. He also gave Timothy 1¼ acres of land at the western end of his pasture and an acre of salt marsh lying in Lynn, provided that, if he should decide to sell the land, he must sell it to his brother, Thomas, or to Thomas's heirs, at the same price as any other person would pay. He also gave Timothy two parcels of woodland on condition that he pay for his father's funeral, and for his mother's funeral if she remained his widow.[7]

Timothy Waite was a tanner.[8]

Children (**Waite**), born in Malden, Mass.:[9]

i. **Mary**[6], born 21 April 1727, died soon.
ii. **Timothy**, born 3 December 1728.
iii. **Jacob**, born 17 December 1732.
iv. **Mary**, born 1 July 1735.
v. **Ezra**, born 24 May 1748.
vi. **Lois**, born 24 May 1748.

REFERENCES:

1. *Malden VR*, 95. 2. *Malden VR*, 387. 3. *Malden VR*, 313. 4. *Malden VR*, 61, 273. 5. *Malden VR*, 387. 6. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23443 (Ebenezer Waite) [FHL #432070]. 7. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23509 (Thomas Waite [father]) [FHL #432070]. 8. Corey, *Waites of Malden*, 10. 9. *Malden VR* 96.

198. **Thomas Waite**[5] (*Deborah Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 7 September 1707,[1] the son of Thomas and Deborah (Sargeant) Waite. Thomas died in Malden 5 November 1787.[2]

Thomas Waite, [Jr.], married in Malden 13 June 1746 **Mary Sprague**,[3] who was born in Malden 25 December 1718,[4] the daughter of William and Dorothy (Floyd) Sprague. Mary died in Malden 5 January 1773.[5]

Thomas's brother, Ebenezer Waite, went off to fight in the French and Indian Wars. Before leaving, he made his will dated 29 June 1745 and probated 1 January 1745/6, in which he bequeathed to Thomas all of the money due him from their father [his inheritance]. On 1 January 1745/6, Thomas and his unmarried sister, Hannah Waite, and his married sister, Deborah Waite and her husband, Isaac Waite, heirs to the estate of Ebenezer Waite, appeared in court and stated that they had no objection to the will being probated.[6]

Thomas Waite's father, Thomas Waite, [Sr.], of Malden, in his will dated 9 August 1749, probated 30 December 1751, named Thomas as executor of his estate and gave him all of his real and personal estate that had not already been disposed of to either his wife or to his other children.[7]

Thomas, like his father, was a tailor. In his will dated 3 November 1787, probated 9 December 1787, Thomas Waite of Malden, yeoman, provided for his unmarried daughter, Mary Waite, giving her the west chamber of his dwelling house as long as she remained single. His two sons, Ebenezer and Thomas, were to provide provisions and firewood for her comfort, "unless either of them can agree with her to live in their families." If they or their heirs refused to take care of her, his estate was to be held to support her, "so long as she is single or lives." He gave Mary furniture, bedding, silver spoons, pewter and cooking utensils, etc. If Mary should marry, her brothers were to give her £40 in silver money, equally divided between them. Thomas, the father, gave 40 shillings each to his two grandchildren, Thomas Monroe and Elizabeth Monroe, the children of his daughter, Elizabeth, deceased, to be delivered when they reached 21 years of age. He gave them no more because he had given their mother "a handsome fitting out" at her marriage. He made his two sons, Ebenezer and Thomas, joint executors, and gave them all of his real and personal property, except for the bequests mentioned above, to be equally divided between them. Ebenezer was to have the east end of the house and Thomas the west end. If Mary married or died, her west chamber was to belong to Thomas. Witnesses were Ezra Sargeant, Ezra Wait and Samuel Sargeant. On 2 April 1788, Ebenezer Wait and Thomas Wait, yeomen, as principals, with Jabez Upham, gentleman, and Ezra Wait, tailor, as sureties, gave their bond for £10,000.[8]

Children (**Waite**), born in Malden, Mass.:[9]

i. **Ebenezer**[6], born 21 March 1746/7.
ii. **Thomas**, born 6 October 1749; served in the Revolutionary War as a private.[10]
iii. **Mary**, born 25 July 1753, died 12 October 1754.
iv. **Mary**, born 22 December 1755.
v. **Hannah**, born 12 April 1759; not mentioned in her father's will.
vi. **Elizabeth**, her children mentioned by her father in his will.[11]

REFERENCES:
1. *Malden VR*, 96. 2. *Malden VR*, 387. 3. *Malden VR*, 314. 4. *Malden VR*, 81. 5. *Malden VR*, 387. 6. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23443 (Ebenezer Wait) [FHL #432070]. 7. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23509 (Thomas Waite [father]) [FHL #432070]. 8. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23511 (Thomas Waite) [FHL #432070]. 9. Ibid.; *Malden VR*, 96, 386; Corey, *Waite Families of Malden, Mass.*, 10. 10. *DAR Patriot Ind., Cent. Ed.* 3:3069. 11. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23511 Thomas Waite) [FHL #432070].

199. **Deborah Waite**[5] (*Deborah Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 15 August 1714,[1] the daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Sargeant) Waite. Deborah died in Medford, Middlesex Co., Mass., 12 September 1806, at 92 years of age, called "widow of Isaac Waite."[2]

Deborah Waite married in Malden 28 November 1734 **Isaac Waite**,[3] called "both of Malden." Isaac was born in Malden 6 May 1710,[4] the son of Thomas and Mary (Parker) Waite. Isaac Waite died in Malden 29 December 1777, at 67 years of age.[5]

In 1745, Deborah's brother, Ebenezer Waite, was killed at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, during the French and Indian Wars. In his will, dated 29 June 1745, probated 1 January 1745/6, Ebenezer gave his married sister, Deborah Waite, [the wife of Isaac Waite], and her unmarried sister, Hannah Waite, half of his estate, [brother Thomas's legacy excepted], to be shared equally between them. The other half was bequeathed to their brother, Timothy Waite, who was named executor. Before the estate was allowed to be probated, Isaac and Deborah Waite, joined her brother, Thomas, and sister, Hannah, in saying they had no objections to the will being proved.[6]

Deborah's father, Thomas Waite of Malden, in his will dated 9 August 1749, probated 30 December 1751, gave his daughter, Deborah, custody of the £114 he had given her at her marriage, the sum of £186 old tenor to be given to her by his executor in two payments: £100 to be paid within one year after his death, and £86 to be paid within one year after his wife's death. In addition, Deborah and her sister, Hannah, were given all of the household goods.[7]

Isaac Wait [*sic*] of Malden, yeoman, in his will dated 28 March 1777, probated 17 January 1778, gave his beloved wife, Deborah Wait, the use, benefit and improvement of all of his estate, both real and personal, as long as she lived. His only surviving son, Benjamin Wait, received all of his father's real estate, both buildings and land, after his wife's decease. Benjamin was also given all of his father's wearing apparel, his gun and his sword, at his father's death. All of the out-of-door moveables went to Benjamin after his mother's death. Daughter Deborah Hughes was given £40, daughter Eunice Floyd, £4-12, daughter Hannah Tucker, £29-6-8, and daughter Rachel Burditt, £13-6-8, in addition to the amounts they had been given previously, to be paid by son, Benjamin. The four daughters received all of the indoor moveables after his wife's decease. On 27 January 1778, Deborah Wait, widow, consented and approved of the will which was then accepted for probate. Witnesses were Jonathan Green, John Graves, third, and William Payne.[8]

Children (**Waite**), born in Malden, Mass.:[9]

i. **Deborah**[6], born 31 August 1735.
ii. **Eunice**, born 8 February 1739.
iii. **Isaac**, born 6 February 1741/2, d. 12 July 1761.
iv. **Hannah**, born 19 September 1747.
v. **Rachel**, born 17 August 1749.
vi. **Benjamin**, born 4 May 1752.

REFERENCES:
1. *Malden VR*, 95. 2. *Malden VR*, 388. 3. *Malden VR*, 313. 4. *Malden VR*, 95. 5. *Malden VR*, 387. 6. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23443 (Ebenezer Wait) [FHL #432070]. 7. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23509 (Thomas Waite) [FHL #432070]. 8. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23449 (Isaac Waite) [FHL 432070]. 9. *Malden VR*, 96, 386; Corey, *Waite Family of Malden*, 5, 8.

200. **Hannah Waite**[5] (*Deborah Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 20 May 1722,[1] the daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Sargeant) Waite. Hannah died after 9 August 1749, the date her father made his will and called her "unmarried.[2]

Hannah's brother, Ebenezer Waite, went off to fight in the French and Indian Wars. Before leaving, he made his will, dated 29 June 1745, which was probated 1 January 1745/6. In it, Ebenezer bequeathed to Hannah and her sister, Deborah Waite, one-half of the portion of his estate which remained after his bequest to their brother, Thomas Waite, was paid, to be shared equally between them. On 1 January 1745/6, Hannah and her brother, Thomas Waite, and their married sister, Deborah Waite and her husband, Isaac Waite, heirs to the estate of Ebenezer Waite, appeared in court and stated that they had no objections to the will being probated.[3]

Hannah's father, Thomas Waite of Malden, in his will dated 9 August 1749, probated 30 December 1751, gave her mother, Deborah, the eastern half of his dwelling house, from the garret to the cellar, as long as she remained unmarried. He stated that Hannah was to have the right to share the house as long as she remained single. Her father also gave Hannah £400, of which £200 was to be paid within two years after his death if Hannah remained single, but if she married during the two years, she was to have the £200 at her marriage. The other £200 was to be paid to Hannah with interest, after her mother's death. In addition, if Hannah married, she was to have £40 paid by the executor for suitable clothing. As long as Hannah remained single, she was to have the use of the western bedchamber. Hannah and her sister, Deborah, were given all of his household goods.[4]

Hannah would have been 30 years of age when her father died in 1752, so it is possible that Hannah married after that date. No further record has been found for her.

NOTE: This Hannah Waite could not have been the Hannah Waite who married Jabez Burditt in Malden, 7 February 1739/40, because her father, Thomas

Waite, in his will dated ten years later, 9 August 1749, called her "unmarried" and made provisions for her support as long as she remained single.[5]

REFERENCES:

1. *Malden VR*, 95. 2. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23509 (Thomas Waite) [FHL #432070]. 3. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23443 (Ebenezer Wait) [FHL #432070]. 4. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23509 (Thomas Waite) [FHL #432070]. 5. Ibid.

201. **Ebenezer Waite**[5] (*Deborah Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., about 1725,[1] the son of Thomas and Deborah (Sargeant) Waite. Ebenezer died at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, after 29 June 1745, the date he made his will, and before 2 January 1745/6, the date his will was probated.[2]

Malden records state that Ebenezer Waite, son of Thomas and Deborah, died "in and after the Seage [*sic*] when Cap Brittan [*sic*] was taken by New England."[3] Before going off to fight in the French and Indian Wars, Ebenezer put his personal affairs in order. In his will dated 29 June 1745, Ebenezer Wait [*sic*] of Malden, tailor, bequeathed to his brother, Thomas Wait, Jr., all of the monies due him from his "Hon[d] Father, Thomas Wait." After his just debts and funeral expenses were paid, he specified that the remainder of his estate, (Thomas's legacy excepted), was to be divided in two parts, one-half to go to his brother, Timothy Wait, and the other half to his two sisters, Deborah Wait and Hannah Wait, to be equally divided between them. He appointed his brother, Timothy, as his sole executor. The witnesses were John Chandler, John Stower and Benj. Prat. On 1 January 1745/6, Thomas Wait and Hannah Wait, two of the heirs to the estate of their deceased brother, Ebenezer Wait, testified that they had nothing against the will being proved. On the same day, Ebenezer's sister, Deborah Wait, who had married Isaac Wait, joined in freely consenting to their brother, Ebenezer's will being proved.[4]

Ebenezer Waite apparently never married and had no children.

REFERENCES:

1. *Malden VR*, 353, 387; death date of 1735 is an error. 2. *Malden VR*, 353, 387; Middlesex Co. Prob. #23443 (Ebenezer Wait) [FHL #432070]. 3. *Malden VR* 353, 387. 4. Middlesex Co. Prob. #23443 (Ebenezer Wait) [FHL #432070].

202. **Samuel Sargeant/Sergeant**[5] (*Samuel Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass., 22 June 1717,[1] the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Pratt) Sargeant. Samuel Sargeant died in Chelsea, Suffolk Co., Mass., 28 October 1803, at 86 years of age.[2]

Samuel Sargeant married in Malden 25 October 1743 his cousin, **Lois Waite**,[3] who was born in Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., 20 February 1718,[4] the daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Sargeant) Waite. [See #196 Lois Waite[5] (*Lydia Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) where the report on this family and their children appears.]

REFERENCES:

1. *Boston Births, 1700-1800*, 124. 2. *Chelsea VR*, 529. 3. *Malden VR*, 173, 188. 4. *Malden VR*, 95. 5. *Chelsea VR*, 529.

203. **Anna Sargeant/Sergeant**[5] (*Samuel Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Boston or Charlestown, Suffolk Co., Mass., in 1718,[1] the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Pratt) Sargeant. Anna died in Chelsea, Suffolk Co., Mass., 2 July 1772, at 54 years of age.[2]

Anna Sargeant married in Boston 11 May 1736 **Samuel Tuttle**,[3] who was born in Boston, 10 February 1714/5,[4] the son of Edward and Joanna (Floyd) Tuttle. Samuel Tuttle died in Chelsea 12 February 1776, at 67 years of age.[5]

Anna's father, Samuel Sargeant of Charlestown, died when Anna was only three years of age. On 18 September 1732, when Anna was in her 14th year, her mother, now Elizabeth George, was named as her guardian. When Anna reached her 18th year, she and her brothers chose Ebenezer Upham of Malden as their guardian, 10 June 1737.[6]

Anna Sargeant's thrice-married mother, Elizabeth (Pratt) (Sargeant) (Tufts) George, made a bequest to Anna's children, calling them her "Tuttle grandchildren," in the codicil of her will, dated Chelsea, 14 April 1760.[7]

Samuel and Anna Tuttle bought land in Chelsea in 1742 from Joseph Ingraham, Jr., and from Hugh Floyd in 1746. They conveyed land to Samuel Floyd and Nathaniel Oliver, Jr. They were dismissed from the Second Church in Malden in 1749 and admitted to full communion in Chelsea.[8]

Children (**Tuttle**), first recorded in Boston, third recorded in Malden, first six recorded in Chelsea, all probably born in Chelsea, Mass.: [9]

i. **Elizabeth**[6], born 5 March 1736/7; died young.
ii. **Samuel**, born 29 March 1739.
iii. **Edward**, born 19 June 1741.
iv. **Elizabeth**, born 8 May 1743; buried 5 April 1760, aged 17 years.
v. **Anna**, born 27 January 1744/5.
vi. **Joannah**, born 28 January 1746/7.
vii. [probable] **Thomas**, born about 1749.
viii. [probable] **Richard**, born about 1754/5.Tuttle
ix. [probable] **William**, born about 1757.
x. [probable] **Isaac**, born about 1760.

REFERENCES:

1. Anna's children were mentioned by her mother, Elizabeth (Pratt) (Sargeant) (Tufts) George, in the codicil to her will dated 14 April 1760 [Wyman, *Charlestown Gens. and Estates*, 405. 2. *Chelsea VR*, 546. 3. *Boston Marriages, City Doc. No. 150*, 199; Mellen Chamberlain, *Documentary History of Chelsea, 1624-1824* (Boston 1908) 2:711. 4. *Boston Births, 1700-1800*, 101; Chamberlain, *Doc. Hist. of Chelsea* 1:212; Alva M. Tuttle, *Tuttle-Tuthill Lines in America* (Columbus, Ohio 1968), 499. 5. *Chelsea VR*, 547. 6. Middlesex Co. Prob. #19897 (Samuel Sargeant, guardianship) [FHL #421513]. 7. Suffolk Co. Prob. (Elizabeth George) will dated Chelsea 3 March 1759, codicil 14 April 1760; Wyman,

Charlestown Gens. and Estates, 405 — under Nicholas George. 8. Chamberlain, *Doc. Hist. of Chelsea* 1:183, 185, 297; 2:268, 582. 9. *Boston Births, 1700-1800*, 227 (Elizabeth); *Malden VR* 89 (Edward); *Chelsea VR*, 310-11 (first six); Chamberlain, *Doc. Hist. of Chelsea* 2:711; Tuttle, *Tuttle-Tuthill Lines*, 499.

204. **Thomas Sargeant/Sergeant**[5] (*Samuel Sargeant*[4], *Lydia Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass., 1 September 1720,[1] the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Pratt) Sargeant. Thomas died in Hubbardstown, Worcester Co., Mass., in January 1795.[2]

Thomas Sargeant married in Chelsea, Suffolk Co., Mass., 27 September 1744 **Tabitha Tuttle**,[3] who was born in Chelsea 7 day 7th mo 1724,[4] the daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Floyd) Tuttle. "Widow Tabitha" died in Hubbardstown, 10 June 1804, at 80 years of age.[5]

Thomas Sargeant's father, Samuel Sargeant of Charlestown, died in 1721, when Thomas was only 15 months old. When Thomas was in his thirteenth year, 18 December 1732, his mother, now Elizabeth George, was named as his guardian. When he was in his seventeenth year, 10 June 1737, Thomas and his older brother, Samuel, and older sister, Anna, chose Ebenezer Upham as their guardian.[6]

Thomas Sargeant's thrice married mother, Elizabeth (Pratt) (Sargeant) (Tufts) George, mentioned Thomas [and his children?] in her will dated Chelsea, 3 March 1759, with a codicil dated 14 April 1760.[7]

On 3 January 1761, Thomas's uncle, Ebenezer Sargeant of Brookline, Mass., made his will, probated 1 November 1771, in which he gave his nephew, Thomas Sargeant of Leister [*sic*], Worcester Co., Mass., £13-6-8.[8] Thomas Sargeant and his family moved often. They lived in Chelsea, Leicester, Hubbardstown and Rutland, Mass.

Thomas's son, Thomas Sargeant of Leicester, yeoman, died before 6 September 1785, while his parents were still living. In his will dated 26 April 1785, he mentioned his beloved wife, Sarah, and gave her all of his household furniture and one-quarter of his real estate after his debts were paid. The other three-quarters was to be divided equally between his parents, brothers and sisters. He appointed his wife, Sarah, to be the executrix of his estate. Sarah Sarjant [*sic*], widow, was confirmed by the court 6 September 1785, with Isaac Choate of Leicester and William Young of Worcester as her bondsmen. Thomas and Sarah did not have any children.[9]

Children (**Sargeant**), first two born in Chelsea, Mass., rest born in Leicester:[10]

i. **Tabitha**[6], born in Chelsea, 3[d] day 12th mo 1745.
ii. **Thomas**, born 4 March 1746/7, died 15 January 1749/50.
iii. **Samuel**, born 30 December 1748.
iv. **Abigail**, born 7 April 1750. [not in Leicester VR]
v. **Thomas**, born 2 March 1752.
vi. **Elizabeth**, born 25 October 1753.
vii. **John**, born 24 May 1755.
viii. **Martha**, born 5 October 1757, died in December 1758 [twin].

ix. **Mary**, born 5 October 1757, died in August 1758 [twin].
x. **Phebe**, born 4 December 1759, died in infancy.
xi. **Ebenezer**, born 5 June 1762 [not in Leicester VR]

REFERENCES:

1. *Charlestown VR*, 264. 2. *Hubbardstown VR*, 215; Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Gen.*, 37. 3. *Chelsea VR*, 419. 4. *Chelsea VR*, 311; Chamberlain, *Doc. Hist. of Chelsea* 1:226; 2:589, 628; Tuttle, *Tuttle-Tuthill Lines* 499, 538. 5. *Hubbardstown VR*, 215. 6. Middlesex Co. Prob. 19897 (Samuel Sargeant, guardianship) [FHL #421513]. 7. Suffolk Co. Prob. (Elizabeth George) will dated Chelsea 3 March 1759, codicil 14 April 1760; Wyman, *Charlestown Gens. and Estates*, 405 under Nicholas George. 8. Suffolk Co. Prob. #15015, 71:41-43 (Ebenezer Sargeant) [FHL #493882]. 9. Worcester Co. Prob. 20:45-46; #52112, 184:173 (Thomas Sargeant, [son]) [FHL #856285; 860629]. 10. *Chelsea VR*, 267 (Tabitha), 272 (Thomas); *Leicester VR*, 77 (Samuel, Elizabeth, John, Martha, Mary, Phebe), 79 (Thomas).

205. **James Huckins**[5] (*Thomas Huckins*[4], *Hannah Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 11 April 1730,[1] the son of Thomas and Rachel (Snow) Huckins. James Huckins died in Barnstable 25 June 1818.[2]

James Huckins married in Barnstable 30 March 1758 **Lydia Scudder**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 15 July 1735,[4] the daughter of Ebenezer and Lydia (Cobb) Scudder. Lydia died in Barnstable 20 January 1776, and was buried in Lothrop's Hill Cemetery.[5]

James Huckins and his family lived in Barnstable. As his father's only surviving heir who married and had children, he inherited all of the extensive Huckins family property and became a wealthy landowner.[6]

Lydia's brother, Daniel Scudder of Barnstable, mentioned his sister, Lydia Huckins, when he made his will 29 July 1772, which was presented for probate 27 October 1773. Daniel Scudder left all of his estate for the support of their mother, Lydia Scudder, and after her death, the remainder was to be divided in equal shares among his brothers and sisters, including Lydia Huckins. Daniel Scudder named Lydia's husband, James Huckins, and her mother, widow Lydia Scudder, as the joint executors of his sizeable estate, valued at £377-10-4.[7]

All of James Huckins's brothers, as well as his sister, died unmarried.[8] His brother, Snow Huckins, in his will dated 25 July 1794, bequeathed to Mehitable Bramen the use of his half of the dwelling house where he lived, as long as she remained single. He gave his brother, James, the use and improvement of all of the remainder of his real estate, consisting of buildings, cleared land, woodland, and meadow, "the greater part of which is in common and undivided with the said James Huckins," during his natural life, after which it was to go to James's son, Samuel Huckins. He gave James's son, Samuel Huckins, several notes, one of which was for £90 from his brother, Thomas Huckins, out of which Samuel was to pay each of his three sisters, Elizabeth Crocker, the wife of Job Crocker, Hannah Huckins, and Rachel Bearse, the wife of James Bearse, £15 lawful money. Snow Huckins also appointed Samuel as the executor of his estate. Witnesses were Benjamin

Lewis, John Carver and Ebenezer Barden who swore to the validity of the will 8 February 1806.[9]

James Huckins of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 4 April 1817, probated 11 August 1818, bequeathed $10 each to his son, Samuel Huckins, daughter, Elizabeth Crocker, wife of Job Crocker and granddaughter, Patience Kelley, wife of David Kelley. He gave Lucy Marsterman, "as a compensation for her services in my family for a number of years, the use and improvement of that part of my dwelling house where I now dwell for her natural life." One cow which was to be kept for her, summer and winter, with a supply of firewood, grain, flour, sheep's wool and $6.00 cash yearly, to be provided by his two grandsons, Joseph Huckins and James Huckins, Jr., in addition to all of his furniture not disposed of in his will. He gave his two grandsons, Joseph Huckins and James Huckins, Jr., one feather bed each. He also gave Joseph and James, Jr., in equal halves, all of his estate in Barnstable, both real and personal. Joseph was named as sole executor. Witnesses were John Dexter, Eliza Young and Job C. Davis. The inventory of James's personal estate, dated 27 January 1819, amounted to $1868.50, with an additional $422.40 presented 8 February 1820. The appraisers were Benjamin Hathaway, John Dexter and Joseph Crocker 3rd.[10]

Children (**Huckins**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[11]

i. **Elizabeth**[6], born 24 March 1759; called "Elizabeth Crocker" in her father's will.
ii. **Samuel**, born 13 August 1761; mentioned in his father's will called "Capt. Samuel Huckins" in Barnstable records.[12]
iii. **Hannah**, born 23 June 1764.
iv. **Rachel**, born 11 January 1768.

NOTE: These children may be listed in the unpublished vital records at the Barnstable town hall.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:117. 2. *MD* 33:117. 3. *MD* 23:128. 4. *MD* 33:29; 34:116. 5. Bunnell, *Barnstable Cem. Inscr.*, 240. 6. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:65-66. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:145-6 (Daniel Scudder) [FHL #904607]. 8. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:65-66. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 35:522-24 (Snow Huckins) [FHL #899493]. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 38:302-3; 41:36; 43:490 (James Huckins) [FHL #899494, -96, -97]. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 38:302 (James Huckins) [FHL #899494]. 12. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:66.

206. **Rebeckah Hamblen**[5] (*Hope Huckins*[4], *Hannah Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 17 May 1711, and baptized with her sister, Hannah, at the West Barnstable Church in July 1714,[1] the daughter of Hope Huckins and her first husband, Benjamin Hamblen. Rebeckah died in Barnstable 9 May 1756, in her 46th year. She was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[2]

Rebeckah Hamblen married in Barnstable, as his second wife, 20 October 1730 (intentions 4 October 1730) **Thomas Crocker**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 26 August 1704,[4] the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Green) (Lothrop) Crocker. Thomas Crocker married first, in Barnstable in 1727 Mehitable Dimmock, who died in Barnstable 13 March 1728/9, at 23 years of age, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[5] Thomas and Mehitable had a son, Wally Crocker, born 28 February 1727/8, and died 23 August 1729.[6] Thomas Crocker died in Barnstable 9 September 1756, in his 53rd year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[7]

Rebeckah's father died when she was a child. On 7 May 1724, when she was 13 years of age, Joseph Hamblen of Barnstable was appointed as her guardian.[8]

Rebeckah was called "Rebecca Crocker" by her uncle, John Hamblen of Barnstable, in his will dated 10 April 1734, in which he gave Rebeckah's brother, Benjamin Hamblen, land in Barnstable, provided that he pay his sisters, Rebecca Crocker, Hannah Crosby and Hope Hamblen £5 each.[9]

Thomas Crocker of Barnstable, cordwainer, died intestate in Barnstable, 9 September 1756. Joseph Blish, Jr., of Barnstable, blacksmith, was appointed as the administrator of Thomas's estate, 23 September 1756.[10] The inventory amounting to £227-3-7½ was taken by David Crocker, Abraham Blish and John Blish and presented to the court 5 October 1756.[11] On 2 November 1756, Benjamin Hamblin was appointed as the guardian of Mary Crocker and Hope Crocker, minor daughters of Thomas Crocker, cordwainer, deceased.[12]

Their fourth daughter, Hope, died unmarried. In her will dated 25 November 1760, proved 3 February 1761, Hope Crocker, "virgen," of Barnstable, bequeathed her wearing apparel to her sisters, Sarah Blish, Rebecca Nye and Mary Crocker. She gave one-quarter of her money to her cousin, Crocker Connit [Conant], to be paid when he reached 21 years of age. If he should died, his legacy was to be added to the remaining three-quarters of her money and divided among her three sisters. She appointed her brother-in-law, Joseph Blish, executor of her will. Witnesses were Mary Blish, Patience Jenkins and John Ewer.[13]

Children (**Crocker**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[14]

i. **Elizabeth**[6], born 5 December 1731.
ii. **Sarah**, born 26 February 1733/4.
iii. **Rebecca**, born 30 November 1735.
iv. **Hope**, born 6 March 1738; died in 1761, unmarried.
v. **Thomas**, born 23 January 1740.
vi. **Esther**, born 28 August 1743.
vii. **Barnabas**, born 26 October 1746.
viii. **Huckins**, born 15 March 1748.
ix. **Mary**, born 31 August 1753; died unmarried.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 6:138; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 16a [FHL #22364]. 2. Bunnell, *Barnstable Cem. Inscr.*, 116. 3. *MD* 34:20, 115. 4. *MD* 3:151; James Russell Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*

(1966), 12, 29. 5. *MD* 33:28; Bunnell, *Barnstable Cem. Inscr.*, 114. 6. *MD* 33:28. 7. Bunnell, *Barnstable Cem. Inscr.*, 118. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:186-90 (Benjamin Hamblen, guardianships). 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:170-71 (John Hamblen). 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:427-28 (Thomas Crocker) [FHL #904600]. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:265 (Thomas Crocker) [FHL #904602]. 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:432-34 (Thomas Crocker, guardianships) [FHL #904600]. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:134-35, 175 (Hope Crocker) [FHL #904604]. 14. *MD* 33:28.

207. **Hannah Hamblen**[5] (*Hope Huckins*[4], *Hannah Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 17 May 1711 and baptized with her sister, Rebeckah, at the West Barnstable Church in July 1714,[1] the daughter of Hope Huckins and her first husband, Benjamin Hamblen. Hannah died in Chebogue, Yarmouth, Queens Co., Nova Scotia, 4 June 17[-]4 [illegible], and was buried there in the Town Point Cemetery.[2]

Hannah Hamblen married in Barnstable shortly before 7 March 1733/4 **Jonathan Crosby/Crosbie**,[3] who was born in Harwich, Mass., 2 November 1705,[4] the son of John and Hannah (Bangs?) Crosby. Jonathan Crosby died in Yarmouth, N.S., 26 July 1782, aged 78 years and 10 months, and was buried in Town Point Cemetery.[5]

Hannah Hamblen's father, Benjamin Hamblen, died while Hannah was a child. On 7 May 1724, when she was "about ten years" of age, Joseph Hamblen, was appointed as her guardian.[6] On 7 March 1733/4, after their marriage, Jonathan Crosbie [*sic*] and Hannah, his wife, "once Hannah Hamblen of Barnstable," received from Mr. Joseph Hamblen of Barnstable, the sum of £21-19, in full for what was due from him as her guardian.[7] Hannah's uncle, John Hamblen of Barnstable, in his will dated 10 April 1734, gave Hannah's brother, Benjamin Hamblen, land in Barnstable, provided that he pay his sisters, Rebecca Crocker, Hannah Crosby and Hope Hamblen £5 each."[8]

Hannah was admitted to the Harwich church, 8 December 1734, and their first three children were baptized there.[9] Around 1740 the Crosbys moved to Norwich, Conn., where the birth of their son, John Crosby, was recorded in 1743.[10] The next three children, Hannah, Ebenezer and Lemuel Crosby, were born in Mansfield, Conn.[11] Their eighth child, Abijah Crosby, was recorded in Coventry, Conn.[12] The family returned to Mansfield again where their last three children, Hope, Rebecca and Huckins Crosby were registered.[13]

In the spring of 1761, Jonathan Crosby and his family again set sail, this time for Chebogue in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia where they were among the earliest settlers when they arrived there in June 1761.[14] Jonathan Crosby was listed as one of the grantees of Falmouth, N. S., but he soon became a grantee of Yarmouth, N.S. Son Jonathan married at Cape Sable 7 January 1762 Martha Hayward, daughter of Nathaniel and Martha (Wood) Hayward, and returned to Mansfield, Conn., where his children are recorded.[15] By 1773, when the Census of Yarmouth, N.S., was taken, most of Jonathan and Hannah's children were grown and married and had moved elsewhere. In the 1773 census, Jonathan Crosby was listed with one man, one boy, one woman and one girl, a total of four people, all of whom were American.[16]

Jonathan Crosby of Yarmouth, Queens County, N.S., made his will 11 July 1781, during the Revolutionary War, at a time when he did not know whether the sons who had returned to New England were alive or dead. In his will he gave four of his sons, Benjamin, Jonathan, John and Lemuel, each five acres of his undivided land. He gave his son, Abijah, 100 acres of his undivided land, but if Abijah was deceased, the land was to go to Abijah's only son, John. He bequeathed to his loving wife, Hannah, all of his bed and bedding and indoor moveables and after her death, his daughter, Rebekah, was to have his best bed and furniture. Rebekah was also given two good cows and five sheep at his death. He gave his "other bed and furniture" to his son, Ebenezer, after his mother's death. His remaining land and salt marsh was given to his sons, Ebenezer and Huckings. Son Huckings also received two cows and four sheep. The remaining part of his stock and outdoor moveables he gave to his son, Ebenezer, who was named as the executor of the estate. Witnesses were Moses Perry, John Crawley and William Cofferan.[17]

By 1781, son Jonathan Crosby had died in Mansfield, Conn., in 1778; son Benjamin was still living in Mansfield; son John was in Lee, Mass.; and son Abijah was at sea.[18] Jonathan Crosby mentioned them all, proving that all of his children, although born in four different places, were all the children of Jonathan and Hannah (Hamblen) Crosby.

Children (**Crosby/Crosbie**), born in Harwich, Mass., and Norwich, Coventry and Mansfield, Conn.:[19]

i. **Benjamin**[6], born in Harwich, 15 May 1734; lived in Mansfield, Conn.
ii. **Jonathan**, born in Harwich, 18 December 1735, bapt. 21 December 1735; died 13 March 1735/6.
iii. **Jonathan**, born in Harwich, 16 July 1738. bapt. 13 August 1738; lived in Mansfield, Conn.; died in 1778 before his father, leaving heirs.
iv. **John**, born in Norwich, Conn., 18 June 1743; lived in Lee, Mass.
v. **Hannah**, born in Mansfield, Conn., 9 September 1745; died young.
vi. **Ebenezer**, born in Mansfield, Conn., 26 August 1747; moved to Yarmouth, N.S. with his parents.
vii. **Lemuel**, born in Mansfield, Conn., 25 June 1749.
viii. **Abijah**, born in Coventry, Conn., 26 April 1751; his son, John, lived in Chebogue, N.S.
ix. **Hope**, born in Mansfield, Conn., 13 May 1753; died young.
x. **Rebecca**, born in Mansfield, Conn., 20 April 1755; living in 1781.
xi. **Huckins**, born in Mansfield, Conn., 26 February 1758; moved to Yarmouth, N.S., with his parents.

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1. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:184 (Benjamin Hamblen, guardianship); Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 16a [FHL #22364]. 2. Fred E. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia," *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Herald*, No. 164 - Crosby [FHL #1402829]. 3. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:186-87 (Benjamin Hamblen, guardianship). 4. *Harwich VR*, 4; *MD* 4:176. 5. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia," *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Herald*, No. 164 - Crosby [FHL #1402829]. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:186-87 (Benjamin Hamblen, guardianship). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:186-87 (Benjamin Hamblen, guardianship). 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:170-71 (John Hamblen). 9. *MD* 7:36, 94, 97; 19:56. 10. Norwich VR 2:47. 11. Mansfield VR D:52. 12. Coventry VR D:31. 13. Mansfield VR D:52. 14. J. R. Campbell, *A History of the County of Yarmouth, N.S.* (St. John, N.B. 1876), 32. 15. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia," *Yarmouth, N.S., Herald*, No. 164 - Crosby [FHL #1402829]. 16. Bernice C. Richard, *Nova Scotia 1770 Census, (Some 1773 and 1787)* (Chicago, Ill. 1972), 26. 17. Yarmouth, N.S., Queens Co., Prob., Liverpool 1:102-3 (Jonathan Crosby) [FHL #837341]. 18. Maclean W. McLean, "Hannah (Hamblen) Crosbey (1744-1791), *TAG* 39:199-201. 19. *Harwich VR*, 59 (Benjamin, Jonathan, Jonathan again); *MD* 7:36, 94, 96; 19:56; Norwich VR 2:47 (John); Coventry VR D:31 (Abijah); Mansfield VR D:52 (Hannah, Ebenezer, Lemuel, Hope, Rebecca, Huckins); Brown, *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia Genealogies*, Ed. Martha and William Reamy (Baltimore, MD. 1995), 8, where Lemuel is called "Samuel" and Huckins is called "Charles Huckins."

208. **Benjamin Hamblen**[5] (*Hope Huckins*[4], *Hannah Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., and baptized in the West Barnstable Parish Church, Barnstable, 18 November 1716,[1] the son of Hope Huckins and her first husband, Benjamin Hamblen. Benjamin drowned in a hunting accident in Barnstable in March 1771.[2]

Benjamin Hamblen married first in Sandwich, Mass., 29 April 1740 (intentions Barnstable 15 March 1739) **Mehitable Blackwell**,[3] who was born in Sandwich 25 August 1717, and baptized with her sister, Abigail, 3 April 1720,[4] the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Smith) Blackwell. Mehitable died in Barnstable or Sandwich before June 1766, when her husband remarried.[5]

Benjamin Hamblen married second, in Barnstable 31 May 1766 **Mehitable (Hamblen) Childs**,[6] who was born in Barnstable 4 December 1730,[7] the daughter of Shubael and Eleanor (Wilson/Winslow?) Hamblen and widow of Benjamin Childs,[8] by whom she had three children, Lewes Childs, born 6 September 1754, Hannah Childs, born 6 September 1754 and Mehitable Childs, born 27 December 1756,[9] who were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Mehitable (Hamblen) (Childs) Hamblen lived with her son, Lewis Hamblin, in Barnstable until her death after 14 February 1775, the date she received a payment from her second husband's estate.[10]

Benjamin's father died at a young age. His grandfather, John Hamblen of Barnstable, in a codicil to his will, presented 8 March 1717/18, stated that Benjamin and his mother and siblings were to inherit the legacies their grandfather had bequeathed to their father.[11] On 7 May 1724, Joseph Hamblen was appointed as Benjamin's guardian.[12] His father's brother, John Hamblen of Barnstable, in his will dated 10 April 1734, bequeathed land in Barnstable to his nephew, Benjamin Hamblen, on condition that he pay his sisters, Rebecca Crocker, Hannah Crosby and Hope Hamblen £5 each.[13]

Mehitable's father, Samuel Blackwell of Sandwich, in his will dated 15 August 1754, gave his daughters, including Mehitable, six shillings each, without giving their married names. In the final distribution, 10 May 1756, she was called Mehitable Hamblen when she received £6-11s.[14]

Benjamin Hamblen of Barnstable, yeoman, died intestate. On 5 April 1771, Benjamin's son, Nathaniel Hamblen of Barnstable, carpenter, was named administrator of his father's estate.[15] On 13 April 1771, Benjamin's second wife, Mehitable Childs, was appointed guardian of their minor son, Benjamin Hamblen, who was only a few months old.[16] The inventory, taken 13 May 1771 by David Parker, Micah Hamblen and Philemon Goodsped, included livestock, carpenter's tools, household furniture, farming utensils, and real estate, was valued at £445-6-5. One-third of the real estate was set off to the widow, Mehitable Hamblen, 17 May 1771, "having no regard to the real estate in the improvement [possession] of widow Hope Childs" [Benjamin's mother, Hope (Huckins) (Hamblen) Childs].[17] In his accounts filed 14 February 1775, Nathaniel Hamblen included amounts paid "Mother Hamblen, [Mehitable (Hamblen) (Childs) Hamblen] that she brought that belonged to Benj[a] Child's estate," and "what the deceased had of her first husband Childs for the house she sold." In dividing the remainder of the real estate, four shares were set out for the three "first" children, [from Benjamin's first marriage], Nathaniel, Ichabod and Samuel, with Nathaniel having two shares, being the oldest son. Three more shares were set out to the three "last" children, [from the second marriage], Mary Hamblen, Lewis Hamblen and Benjamin Hamblen. Several pieces of land which belonged to the widow Hope (Huckins) (Hamblen) Childs were specifically omitted from the division. Nathaniel's accounts and the division of land were accepted by the court, 14 March 1775.[18]

Children (**Hamblen**), born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized in the Barnstable West Parish Church:[19]

By his first wife, Mehitable Blackwell:

i. **Mary**[6], born 16 July 1741, bapt. in August 1741; probably died young; not mentioned in the division of her father's estate.

ii. **Benjamin**, born 25 February 1742/3, bapt. 6 March 1742/3; died young; not mentioned in the division of his father's estate.

iii. **Nathaniel**, born 21 February 1744/5, bapt. 24 March 1744/5; administrator of his father's estate; received a double share as his father's eldest surviving son.

iv. **Jane/Jean**, born 23 March 1746/7, bapt. 29 March 1746/7; probably died young; not mentioned in the division of her father's estate.

v. **Ichabod**, born 28 June 1749, bapt. 3 July 1749; received a share of his father's estate.

vi. **Samuel**, born 30 March 1760; received a share of his father's estate.

By his second wife, Mehitable (Hamblen) Childs:

vii. **Mary**, born 12 April 1767; received a share of her father's estate.

viii. **Lewis**, born 24 December 1768; received a share of his father's estate; his mother lived with him until her death.

ix. **Benjamin**, born 30 September 1770; received a share of his father's estate.

REFERENCES:

1. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:186-90 (Benjamin Hamblen, guardianships). 2. H. Franklin Andrews, *History of the Hamlin Family* (Exira, Iowa 1894), 121-22. 3. *Sandwich VR* 1:154; *MD* 33:168. where Mehitable is called Mehitable "Black," obviously meant for "Blackwell"; Brownson and McLean, "Michael Blackwell of Sandwich," *NEHGR* (Oct. 1963) 117:298-99; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:176-77, but note that son Samuel Hamblen, born in Barnstable 30 March 1760, to Benjamin and Mehitable (Blackwell) Hamblen, was omitted from the Brownson-McLean account of the Blackwell family although he was mentioned in his father's probate records; also see Andrews, *History of the Hamlin Family*, 121-22. 4. *Sandwich VR* 1:116; 2:1379. 5. Brownson and McLean, "Michael Blackwell of Sandwich," *NEHGR* (Oct. 1963) 117:298-99. 6. *MD* 19:155. 7. *MD* 32:60; Andrews, *Hamlin Family*, 88. 8. *MD* 31:11; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:535. 9. *MD* 27:9 (2nd wife's children by her first husband - Childs). 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:239 (Benjamin Hamblen) [FHL #904606]; Andrews, *Hamlin Family*, 121-22. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:485-87 (John Hamblen). 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:186-90 (Benjamin Hamblen, guardianships). 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:170-71 (John Hamblen). 14. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:126-29 (Samuel Blackwell) [FHL #904602]. 15. Barnstable Co. Prob. 16:2 (Benjamin Hamlin) [FHL #904606]. 16. Barnstable Co. Prob. 15:89 (Benjamin Hamblen, guardianship) [FHL #904606]. 17. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:456-7, 458 (Benjamin Hamblen) [FHL #904604]. 18. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:239, 257-58 (Benjamin Hamblen) [FHL #904607]. 19. *MD* 31:150 (all children by both wives, except Samuel); Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33a (first wife's children, except Samuel) [FHL #22364]; Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:257-58 (Benjamin Hamblen) [FHL #904607], including Samuel; Andrews, *Hamlin Family*, 122, for date of Samuel's birth.

209. **Hope Hamblen**[5] (*Hope Huckins*[4], *Hannah Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., and baptized in the Barnstable West Parish Church 31 August 1718,[1] the daughter of Hope Huckins and her first husband, Benjamin Hamblen. Hope died in Barnstable in 1762.[2]

Hope Hamblen married in Barnstable 29 November 1739 (intentions 21 April 1739) her cousin, **Reuben Hamblen**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 13 March 1714,[4] the son of Elkanah and Abigail (Hamblen) Hamblen. Reuben Hamblen died in Barnstable in 1754.[5]

Hope's father died when she was very young. On 7 May 1724, when Hope was about six years of age and after her mother had married Deacon Ebenezer Childs, Joseph Hamlin was appointed as her guardian.[6]

Hope was not yet married when her uncle, John Hamblen of Barnstable, in his will dated 10 April 1734, gave land in Barnstable to Hannah's brother, Benjamin Hamblen, provided that he pay his sisters, Rebecca Crocker, Hannah Crosby and Hope Hamblen £5 each."[7]

In his will, dated 22 April 1754, probated 7 May 1754, Reuben Hamblen of Barnstable, yeoman, bequeathed all of his real and personal estate to his loving wife, Hope, as long as she remained his widow, excepting the property in the possession and improvement of his father. If she remarried, she was to have only two-thirds of the household stuff and one-third of the silver spoons. He gave son Benjamin all of his estate in the possession of his father, and Benjamin was to pay £8 each to daughters Abigail, Hannah. He gave his sons, Lemuel and Thomas, all of the estate, real and personal, given to his wife until her marriage or death. Daughters Abigail and Hannah were given four silver spoons and one-third of the indoor stuff "in case my wife shall marry and leave it." He appointed his beloved wife, Hope, and his faithful friend, Thomas Crocker, as executors. Witnesses were Benjamin Hamblen, Mehitable Hamblen, David Parker, On 7 May 1754, Thomas Crocker and Hope Hamblen presented the will for probate and Benjamin Hamblen and David Parker gave their oath that they had seen the testator sign his will. On 22 July 1754, the estate was appraised at £306-5-4 by David Crocker, David Parker and Seth Hamblen and presented 6 August 1754.[8]

On 2 November 1762, Joseph Blish, Jr., of Barnstable, yeoman, was appointed as the guardian of Lemuel Hamblen and Thomas Hamblen, minor sons of Reuben Hamblen, late of Barnstable, yeoman.[9] On 15 February 1764, Benjamin Hamblen was appointed as the guardian of Hannah Hamblen, daughter of Reuben Hamblen, late of Barnstable, yeoman.[10] Joseph Blish, Jr., of Barnstable, blacksmith, was named as the guardian of Hannah Hamblen, 26 September 1771.[11]

Widow Hope Hamblen, in her will dated 10 June 1762, gave her son, Benjamin. her husband's great coat. She gave her two other sons, Lemuel and Thomas, all of her outdoor moveables after her debts were paid, and a gun and a coat, divided equally between them. She gave her daughters, Abigail and Hannah, all of the remainder of her estate, in equal shares. She named Benjamin Crocker of Barnstable as her executor.[12]

Children (**Hamblen**), born in Barnstable, baptized in Barnstable West Parish Church, Barnstable, Mass.:[13]

i. **Elkanah**[6], born 1 June 1740, died 19 April 1750, in his 10th year; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[14]
ii. **Benjamin**, born 7 May 1742, bapt. in October 1752; mentioned in mother's will.
iii. **Abigail**, born 21 February 1743, bapt. in October 1752; mentioned in mother's will.
iv. **Lemuel**, born 4 April 1746, bapt. in October 1752; mentioned in mother's will.
v. **Thomas**, born 26 September 1748, bapt. in October 1752; mentioned in mother's will.
vi. **Hannah**, bapt. in October 1752, died soon.
vii. **Hannah**, born 4 August 1753, bapt. 1 September 1753; mentioned in mother's will.

REFERENCES:
1. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:186-90 (Benjamin Hamblen, guardianships); Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs. 18a [FHL #22364]. 2. Algernon A. Aspinwall, "John Howland of the Mayflower," (MS, New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.), #1346. 3. *MD* 33:167, 170. 4. *MD* 4:221; Andrews, *Hamlin Family*, 76-77. 5. Andrews, *Hamlin Family*, 111; Aspinwall, "John Howland of the Mayflower," (MS), #1346. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:186-90 (Benjamin Hamblen, guardianships). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:170-71 (John Hamblen). 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:86-88 (Reuben Hamblen) [FHL #904602]. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 11:222, 223 (Reuben Hamblen, guardianships) [FHL #904603]. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 14:16 (Reuben Hamblen, guardianship) [FHL #904606]. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 15:98 (Reuben Hamblen, guardianship) [FHL #904606]. 12. Andrews, *Hamline Family*, 113. 13. *MD* 31:147; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs. 18a, second thru' fifth called "of Reuben and Hope Hamllin [*sic*]"; last daughter listed separately on 34a [FHL #22364]. 14. Bunnell, *Barnstable Cem. Inscr.*, 198.

210. **Ebenezer Childs**[5] (*Hope Huckins[4], Hannah Chipman[3], Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 10 April 1723, and baptized in May 1723 in the West Barnstable Parish Church,[1] the son of Hope (Huckins) (Hamblen) and her second husband, Ebenezer Childs. Ebenezer Childs died in Barre, Worcester Co., Mass., before 6 October 1789, the date his will was accepted for probate.[2]

Ebenezer Childs, married first in Barnstable 15 January 1746[/7] (intentions 16 August 1746) **Hannah Crocker, Ju[r]**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 10 October 1718,[4] the daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Hall) Crocker. Hannah died in Barnstable 23 February 1755, at 37 years of age, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[5]

Ebenezer Childs married second, in Harwich, Mass., 1 July 1756 (intentions 1 May 1756) **Abigail Freeman**,[6] who was born in Harwich 26 May 1723,[7] the daughter of Hatsuld Freeman[5] (*Thomas,[4], Mercy Prence[3], Patience[2] Brewster, William[1]*) and his wife, Abigail Hallett. Abigail died in Barre, Mass., 5 April 1807, at 84 years of age.[8]

Hannah Crocker's father, Ebenezer Crocker of Barnstable, yeoman, died while Hannah was a minor. On 25 February 1735, Hannah Crocker of Barnstable, minor daughter of Ebenezer Crocker, deceased, chose her uncle, William Crocker of Barnstable, yeoman, as her guardian.[9] Hatsuld Freeman, the father of Abigail, Ebenezer's second wife, in his will dated 13 May 1773, probated 13 July 1773, called his daughter, "Abigail Childs."[10]

Ebenezer's father, Deacon Ebenezer Childs of Barnstable, became non compos mentis before his death. On 27 March 1754, Ebenezer was appointed as his guardian and was given control of all of his father's property, including the right to sell any real estate or personal property he deemed necessary.[11]

Ebenezer Childs and his second wife, Abigail, moved to Barre, Worcester Co., Mass., around 1764, after their last child was baptized in Barnstable, taking his widowed mother, Hope (Huckins) (Hamblen) Childs with them. Two of his sons by his first wife, Josiah and David, died in Barre in July 1766.[12] His mother, called "Widow Hope Childs, formerly of Barnstable," died there 3 May 1783, at 93 years of age.[13]

In his will dated 25 August 1789, Ebenezer Childs of Barre, husbandman, gave his beloved wife, Abigail, all of his indoor moveables except his desk, which he gave to his son, Jonathan. He bequeathed one-half of his real estate to Abigail for her lifetime use, and after her death, it was to go to their son, Jonathan. He gave the children of his deceased daughter, Hannah Bodfish, £9 to be equally divided among them. He gave his two surviving daughters, Abigail Rawson and Mary Brimhall, twenty shillings each. Son Jonathan received the other half of his real estate and all of his farming utensils, wearing apparel and any residue of the estate remaining after all of his bequests were paid. He gave the Church of Christ in Barre $6 "for the purpose of procuring furniture for the Communion Table." The witnesses were Josiah Dane, Ebenezer Haskell and John Fellows. The will was accepted for probate 6 October 1789.[14]

Children (**Childs**), born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized in Barnstable West Parish Church:[15]
By his first wife, Hannah Crocker:

i. **Ebenezer**[6], born in November 1747, bapt. 8 November 1747, "son of Ebenezer Childs, Jr., and Hannah, his wife."
ii. **Josiah**, born 8 August 1749, bapt. 14 August 1749; died in Barre, Mass., 4 July 1766.
iii. **Hannah**, born 10 September 1751, bapt. 13 October 1751; called "Hannah Bodfish, deceased" in her father's will.
iv. **David**, born 2 March 1754, bapt. 7 April 1754; died in Barre, 14 July 1766.

By his second wife, Abigail Freeman:

v. **Jonathan**, born 13 May 1757, bapt. 29 May 1757; named as executor of his father's will.
vi. **Abigail**, born 26 December 1758, bapt. 31 December 1758; called "Abigail Rawson" in her father's will.
vii. **Hope**, born 21 January 1761, bapt. 25 January 1761; not mentioned in her father's will.
viii. **Mary**, bapt. 10 April 1763; called "Mary Brimhall" in her father's will.

NOTE: Benjamin Willis Childs[7], who was born in Barre, Mass., 5 October 1774, to "Ebenezer and Abigail Childs," was the *grandson* of Ebenezer and Abigail (Freeman) Childs[5], and the son of Ebenezer Childs[6] and his wife, Abigail Willis, who were married 26 December 1769 [*Hardwick VR*, 154; *Barre VR*, 26.]

REFERENCES:

1. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 20a [FHL #22364]; *MD* 31:82. 2. Worcester Co. Prob. 22:110-11 (Ebenezer Childs of Barre) [FHL #856286]. 3. *MD* 31:84; 33:165. 4. James Russell Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 14. 5. *MD* 31:82; Bunnell, *Barnstable Cem. Insc.*, 77. 6. *Harwich VR*, 119. 7. *Harwich VR*, 125. 8. *Barre VR*, 238. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:257 (Hannah Crocker, guardianship) [FHL #904599]. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:101 (Hatsuld

Freeman). 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:215-16 (Ebenezer Childs, guardianship) [FHL #904600]. 12. *Barre VR*, 238, "of Ebenezer and Hannah." 13. *Barre VR*, 238. 14. Worcester Co. Prob. 22:110-11 (Ebenezer Childs) [FHL #856286]. 15. *MD* 31:82-83 (incomplete: four children from his first wife, first three from his second wife); Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 32a (Ebenezer), 33a (Josiah), 34a (Hannah), 35a (David), 36a (Jonathan and Abigail), 37a (Hope), 38a (Mary) [FHL #22364]; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:184.

211. **Thomas Chipman**[5] (*Thomas*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Stonington, Conn., 4 June 1712,[1] the son of Thomas and Abigail (Lothrop) Chipman. Thomas died in Essex, Chittenden Co., Vermont in 1803.[2]

Thomas Chipman of Salisbury married in Salisbury 28 April 1768 **Mary Sabin**,[3] who was born in Rehoboth, Bristol Co., Mass., 20 November 1736,[4] the daughter of David Sabin and his second wife, Mary Hunt of Rehoboth. Mary died in Enfield, Hartford Co., Conn., 28 January 1816, at 80 years of age, called "widow of Thomas Chipman of Salisbury."[5]

Thomas was mentioned by his father, Thomas Chipman of Salisbury, in his will dated 31 July 1752, probated 8 April 1754, in which his father named his wife, Abigail, and Thomas as joint executors of his estate.[6]

There are many deeds recorded in Salisbury in which both Thomas Chipman, Jr., and his father, Thomas Chipman, were listed as witnesses, grantors or grantees, as were his brothers, Samuel, John, Amos and Jonathan.[7] On 9 May 1746, Thomas's father, Thomas Chipman of Salisbury, called Thomas, Jr., his loving son when, for £300, he deeded to him his farm of 70 acres "where I now live near the iron works," plus one-quarter of the iron works with a sawmill and gristmill. Witnesses were Thomas Starr and Thomas Austin. The deed was recorded the same day.[8] Thomas's father, Thomas Chipman of Salisbury, in his will dated 31 July 1752, recorded 19 April 1754, gave his son, Thomas, all of his husbandry utensils, implements and stock, as well as his part of a bond for £600, out of which he was to pay his mother one-third part. Thomas was also given a lot of land, his father's cane, his spectacles with silver bows, and his wearing apparel, he having received "the greatest part of his portion already."[9]

On 11 February 1759, Thomas Chipman was one of the freeholders of Salisbury who was appointed to a committee to appraise the estate of Joseph Owen. On 7 May 1760, Thomas Chipman and Samuel Keep, his sister, Sarah's second husband, were appointed to examine claims against the insolvent estate of Thomas Austin of Salisbury. On 29 December 1760, Thomas Chipman and Charles Brewster, both of Salisbury, were appointed to examine claims against the insolvent estate of John Nichols of Salisbury. On 8 January 1770, Thomas Chipman and Joseph Hanchet took the inventory of the estate of Aaron Clark of Salisbury.[10]

Thomas Chipman owned a forge and furnace in Salisbury, part of which he obtained from his father. He served in the Connecticut Assembly in 1757. In 1761 he was named as a grantee of Cornwall, Addison Co., Vt.,[11] but he was still living in Salisbury, Conn., when he married Mary Sabin in 1768 and in 1770 when he took the inventory of the estate of Aaron Clark of Salisbury.[12]

By 1775 he was living in Vermont [probably in Cornwall, Addison Co.], and served as a private from Vermont during the Revolutionary War.[13]

No children were recorded in Salisbury records for them. There were several men named Thomas Chipman in Vermont when the 1790 and 1800 censuses were taken, so those records are inconclusive.

After Thomas Chipman's death [in 1803], his widow, Mary, moved to Enfield, Hartford Co., Conn., to be near her brother, Thomas Sabin, and her married sister, Sarah Knight. In his will dated 9 October 1809, probated 14 November 1809, Thomas Sabin of Enfield made bequests to Esther Atwell, wife of George Atwell, to his nephews, Thomas Knight and Stephanus Knight, and to his sisters, Sarah Knight and Mary Chipman. The inventory amounted to $1053.77 and mentioned land in Marlow.[15]

Mary Chipman, in her will dated 10 February 1812, probated 2 February 1816, mentioned her nephews, Levi Knight and Thomas Knight, who was named as executor of her estate. The inventory, both real and personal, amounted to $969.83.[16] Since no children were mentioned in Mary's will, we can safely assume that Thomas and Mary (Sabin) Chipman did not have any descendants.

NOTE: An Edward N. Chipman married in Enfield 21 June 1731 Louisa Wright and had several children including Leonides, died 9 June 1734, aged 3 weeks, 3 days; Josephus, died 1 June 1735, aged 1 day, and Alonzo, born in 1744. Edward M. Chipman was mentioned in town meeting records in Enfield starting in 1732 to 1750.[17] No connection has been found between Thomas and Mary (Sabin) Chipman and Edward N. Chipman.

REFERENCES:

1. Stonington VR, 26. 2. Carleton E. Fisher, *Soldiers, Sailors and Patriots of the Revolutionary War, Vermont*, 112; John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 22. 3. Salisbury VR 2:44; Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Vital Records, 1730-18900. Gravestone Inscriptions* 1:39, 62. 4. Rehoboth VR, 738. 5. Francis Olcott Allen, *History of Enfield, Connecticut* (Lancaster, PA 1900) 3:2331; G. A. Morris and T. J. and Dixie Pruett, *Desc. of William Sabin of Rehoboth*, 40-41, gave her the death date of a different Mary Chipman who died in Essex, Chittendon Co., Vt. 6. Litchfield Prob. Dist. #1432 (Thomas Chipman). 7. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Recs., Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers*, Vols. 1 and 2. 8. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Recs., Deeds 1739-1763*, 2:42. 9. Litchfield Prob. Dist. #1432 (Thomas Chipman). 10. Russell, *Sharon, Conn., Probate Records, 1757-1783*, 10: [Book B2:34-35]; 14: [Book B2:97-101]; 16: [Book B2:126-27]; 40, Book C3:321]. 11. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 22. 12. Russell, *Sharon, Conn., Probate Records, 1757-1783*, 40. 13. Fisher, *Soldiers, Sailors and Patriots of the Revolutionary War, Vermont*, 112. 15. Allen, *History of Enfield, Conn.* 3:2259-60: Hartford Co. (Enfield) Prob. pages 49 (1), 82 (2), 92 (2) (Thomas Sabin). 16. Allen, *Hist. of Enfield, Conn.* 3:2268-69: Hartford Co. (Enfield) Prob. pages 258, 284 (Mary Chipman). 17. Allen, *Hist. of Enfield, Conn.* 1:545. 546. 619. 659, 663, 668, 670; 2:1432, 1433, 1481, 1744; 3:2331.

212. **John Chipman**[5] (*Thomas*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was certainly the child born in Groton, New London Co., Conn., 27 June 1716,[1] the son of Thomas and Abigail (Lothrop) Chipman. John Chipman died in

Salisbury, Conn., 3 September 1754, in his 38th year, and was buried in Lime Rock Cemetery, Salisbury.[2]

John Chipman of Salisbury married about 1742, his cousin, **Sarah Chipman**[5],[3] who was born in Barnstable, Mass., 23 November 1722,[4] the daughter of Jacob Chipman[4] (*Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his first wife, Abigail Fuller[5] (*Thomas*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Matthew*[2], *Edward*[1]). Sarah (Chipman) Chipman of Salisbury married second, in Salisbury 25 December 1755 **Samuel Keep,**[5] who was born in Westford, Mass., 3 November 1732,[6] the son of Jabez Keep and his first wife, Sarah Leonard. Sarah had two more daughters by Samuel Keep, named Eunice Keep[6], born in Salisbury, 30 August 1756, and Hannah Keep[6], born 4 November 1759,[7] both of whom were descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower* through their mother. Sarah probably died before 1802, the year her husband died at the home of their daughter, Eunice, in Brandon, Rutland Co., Vt.[8]

[For a complete account of this John Chipman family see #241 Sarah Chipman]

REFERENCES:

1. Called "my loving son, John Chipman of Salisbury," by his father who deeded land in Salisbury to him, 9 May 1746 [Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, 1739-1763, Taxpayers* 2:42]: mentioned in father's will: Litchfield Prob. Dist, #1432 (Thomas Chipman). 2. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, 1730-1800* 1:11, 83, (both say "in his 38th year"); John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 23, gives John's birth date as "about 1726 in Groton, Conn.," which would make him only 26 years of age. The "about 1726" birth date is obviously an error. 3. John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 17-18, 23. 4. *MD* 32:148; Barnstable VR 2:376 (original 312); Bruce Campbell MacGunnigle, C.G., *Mayflower Families: Edward Fuller* (2nd ed.) 4:55-56. 5. Salisbury VR 1:244; Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Vital Records 1730-1767, Gravestones* 1:11, 17. 6. Frank E. Best, *John Keep of Longmeadow, Mass., and his Descendants* (Chicago, Ill. 1899), 24-26, 38. 7. Russell, *Salisbury Vital Records 1730-1767, Gravestones* 1:17; Best, *John Keep of Longmeadow, Mass.*, 38, 66, 67. 8. Best, *John Keep of Longmeadow, Mass.*, 38.

213. **Sarah Chipman**[5] (*Thomas*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Stonington, Conn., 7 July 1718,[1] the daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Lothrop) Chipman. Sarah died in Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass., before 5 July 1798.[2]

Sarah Chipman married in Groton, Conn., 17 November 1739 **Daniel Eldredge**,[3] who was born in Groton 13 June 1718,[4] the son of Capt. Daniel and Abigail (Fish) Eldredge. Daniel Eldredge died in Groton 6 October 1748.[5]

Called "Sary Eldridg," Sarah married second, as his second wife, in Salisbury, Conn., 11 May 1752 **Joseph Bird**,[6] who was born in Farmington, Conn., 24 December 1695,[7] the son of Thomas and Mary (Woodford) Bird of Farmington. Joseph Bird had nine children by his first wife, Dorcas Norton,[8] none of whom were descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Dorcas, "wife of Joseph, Esq.," died in Salisbury, 28 October 1750. Joseph Bird died in Salisbury 9 September 1754, in his 58th year.[9]

Sarah married third, at Sheffield, Mass., as his second wife, 22 June 1757 **Capt. Nathaniel Austin**,[10] who was born in Suffield, Conn., 23 May 1703/4,[11] the son of Dr. Nathaniel and Abigail (Hovey) Austin. Nathaniel Austin's younger sister, Hannah Austin, had married Sarah's younger brother, Samuel Chipman, in 1749. Nathaniel Austin's first wife, Agnes Adams, died 2 October 1754, leaving him with a large family of young children. Nathaniel and Sarah did not have any children together. Nathaniel died in Sheffield, Mass., 13 April 1777, and was buried in the Plains Cemetery, Sheffield.[12]

Sarah's father, Thomas Chipman of Salisbury, called her "Sarah Bird" when he made his will dated 31 July 1752, probated 8 April 1754, in which he gave Sarah one silver cup and one pair of hand irons "which she hath now in her possession," and £10 old tenor, "I having given her most of her portion before."[13]

Sarah's first husband, Daniel Eldredge, was mentioned by his father, Capt. Daniel Eldredge of Groton, in his will dated 5 March 1736/7, probated 10 May 1737.[14] Only eleven years later, Sarah's husband, Daniel Eldredge of Groton, husbandman, died, leaving her with four small children. In his will dated 6 October 1748, probated 28 October 1748, Daniel Eldredge named his "honoured mother, Abigail Denison," [who had remarried] and his wife, Sarah. He made bequests to his eldest son, Daniel Eldredge when he became 21, to his second son, John, his youngest son, Amos, and his only daughter, Abigail. He named his wife, Sarah, and his friend, Hubbard Burroughs, as joint executors. As their children came of age, they signed receipts for their inheritances: Daniel Eldredge, 9 November 1761, from Hubbard Burroughs and Mrs. Sarah Austing; John Eldredge, 10 February 1764, from his honoured mother, Mrs. Sarah Austing of Sheffield; Jonathan Pell and his wife, Abigail of Sheffield, 9 January 1767; Amos Eldredge, 30 May 1769, from Mrs. Sarah Austin, wife of Capt. Nathaniel Austin of Sheffield.[15]

Sarah's second husband, Joseph Bird, was called "of Salisbury," when he made his will 20 August 1764, in which he named his "present wife, Sary Bird," his eldest son, James, sons Isaac, Thomas, Moore, Joseph, Nathaniel and Amos Bird, daughter Mary who married Abner Peck, and daughters Ruth and Sarah Bird. Joseph Bird also provided for another child, "if it should be that my present wife, Sarah, should have another child by me begotten." Only Joseph's last-named daughter, Sarah Bird, was Sarah Chipman's child and a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*.[16]

Sarah and her third husband, Nathaniel Austin, did not have any children together although Nathaniel had several by his first wife, Agnes Adams. Nathaniel Austin and his family lived in the Housatomock part of Sheffield.[17] He held town offices beginning in 1733 and was active in church affairs.[18] In his will dated 20 April 1772, with a codicil dated 7 April 1777, probated 6 April 1779, Nathaniel Austin of Sheffield, Gentleman, named his beloved wife, Sarah, as the administratrix of his estate and gave her half of his dwelling house and one-third of his barn, outhouses, upland and meadows and household furniture in Suffield, as well as several bonds owing to him, as long as she remained his widow. He made bequests to his children by his first wife,

named as his son Gad Austin, his daughter Pheanix Collings, wife of John Collings of Salisbury, his granddaughter, Rhoda Kellogg, daughter of Nathan Loomis Kellogg, son Elijah Austin, son John Austin, daughter Mary Kellogg, wife of Stephen Kellogg of Sheffield, son Leavy Austin, son Judah Austin, and son Joab Austin. Witnesses were Samuel Barnard, Moses Fairchild and Daniel Raymond. In his codicil, Nathaniel Austin gave his sons, Elijah Austin and Gad Austin land in Sheffield, free and clear. Witnesses to the codicil were Anthony Austin, Isaac Cowells and Ann Tousley. The will was presented for probate, 7 April 1779, by Sarah Austin, executrix, and Moses Fairchild and Dan Raymond gave their oath as witnesses. Sarah gave her bond the same day.[19]

On 5 June 1798, Sarah's son, John Eldredge of Salisbury, was appointed as the administrator of the estate of his mother, Sarah (Chipman) (Eldredge) (Bird) Austin, late of Sheffield, deceased. He gave his bond the same day. Samuel Barnard, Esq., Timothy Hubbard and Noah E. Hubbard, Gent., all of Sheffield, were appointed to appraise her personal estate. The inventory, taken 29 September 1798, amounted to $383.15 and was presented by the administrator, 5 June 1799. Expenses for nursing, etc., came to $50.05. The division of the personal estate of Sarah Austin, amounting to $333.10, was made 4 June 1699 [*sic*]. Sons John Eldredge and Amos Eldredge each received one-fifth part amounting to $66.62. The unnamed children of son Daniel Eldredge, deceased, received his share divided equally among them. The children of Abigail Eldredge, late wife of John Hubbard, late of Sheffield, deceased, named as John Hubbard, Sarah Hubbard, Henry Hubbard and Willis Hubbard, each received $16.65 and 5 mills. Sarah's grandchildren by her only child by her second husband, her daughter Sarah Bird, late wife of Aaron Root, received her one-fifth part in equal shares.[20]

Children (**Eldredge**), by her first husband, Daniel Eldredge, born in Groton, Conn.:[21]

i. **Daniel**[6], born 13 October 1740.
ii. **John**, born 13 December 1742; served in the Revolutionary War from Conn.[22]
iii. **Abigail**, born 3 May 1745; called "Abigail Pell, wife of John Pell of Sheffield" in 1767, and "Abigail, late wife of John Hubbard," late of Sheffield in 1799.[23]
iv. **Amos**, born 29 December 1747; served as a corporal in a detachment of Minute Man from Sheffield, Mass., 21 April 1776, and as a sergeant in 1780 from Berkshire Co.[24]

Children (**Bird**), by her second husband, Joseph Bird, born in Salisbury, Conn.:[25]

v. **Sarah**, born 13 September 1753; called "late wife of Amos Root" in the division of her mother's estate in 1799.[26]

REFERENCES:

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Cemetery, Groton, Conn.; New London Prob. Dist. #1892 (Daniel Eldredge). 6. Salisbury VR 1:224; Russell, *Salisbury, Connecticut, Records, 1730-1800*, 8. 7. Farmington VR LR 2:98. 8. Salisbury VR 1:225. 9. Salisbury VR 1:227; Litchfield Prob. Dist. #675; Russell, *Salisbury, Connecticut, Records, 1730-1800*, 8, 78. 10. Sheffield VR 1:24 [FHL #234573]. 11. Edith Austin Moore and William Allen Day, *Descendants of Richard Austin of Charlestown, Mass.* [St. Petersburg, Florida 1968?], 16. 12. Sheffield VR 1:24 [FHL #234573]; Moore and Day, *Desc. of Richard Austin*, 16, 17, 34-35. 13. Litchfield Prob. Dist. #1432 (Thomas Chipman). 14. New London Prob. #1891 (Daniel Eldredge). 15. New London Prob. Dist. #1892 (Daniel Eldredge). 16. Litchfield Prob. Dist. #675 (Joseph Bird). 17. Moore and Day, *Desc. of Richard Austin*, 34. 18. Lillian E. Preiss, *Sheffield, Frontier Town* (1976), 16, 20-21, 24. 19. Berkshire Co. Prob. 2:105-8 (Nathaniel Austin) [FHL #873481]. 20. Berkshire Co. Prob. 9:379, 412; 10:50-53 (Sarah Austin) [FHL #873485]. 21. Groton VR 1:185. 22. *DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Ed.* 1:940. 23. New London Prob. Dist. #1892 (Daniel Eldredge); Berkshire Co. Prob. 10:50-53 (Sarah Austin) [FHL #873485]. 24. *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors* 5:264. 25. Salisbury VR 1:218. 26. Berkshire Co. Prob. 10:50-53 (Sarah Austin) [FHL #873485].

214. **Samuel Chipman**[5] (*Thomas*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Groton, Conn., 22 March 1721,[1] the son of Thomas and Abigail (Lothrop) Chipman. Samuel died in Addison or Rutland Co., Vermont, in 1812.[2]

Samuel Chipman married first in Suffield, Conn., 23 January 1749/50 **Hannah Austin**,[3] who was born in Suffield when it was part of Hampshire Co., Mass., 5 June 1725,[4] the daughter of Dr. Nathaniel and Abigail (Hovey) Austin of Suffield. Hannah's older brother, Nathaniel Austin, married Samuel's sister, Sarah (Chipman) (Eldredge) Bird, as her third husband in 1757. Hannah died after 1775, the date her last child was born.[5]

Samuel Chipman married second, a widow whose name has not been determined.[6]

Samuel's father, Thomas Chipman of Salisbury, in his will dated 31 July 1752, probated 8 April 1754, gave £50 to his son, Samuel Chipman, to be paid to him by his older brother, John Chipman. In addition, Samuel was given one featherbed after his mother's decease, with a coverlet, a pair of sheets and a silver spoon marked with S S C.[7]

Hannah, Samuel's wife, was mentioned by her father, Dr. Nathaniel Austin, in his will.[8]

Samuel Chipman was a successful blacksmith and farmer in Salisbury. His name appears in many transactions in Salisbury town records. On 11 September 1745, recorded 24 February 1745/6, he purchased 19 acres 112 rods from Samuel Alger of Sharon for £39-9-6. Witnesses were Samuel Hutchinson and James Huntly. On 20 October 1745, recorded the same day, he purchased 62 acres of land in Salisbury for £118 from John Mills of Kent. Witnesses were William Spencer and John Williams.[9] On 10 June 1747, he bought from Samuel Jones of Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N.Y., for £110, 53½ acres, part of Lot 22, 4th Division. Witnesses were Timothy Phelps and Jonathan Dunham.[10] On 31 July 1747, recorded 16 September 1747, Samuel Chipman of Salisbury sold for £250 to Thomas Austin of Salisbury, 81 plus acres that Samuel Alger had sold to Samuel Chipman which he had obtained from John

Mills. Witnesses were Thomas Chipman and Thomas Chipman, Jr.[11] On 8 September 1748, recorded 13 December following, Thomas Reed and Elias Reed of Stamford and Samuel Chipman of Salisbury agreed to divide 100 acres in Lot 5, 1st. Division, which they owned in partnership, the Reeds having the southwestern half and Samuel Chipman the northeasternmost end, near the old path to the Iron Works. Witnesses were Thomas Chipman, Amos Chipman, James Lockwood and Caleb Benedick of Stamford and Norwalk. A few months later, 1 February 1747/8, recorded 28 March 1749, Samuel Chipman bought for £140 from Daniel Edwards of Hartford his 20 acre pitch in the 2nd Division adjacent to Newton's Grant. Witnesses were Henry Allyn and James Fitch at Hartford.[12] On 22 August 1755, Elias Reed of Salisbury sold for £60 to Samuel Chipman of Salisbury 3 acres in Lot 6, 1st Division, east of the highway. Witnesses were James Landon and John Nichols.[13] Samuel Chipman was listed as a taxpayer in 1746, rated at £52-0-0, and at £82 in 1760.[14]

This Samuel Chipman was almost certainly the man of that name who, during the French and Indian War, was among twenty-five men from Salisbury who rode their horses to New York to serve for fourteen days "at the alarm for Fort Wm Henry."[15]

According to the Revolutionary War pension application of their son, Samuel, the family moved to Tinmouth, [Rutland Co.,] Vt. in 1775. They lived there until 1786 when they moved first to Addison, [Addison Co.], Vt., and then to Vergennes, [Addison Co.], Vt.[16] Samuel Chipman, [Sr.], "born in 1721," is credited with service as a private in Vermont during the Revolutionary War.[17]

The 1790 census of Vermont, taken in 1791, shows a Samuel Chipman, probably this one, living in Tinmouth, Rutland Co., Vt., with his family composed of one male over 16 [himself], and two females.[18]

No probate records have been found for Samuel Chipman.

Children (**Chipman**), born in Salisbury, Litchfield Co., Conn.:[19]

i. **Samuel**[6], born 8 October 1750; died young.
ii. **Nathaniel**, born 27 November 1752; served in the Connecticut Line during the Revolutionary War;[20] Chief Justice of Vermont.[21]
iii. **Lemuel**, born 25 July 1754; served from Vermont as a doctor in the Revolutionary War.[22]
iv. **Darius**, born 17 August 1756; served from Vermont in the Revolutionary War.[23]
v. **Hannah**, born 28 October 1758.
vi. **Cyrus**, born 3 December 1761; served from Vermont in the Revolutionary War.[24]
vii. **Samuel**, born 10 December 1763; served in the Vermont Line during the Revolutionary War.[25]
viii. **Daniel**, born 22 October 1765; served from Vermont in the Rev. War,[26] and in the Vermont Legislature.[27]

REFERENCES:

1. Litchfield Prob. Dist., #1432 (Thomas Chipman); third son mentioned in his father's will; Hinman, *Early Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut*, 576. 2. White, *Rev. War Pens. Abstracts* 1:625. 3. John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 23; Moore and Day, *Desc. of Richard Austin of Charlestown, Mass.*, 16-17. 4. Moore and Day, *Desc. of Richard Austin of Charlestown, Mass.*, 16-17, 34. 5. Salisbury VR 1:121. 6. John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 23. 7. Litchfield Prob. Dist., #1432 (Thomas Chipman). 8. Berkshire Co., Mass., Prob. #974 (Nathaniel Austin). 9. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers* 2:41. 10. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers* 2:44. 11. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers* 2:45. 12. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers* 2:54. 13. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers* 2:95. 14. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers* 2:122, 124. 15. *Connecticut Historical Society, Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War, 1755-1762* (Hartford 1905) 10:313-14. 16. White, *Rev. War Pens. Abstracts* 1:625. 17. *DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Ed.* 1:558; Fisher, *Sold., Sail. and Patr. of the Rev. War, Vermont*, 111. 18. *U.S. Census of Vermont, 1790: Rutland Co.*, Tinmouth Town, 45. 19. Salisbury VR 1:121, 213. 20. White, *Rev. War Pens. Abstracts* 1:625; Fisher, *Sold., Sail. and Patr. of the Rev. War, Vermont*, 112. 21. Hinman, *Early Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut*, 576. 22. Fisher, *Sold., Sail. and Patr. of the Rev. War, Vermont*, 112. 23. Fisher, *Sold., Sail. and Patr. in the Rev. War, Vermont*, 111. 24. Fisher, *Sold., Sail. and Patr. in the Rev. War, Vermont*, 111. 25. Fisher, *Sold., Sail., and Patr. in the Rev. War*, 112; White, *Rev. War Pension Abst.* 1:625. 26. Fisher, *Sold., Sail., and Patr. in the Rev. War.* 111. 27. Hinman, *Early Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut*, 576.

215. **Amos Chipman**[5] (*Thomas*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Groton, New London Co., Conn., about 1727,[1] the fourth surviving son and fifth child of Thomas and Abigail (Lothrop) Chipman. Amos probably died in Sunderland, Bennington Co., Vermont, in 1790.[2]

Amos Chipman of Salisbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., married first, in Lebanon, New London Co., Conn., 18 October 1749 **Sarah Daggett** of Lebanon,[3] who was born in Lebanon 12 October 1728,[4] the daughter of John and Margery (Ames) Daggett.

Amos Chipman married apparently second, in Sunderland, Vt., perhaps on 27 April 1773, widow **Abigail Born--**,[5] or possibly the Widow **Boardman**,[6] neither of whom has been identified further.

Amos's father, Thomas Chipman of Salisbury, in his will dated 31 July 1752, gave Amos 20 acres of land in Salisbury, at the northern end of 88 acres which Thomas had bought from Thomas Lamb. His father also gave him his beaver hat and saddle, his old musket, one feather bed and coverlet and one silver spoon after his mother's decease.[7]

Amos was a cordwainer (shoemaker) in Salisbury. On 2 May 1753 Amos Chipman sold 20 acres east of the college grant to Joshua Owen for £160. This was recorded 14 May 1752. Witnesses were Jonathan Lee and David Buttolph.[8] On 23 February 1753, Amos Chipman bought for £500 from Peter Cogsel, also of Salisbury, 9 acres on the west side of the road to the meeting house, and 2 acres 2 rods near the Oar Grant. Witnesses were John Tozer and James Bentley. On the same day, John Tozer of Salisbury, yeoman, sold to Amos Chipman, cordwinder, 3 roods of land adjacent to Peter Cogsel's shop for £200.

Witnesses were James Bentle and Peter Cogsel.[9] On 8 October 1753, Billy Munger of the Oblong, Dutchess Co., N.Y., quitclaimed 3/4 acres in Salisbury to Amos Chipman for £5. Witnesses were Jacob Dunbar and James Landon.[10] On 25 January 1757, Peter Cogsel quitclaimed to Amos Chipman for £15 "land where Chipman's house and shop partly stand being land which I sold him in 1753." On 22 February 1757, Amos Chipman quitclaimed for £20 to Peter Cogsell 3 acres and 2 roods of land "where Cogsel's house now stands."[11] On 22 February 1757, Moses Lyman of Goshen sold 44 acres of land to Amos Chipman for £108, and Peter Cogsel sold Amos 3 acres and 2 rods of land adjacent to the northwest corner of Cogsel's land for £20. Both of these deeds were recorded the same day.[12] In 1756, Amos was taxed in Salisbury at £59-0-0, and in 1760 his rate was £28-5-0.[13]

About 1765, Amos and his family moved to Sunderland, Bennington Co., Vt., where Amos was one of the first settlers.[14] Amos Chipman gave civil service to the patriot cause in Vermont during the Revolutionary War.[15] The United States Census of 1790 was not taken in Vermont until 1791 so the Amos Chipman discussed here would not have been living.

Children (**Chipman**), born in Salisbury, Conn., all by his first wife:[16]

i. **Sarah**[6], born 23 August 1750.
ii. **Amos**, born 21 December 1751; served in the Revolutionary War as a private from Vermont.[17]
iii. **Eunice**, born 8 April 1753.
iv. **Jesse**, born 28 February 1756; served in the Revolutionary War as a sergeant from Massachusetts and Vermont.[18]
v. **Abigail**, born 4 May 1757.
vi. **Barnabas Lothrop**, born 5 November 1762; served in the Revolutionary War as a private from Vermont.[19]
vii. **Ammi**, born 12 February 1764; served in the Revolutionary War as a private from Vermont.[20]

REFERENCES:

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His son, Amos Chipman[6], certainly married his wife, Sarah Boardman, either on 27 April 1773, the date recorded in the Book of Deeds for Amos[5], or on 27 April 1772, as stated in *The Chipman Genealogy*, 48-49, and by Bert Lee Chipman, *The Chipman Family, A Genealogy of the Chipmans in America, 1681-1920* (Winston-Samuel, N.C.), 57. 6. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 23. 7. Litchfield Prob. Dist. #1432 (Thomas Chipman). 8. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers*, 77. 9. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers*, 79. 10. Ibid., 81. 11. Ibid., 95. 12. Ibid., 96. 13. Ibid., 123, 124. 14. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy*, 23-24. 15. *DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Ed.* 1:558. 16. Salisbury VR 1:144, 218. 17. *DAR Pat. Ind., Cent. Ed.* 1:558; Fisher, *Sold., Sail., and Patriots of the Rev. War*, 111. 18. *DAR Pat. Ind., Cent. Ed.* 1:558; White, *Gen. Abstr. of Rev. Pens. Files* 1:625. 19. *DAR Pat. Ind., Cent. Ed.* 1:558; Fisher, *Sold., Sail., and Patriots of the Rev. War*, 111. 20. *DAR Pat. Ind., Cent. Ed.* 1:558.

216. **Jonathan Chipman**[5] (*Thomas*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Groton, Conn., 24 October 1729,[1] the fourth surviving son of Thomas and Abigail (Lothrop) Chipman. Jonathan Chipman died in Essex, Chittenden Co., Vermont, in 1819 or 1820.[2]

Jonathan Chipman married in Salisbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., 5 October 1756 **Katharine/Catherine Reed** of Stamford, Conn.,[3] whose parentage has not been established.

Jonathan's father, Thomas Chipman of Salisbury, in the final paragraph of his will dated 31 July 1752, recorded 19 April 1754, gave Jonathan "the remaining part" of an 88 acre plot of land in Salisbury, after deducting 20 acres which had been bequeathed to his brother, Amos Chipman. In addition, Jonathan's brother, Samuel Chipman, was to give him one pair of two-year-old "vantage steers."[4]

Jonathan Chipman witnessed many deeds in Salisbury beginning in 1747. On 2 February 1755, Jonathan sold 68 acres of land to David Cole of Salisbury for £770. Witnesses were his brother, Amos Chipman and James Bentle. This deed was recorded 21 February 1755. At the same time, David Cole sold four acres of land in Salisbury for £95 to Jonathan Chipman, witnessed by William Trumble and John Hutchinson, and recorded 21 February 1755.[5] On 4 June 1755, recorded 1 February 1758, Jonathan Chipman, husbandman, sold four acres adjacent to Thomas Austin and Lot 1, 1st division, to Josiah Heath of Salisbury for £90. Witnesses were James Bird and Benjamin Wells.[6] On 30 June 1756, recorded 29 July 1756, Jonathan Owen sold 26 acres of land in Salisbury, adjacent to Thomas Tupper, to Jonathan Chipman for £12. Witnesses were Moses Reed and Jonathan's sister, Sarah Bird.[7] On 24 November 1758, Jonathan Chipman sold 26 acres in the Great Hollow to Thomas Tuttle of Salisbury for £66. Witnesses were John Hutchinson and John Hutchinson, Jr. This deed was recorded the same day. On 1 May 1759, recorded the next day, Amos Evarts of Salisbury sold to Jonathan Chipman for £84 "the land and house where I now live." Witnesses were John Hutchinson and Ann Hutchinson.[8] In 1756, Jonathan Chipman was listed as a taxpayer, rated at £18-0-0. In 1760, he was rated at £49-8-0.[9]

Fourteen years later, about 1774, Jonathan and his family were among the pioneer settlers of Middlebury, Addison Co., Vt., where they cleared land

which had been deeded to him by his brother, Thomas. "Jonathan attended the first meeting of the proprietors and acted as a proprietor. He farmed the land until 1790 when he sold it to his nephew, Col. John Chipman." Jonathan moved to Essex, Chittenden Co., Vt.[10]

Jonathan has been credited with serving as a private from Connecticut during the Revolutionary War,[11] but he had already taken his family to Middlebury, Vt., before the Revolutionary War had started.

No probate records have been found for either Jonathan or Katherine Chipman.

Children (**Chipman**), first six born and recorded in Salisbury, Conn.:[12]

i. **Jonathan**[6], born 12 October 1757, died in Salisbury 23 August 1766.
ii. **Daniel**, born 10 September 1759, died in Salisbury 8 October 1759.
iii. **Joseph**, born 5 August 1761; served as a private from Vermont in Capt. Wright's company in the Revolutionary War.[13]
iv. **Katharine**, born 16 December 1763.
v. **Thomas**, born 12 April 1766, died in Salisbury 23 August 1766.
vi. **Abigail**, born 19 September 1767.
vii. [possible child] **Stephen**, born in 1769.
viii. [possible child] **Thomas**, born 18 February 1771.
ix. [possible child] **Mary**, born 2 March 1773.
x. [possible child] **Eunice**, bapt. 28 February 1774.

REFERENCES:

1. Litchfield Prob. Dist. #1432 (Thomas Chipman); John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 12-13. 2. *DAR Pat. Ind., Cent. Ed.* 1:557. 3. Salisbury VR 2:46; Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Vital Records, 1730-1800, Gravestone Inscriptions*, 1:11. 4. Litchfield Prob. Dist. #1432 (Thomas Chipman). 5. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Deeds 1739-1768, Taxpayers* 2:82. 6. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Deeds 1739-1768, Taxpayers* 2:93. 7. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Deeds 1739-1768, Taxpayers* 2:88. 8. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Deeds 1739-1768, Taxpayers* 2:100. 9. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Deeds 1739-1768, Taxpayers* 2:123, 124. 10. Swift's *History of Middlebury, Vt.*, (1859), as quoted in John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 24. 11. *DAR Pat. Ind., Cent. Ed.* 1:558. 12. Salisbury VR 1:120; 2:12; Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Vital Records, 1730-1800, Gravestone Inscriptions*, 1:11 (Jonathan and Thomas). 1:39 (Abigail, Daniel, Jonathan, Joseph, Katharine, Thomas); John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 24-25 (all children). 13. Fisher, *Soldiers, Sailors and Patriots of the Revolutionary War, Vermont*, 112; *DAR Pat. Ind., Cent. Ed.* 1:558.

217. **Samuel Chipman**[5] (*Samuel*[4-3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 21 November 1721, baptized in Barnstable West Parish Church, 25 February 1721/2,[1] the son of Samuel Chipman and his first wife,

Abiah Hinckley. Samuel died in Groton, New London Co., Conn., 17 April 1791.

Samuel Chipman married probably in Groton, 8 December 1746 **Ruth Baker** of Groton.[2]

Samuel was mentioned by his father, Deacon Samuel Chipman of Barnstable, in his will dated 30 October 1751, proved 4 May 1753, in which he gave Samuel all of his wearing apparel and £13-6-8.[3]

Children (**Chipman**), born in Groton, Conn.:[4]

i. **Thomas**[6], born about 1747.
ii. **Hannah**, born about 1749.
iii. **William**, born about 1752.
iv. **Christopher**, born about 1754.
v. **Samuel**, born about 1756.
vi. **Elisha**, born about 1758.
vii. **Ruth**, born about 1760.
viii. **Abby**, born about 1764.
ix. **Catharine**, born about 1769.
x. **Charles**, born about 1771.
xi. **Ann**, born about 1773.
xii. **John**, born about 1775.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 32:153; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs. 20a. 2. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy*, 25. 3. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:28-31 (Samuel Chipman) [FHL #904602]. 4. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy*, 25.

218. **Timothy Chipman**[5] (*Samuel*[4-3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 30 April 1723, and was baptized in Barnstable West Parish Church, in May 1723,[1] the son of Samuel Chipman and his first wife, Abiah Hinckley. Deacon Timothy Chipman died in Barnstable 24 August 1770, aged 47 years, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[2]

Timothy Chipman married in Barnstable 23 January 1752 **Elizabeth Bassett** "of Sandwich,"[3] who was born in Sandwich 15 February 1724/5, and baptized 28 March 1724/5,[4] the daughter of William and Abigail (Bourne) Bassett. Elizabeth died in Barnstable 12 March 1818, in her 94th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[5]

Timothy's father, Deacon Samuel Chipman of Barnstable, in his will dated 30 October 1751, probated 4 May 1753, gave Timothy all of his land and the bills which were due him. In return, Timothy was to pay all of his father's legacies to his brothers and sisters and provide his step-mother with wood, beef, pork and corn, and take her to church, as long as she lived in his father's dwelling. Timothy was named as executor of his father's will.[6]

Timothy was a yeoman and inn-keeper, having inherited the Chipman Inn started by his father. He was a deacon of the church in the West Parish of Barnstable from 1761 until his death. His widow, Elizabeth Chipman,

continued to run the tavern with the help of her children until after the Revolutionary War was over.[7]

The undated will of Timothy Chipman of Barnstable, gentleman, deceased, was presented for probate by his widow and executrix, Elizabeth Chipman, 11 September 1770. In his will, Timothy directed that all of his outdoors movables be disposed of to pay his debts and his executrix was to use the bonds and notes due him for that purpose. His executrix was empowered to sell as much of his land as necessary, the salt meadow before the upland. Timothy gave his best suit of clothes and his hat, and a cow and all of her increase "that is out at halves at Thomas Adams'" to his son, Samuel. He gave his wife, Elizabeth, the remainder of his personal estate "to her own to use and disposal." She was also given all of his real estate as long as she remained his widow, "or if she should marry again, until my youngest son shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years." Each of the sons were to be "put out to a trade, at the discretion of my executrix." He decreed that, after his wife's term was expired in his real estate, it was to be divided equally among his four sons, Samuel, William, John and Timothy, or their survivors. His sons were to pay £13-6-8 equally to their two sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, or their heirs. Son Samuel was to be given the opportunity to buy out his brothers' shares in the real estate and to pay his sisters' legacies, if he desired. Timothy named his wife, Elizabeth, as his sole executrix. Witnesses were Joseph Otis, Seth Hamblen and Josiah Jenkins who made oath to its validity 11 September 1770. The inventory of the estate of Deacon Timothy Chipman of Barnstable, gentleman, was taken 19 September 1770 by Joseph Otis, David Smith and Nathan Basset, and amounted to £484-4-0, of which £379-17-4 was for his real estate. It was presented to the court 11 December 1770. Elizabeth Chipman presented her accounts 6 March 1773, showing her expenses of £139-1-4. Her final accounting was dated 28 February 1794 and amounted to £90-0-0.[8]

Children (**Chipman**), born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized in the Barnstable West Parish Church:[9]

i. **Abigail**[6], born 9 December 1752 [*sic*], bapt. in November 1752 [*sic*]; died 6 August 1757; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[10]

ii. **Samuel**, born 8 May 1754, bapt. 20 May 1754.

iii. **Mary**, born 1 November 1755, bapt. 2 November 1755.

iv. **Abigail**, born 31 January 1758, bapt. in February 1758, died 10 September 1759; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery,[11]

v. **William**, born 4 February 1760, bapt. 6 February 1760; married Hannah Howland[5-6] (*Job*[4], *John*[3-2-1]) (*Hannah Jenkins*[5], *Benjamin*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]). [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 2:385-88, #205.]

vi. **John**, born 24 June 1762, bapt. 4 July 1762; married Joanna Howland[5-6] (*Job*[4], *John*[3-2-1]) (*Hannah Jenkins*[5], *Benjamin*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]). [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 2:390-92, #207.]

vii. **Timothy**, born 6 May 1764.
viii. **Elizabeth**, born 27 January 1767, bapt. 1 February 1767, died 6 September 1768, at 1 year 7 months of age; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[12]

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 32:153; Barnstable West Parich Ch. Recs., 20a. 2. *MD* 27:6; Bunnell, *Barnstable Cem. Insc.*, 86. 3. *MD* 27:6. 4. *Sandwich VR* 1:87; 2:1381; *Gen. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:209. 5. Bunnell, *Barnstable Cemetery Insc.*, 85. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:28-31 (Samuel Chipman) [FHL #904602]. 7. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy*, 25. 8.Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:407 [FHL #904604]; 13:529-30 [FHL #904605]; 17:152 [FHL #904607]; 27:403-4 (Timothy Chipman) [FHL #899489]. 9. *MD* 27:6; Barnstable West Par. Ch. Recs., 34a (Abigail), 35a (Samuel, Mary), 36a (Abigail), 38a (John), 39a (Elizabeth) [FHL #22364]. Baptism of Timothy and William not given in this source. 10. Bunnell, *Barnstable Cemetery Insc.*, 85. 11. Ibid. 12. Ibid.

219. **Ebenezer Chipman**[5] (*Samuel*[4-3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 9 September 1726, and was baptized in Barnstable West Parish Church the same day,[1] the son of Samuel Chipman and his first wife, Abiah Hinckley. Ebenezer died in Portland, near Middletown, Middlesex Co., Conn., 22 February 1805.

Ebenezer Chipman married in Middletown 14 October 1750 **Mehitable Wilcox**,[2] who was born 21 October 1730, the daughter of John Wilcox.

Ebenezer's father, Deacon Samuel Chipman of Barnstable, in his will dated 30 October 1751, probated 4 May 1753, gave Ebenezer, one silver spoon and £13-6-8.[3]

Ebenezer and his brother, John Chipman, both moved to Middletown, Conn., where Ebenezer operated a farm in Portland, Conn., near Middletown. He and his family remained there for his daughters married Portland and Middletown men,[8] but his brother John went on to Stratford, Conn.[4]

No probate records were found in the Middletown Probate District for Ebenezer Chipman.

Children (**Chipman**), born in Middletown, Conn.:[5]

i. **Ebenezer**[6], born 14 June 1751; served in the Revolutionary War; died in a British prisoner-of-war ship in New York harbor, 14 August 1777.
ii. **Patience**, born 10 August 1753.
iii. **Joseph**, born 18 July 1755, died 10 May 1756.
iv. **John**, born 9 April 1757; served in the Revolutionary War with his brother, Ebenezer; captured at the same time and died aboard a British prisoner-of-war ship, 9 August 1777.
v. **Ruth**, born 17 May 1759; died in infancy.
vi. [possible child] **Anna**, born 14 July 1761.
vii. [possible child] **Joseph**, born 29 February 1764.
viii. [possible child] **Barnabas**, born 9 July 1766.
ix. [possible child] **Ruth**, born 4 January 1768.

x. [possible child] **Persis**, born 22 January 1770.
xi. [possible child] **Samuel**, born 9 March 1772.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 32:153. 2. Middletown VR 2:205. 3. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:28-31 (Samuel Chipman) [FHL #904602]. 4. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy*, 27-28. 5. Middletown VR 2:205 (Ebenezer, Patience, Joseph, John, Ruth); remaining children from John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 26-27.

220. **John Chipman**[5] (*Samuel*[4-3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 30 June 1728 and was baptized in Barnstable West Parish Church 4 August 1728,[1] the son of Samuel Chipman and his first wife, Abiah Hinckley. John probably died in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Conn., about 1774.[2]

John Chipman married in Middletown, Middlesex Co., Conn., 9 November 1752 **Anna Mattocks** of Middletown.[3] John's father, Deacon Samuel Chipman of Barnstable, in his will dated 30 October 1751, probated 4 May 1753, gave John one silver spoon and £13-6-8.[4]

John Chipman died in Stratford about 1774, according to a letter written by his sister, Mary (Chipman) Jenkins, from Gorham, Me., to her sisters in Barnstable. Mary said that a neighbor's brother from Stratford, Conn., told her that John had lost his fingers in a mill. She said that John had a son living in Stratford at the time of his death.[5]

Children (**Chipman**), baptized in Stratford, Conn.:[6]
i. **Anna**[6], baptized in December 1754.
ii. **John**, baptized in April 1757.
iii. **Samuel**, baptized in December 1759; died in the Revolutionary War.[7]
iv. **Joseph**, baptized in May 1761.
v. **William**, baptized in July 1764.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 32:153; Barnstable West Par. Ch. Recs., 23a. 2. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:99. 3. Middletown VR 2:268. 4. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:28-31 (Samuel Chipman) [FHL #904602]. 5. Otis., *Barnstable Fams.* 2:99. 6. Orcutt, *Hist. of Stratford, Conn.* 2:1173. 7. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 27.

221. **Mary Chipman**[5] (*Samuel*[4-3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 2 May 1731 and was baptized in Barnstable West Parish Church 9 May 1731,[1] the daughter of Samuel Chipman and his first wife, Abiah Hinckley. Mary died in Gorham, Maine, after 22 November 1783, the date she wrote a letter to her sister in Barnstable.[2]

Mary Chipman married in Barnstable 11 March 1749/50 **Samuel Jenkins, Jr.**, who was born in Barnstable 20 October 1727,[4] the son of Samuel and Mary (Hinckley) Jenkins. Samuel Jenkins probably died in Gorham, Me., after 29 January 1781, the date he wrote a letter to his unmarried sister-in-law, Hannah

Chipman, and probably after 22 November 1783, the date his wife wrote a letter and did not mention his death.[5]

Mary was called "Mary Jenkins" by her father, Deacon Samuel Chipman of Barnstable, yeoman, when he made his will, 30 October 1751, probated 4 May 1753. Her father gave her his low chest of drawers, "after her mother's [step-mother's] use," and £13-6-8.[6]

The Jenkins family moved to Gorham, Me., after 1760, the date the birth of their last child was recorded in Barnstable.[7] In a letter written to her sisters in Barnstable, 26 July 1778, Mary said that her daughter, Abiah, was the only child still at home. All of her sons were in the army and her other daughter, Molly, was married and lived a mile away. She said that a neighbor's brother, visiting from Stratford, Conn., had told her that her brother, John Chipman, who had moved from Barnstable to Middletown and then to Stratford, had died in Stratford three or four years earlier and still had a son living in Stratford. In another letter dated 29 January 1781, Mary's husband, Samuel Jenkins, wrote to Mary's unmarried sister, Hannah Chipman, telling her about his seven grandchildren and inviting Hannah to come to live with them, although travel during the war, by both land and sea, was hazardous. In a letter dated 22 November 1783, Mary wrote to her sister-in-law, Elizabeth (Bassett) Chipman, widow of her brother, Timothy Chipman, in which she said that her son, Joseph Jenkins, had died of consumption near West Point, after serving in the Revolutionary War for two years.[8] Her husband, Samuel, must have still been living because Mary did not mention his death.

Samuel Jenkins gave public service to the patriot cause during the Revolutionary War.[9] No probate records or deeds have been found in Gorham for either Samuel or his wife, Mary, although the marriages of four of their children were recorded in Gorham town records, proving that this family lived there.

Children (**Jenkins**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[10]

i. **Josiah**[6], born 30 September 1750; served as a captain in the Revolutionary War;[11] married in Gorham, Me., 15 June 1776 **Prudence Davis**.[12]

ii. **Deborah**, born 2 February 1752; married in Gorham, 17 December 1774 **Gershom Hamblen**.[13]

iii. **Abiah**, born 21 January 1754.

iv. **Samuel**, born 23 November 1755; served as a sergeant in the Revolutionary War;[14] married first in Gorham, 15 April 1780 **Lydia Dyer**; prob. married second 7 December 1793 **Thankful Snow**.[15]

v. **Molly/Mary**, born 16 January 1758; married in Gorham 3 December 1777 **James Irish, Jr.**[16]

vi. **Joseph**, born 6 June 1760; served in the Revolutionary War for two years and died 20 April 1783 near West Point, N.Y.[17]

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 32:153; Barnstable West Par. Ch. Recs., 23a. 2. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:98-99. 3. *MD* 31:9, 10. 4. *MD* 32:55. 5. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:98-99; *DAR Patriot Ind.* 1:367 states "after 1783." 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:28-31 (Samuel Chipman) [FHL #904602]. 7. *MD* 31:10; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:98. 8. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:98-99. 9. *DAR Patriot Ind.* 1:367; Fisher, *Soldiers, Sailors and Patriots in the Revolutionary War*, 411. 10. *MD* 31:9-10. 11. *DAR Patriot Ind.* 1:367; McLellan, *Hist. of Gorham, Maine*, 125, 132, 591. 12. King, *Gorham, Me., Marriages, Births, Deaths*, alpha. 13. King, *Gorham, Me., Marriages, Births, Deaths*, alpha. 14. McLellan, *Hist. of Gorham, Maine*, 125, 127, 132. 15. King, *Gorham, Me., Marriages, Births, Deaths*, alpha. 16. King, *Gorham, Me., Marriages, Births, Deaths*, alpha. 17. McClellan, *Hist. of Gorham, Me*, 132; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:98-99.

222. **Nathaniel Chipman**[5] (*Samuel*[4-3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 31 January 1732/3 and was baptized in Barnstable West Parish Church 18 March 1732/3,[1] the son of Samuel Chipman and his first wife, Abiah Hinckley. Nathaniel died of yellow fever at the siege of Havana before 6 October 1762.[2]

Nathaniel Chipman married probably before 1757. Nathaniel's father, Deacon Samuel Chipman of Barnstable, in his will dated 30 October 1751, probated 4 May 1753, gave Nathaniel his "third bed," and £13-6-8.[3]

Nathaniel Chipman moved to Middletown, Conn., with his brother, John, around 1754.[4] John moved on to Stratford, Conn., but Nathaniel remained in Middletown with a wife whose name has not been discovered.

Nathaniel Chipman served at least two enlistments in the French and Indian War from Connecticut. On 11 September 1755, he enlisted in the Sixth Company as a corporal under Capt. Abel of Norwich, and was discharged 11 November 1755. On 25 March 1762, he enlisted in the Ninth Company under Capt. Robert Durkee of Windham and was dead by 6 October 1762.[5] This company served as a land unit under Lord Albermarle and was dispatched with a naval force under Admiral Pocock to attack Havana in 1762. Nathaniel died there of yellow fever.[6]

Nathaniel Chipman's children, Timothy and Hannah, were babies when he died. Apparently their mother was their guardian when they were young. Timothy must have been only fifteen when he enlisted for service in the Revolutionary War in June 1777. He must have been an heir to property because one year later, 6 July 1778, John Washborn of Chatham, Conn., posted a bond for £50 when he was appointed guardian "to Timothy Chipman, minor son of Nathaniel Chipman, late of East Haddam District."[7] The guardian, John Washborn, appears to have been born in Plympton, Mass., 15 August 1736, the son of Edward and Judith (Rickard) Washburn, and a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Francis Cooke.[8] Since relatives were often named as guardians of minor children, it is possible that Timothy's father, Nathaniel Chipman, may have married one of John Washburn's sisters, Sarah Washburn, bapt. 15 August 1736, or Phebe, bapt. 14 May 1738. Their father, Edward Washburn, died intestate. His account papers do not name his heirs, so they won't help us. Middletown Prob. Dist. File #3731 (Edward Washburn). [*MF Francis Cooke* 12:262-63].

According to John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy*, [27, 57], Nathaniel Chipman had two children, Timothy and Hannah.

His son, Timothy Chipman, supposedly never married [*Chipman Gen.*, 57]. He served in the Revolutionary War from June 1777 to 1782. In his pension application dated 2 August 1820, Timothy Chipman said that he was 58 years of age and had served from February 1778 to 1782 for the term of four years in the company commanded by Capt. Henry Champlin in the Regiment first commanded by Col. Samuel Wyllys. His pension certificate was #1678. The inventory of his property, "except necessary clothing and bedding" was listed as: 1 small shop used as a dwelling house and sixty rods of land worth $125; 10 acres of land at 10 dollars, $100, totalling $225; That for the use of the above house and lot adjoining he pays a rent of twenty dollars per annum during the life of Mrs. Ann Shephard and that he is indebted to Sundry persons to the amount of $32.12; That his age is fifty-eight years; that he is a day labourer & that he is in infirm health & not able to an ordinary days work; That his family consists only of a sister & a little boy. In the summary, the Court of Common Pleas in Hartford said that Timothy's property amounted to $225, "subject to the rent aforesaid."[9] Neither his sister nor the little boy were named, nor was the relationship of the little boy to Timothy stated.

Children (**Chipman**), born in Middletown, Conn.:[10]

i. **Hannah**[6], born about 1760; Timothy called her "sister" in his pension application.

ii. **Timothy**, born about 1762, computed from his age of 58, as given in his pension application, 2 August 1820; called "son of Nathaniel Chipman, dec.," in his guardianship papers.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 32:153; Barnstable West Par. Ch. Recs., 25a. 2. *Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War, 1755-1762* (Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford 1905) 9:40; 10:313-14; John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 27. 3. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:28-29 (Samuel Chipman) [FHL #904602]. 4. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy*, 27. 5. *Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War, 1755-1762* (Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford 1905) 9:40; 10:313-14. 6. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 27. 7. Middletown Probate District, alpha. (Nathaniel Chipman, guardianship of Timothy) [FHL #1022378]. 8. *Mayflower Families: Francis Cooke* 12:263. 9. Revolutionary War Pension #S37834; also see White, *Gen. Abstracts of Rev. War Pensions* 1:625: Timothy Chipman, S37834 CT Line application dated 1 April 1818, Hartford Co., Conn.; resident of Berlin, Ct., in 1820 soldier was 58 years of age. 10. Middletown Probate District, alpha. (Nathaniel Chipman, guardianship of Timothy); John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy*, 27.

223. **Elizabeth Chipman**[5] (*John*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Beverly, Essex Co., Mass., 21 December 1719,[1] the daughter of Rev. John Chipman and his first wife, Rebekah Hale. Elizabeth died in Wenham, Essex Co., Mass., 7 November 1773, in her 54th year.[2]

Elizabeth Chipman married first in Beverly 21 April 1737 **Rev. John Warren**,[3] who was born in Roxbury, Mass., 18 September 1704,[4] the son of

Joseph and Deborah (Williams) Warren. John Warren died in Wenham 19 July 1749, in his 45th year.[5]

Elizabeth married second in Wenham, as his first wife, 3 July 1751 **Rev. Joseph Swain**,[6] who was born in Reading, Mass., 18 February 1722/3,[7] the son of Capt. John and Mary (Perkins) Swain. Joseph Swain of Wenham married second, in Reading, 8 September 1774 his cousin, widow Elizabeth (Swain) Hartshorne, widow of Jonathan Hartshorne of Reading.[8] Rev. Joseph Swain died intestate in Wenham 29 June 1792, in his 71st year.[9]

Elizabeth's father, Rev. John Chipman, in his will dated 4 July 1769, probated 4 April 1775, gave Elizabeth one-eleventh part of the remainder of his estate after certain bequests were paid. He also gave her son, Mr. John Warren, a silver tankard with "John Warren" marked on the bottom, and directed that John was to pay his sisters, Deborah Leech and Rebecca Ober, £2-13-4 each.[10]

Elizabeth's first husband, Rev. John Warren, graduated from Harvard College in 1725 and preached at many churches before accepting a call to Wenham. He was ordained 10 September 1733 and served for seventeen years until his death in 1749.[11]

Rev. Mr. John Warren of Wenham, clerk [in holy orders], died intestate. Administration of his estate was granted to his widow, Elizabeth Warren, 14 August 1749, she having given her bond. The inventory, taken by Jon[a] Kimball, Eben. Fisk and Josiah Fairfield, was submitted 1 January 1749/[50]. It included a dwelling, barn and 45 acres of land, valued at £611-0-0, livestock and hay, £47-18, a negro servant, £100-0-0, clothing, library and armour, £76-8-6, 40 ounces of plate, £78-8-6, and furniture, a clock, pictures, a bell and dial, etc., for a total value of £1020-18-10. The final accounts included real estate, £611-0-0, personal estate, £409-18-10, one note, £1-0-0, advance on sale of two negros, £42-10, for a total of £453-8-10. Debts amounted to £270-29-10. Sundries for the children, John, Elizabeth, Deborah and Rebekah, came to £42-0-0. Elizabeth's accounts showed a balance of £528-7-10 old tenor, or £132-4-5½ new tenor, which were accepted 1 July 1751.[12]

The guardianship of John Warren, Elizabeth Warren, Deborah Warren and Rebekah Warren, all minors under fourteen years of age, children of the Rev. Mr. John Warren, late of Wenham, was given to Mrs. Elizabeth Warren, "mother of said minors," 1 July 1751.[13] No mention was made of Rachel, who must have died earlier.

Elizabeth's second husband, Rev. Joseph Swain, was ordained as the minister in Wenham 24 October 1750 and served for forty-two years until his death in 1792 at the age of 71. He also was a chaplain in the army during the French and Indian Wars.[14]

On 10 April 1758, Elizabeth was called "Elizabeth Warren, alias Swain," when she filed an additional accounting for her first husband's estate. This included income from real estate, the cost of repairs to the house, and clothing for the children, leaving a balance of £143-7-2. "The widow Mrs. Elizabeth Warren (now Swain)" was allowed £47-15-8½ for her dower thirds, John Warren, eldest son, received £38-4-7 for his double share of the remaining two-thirds, Elizabeth Dodge, a married daughter, received £19-2-3½, Deborah

Warren's share was £19-2-3½. and Rebekah Warren was given £19-2-3½, "and this to be recorded as a final settlement of said estate." An account of the guardianship for Elizabeth Warren, (now Dodge), was filed on the same date. These accounts were signed by Joseph Swain and Elizabeth Swain. On 12 November 1761, an additional account was filed. Because there was a balance of £202-18-0 remaining in the estate, 16 November 1761, a further division was made. Elizabeth Warren, now Swain, received £67-12-8; John Warren, eldest son, received £54-3-½; Deborah Leach, wife of Jonathan Leach, and Rebeckah Warren, both daughters of the deceased, were given £27-1-3 each; "and to John, Hannah and Elizabeth Dodge, children of daughter Elizabeth Dodge, deceased, the like sum of £27-1-3, the said John to have a double share of it." On 2 November 1761, the court ordered that one-third of the Rev. John Warren's real estate was to be set off to his Widow Elizabeth Warren, alias Swain, as her dower, and the other two-thirds was to be divided among the children. This was accomplished 16 November 1761. On 18 November 1761, son John Warren acknowledged the receipt of £97-2-11 from the Rev. Joseph Swain and Mrs. Elizabeth, his wife, "who was my guardian in [my] minority." On 22 November 1762, daughter Deborah Leech and her husband, Jonathan Leech, signed a receipt for £70-1-9. On 2 July 1767, daughter Rebekah Ober and her husband, Nathaniel Ober, signed a receipt for £147-11-0. On 4 August 1777, several years after Elizabeth's death, her dower share of the real estate was divided into five parts, to be distributed among her children by her first husband. The first two parcels were assigned to the legal representatives of John Warren, eldest son, deceased, as his double share. The third parcel was settled on daughter Deborah Leech; the fourth parcel was given to daughter Rebeckah Ober; and the fifth parcel went to the legal representatives of daughter Elizabeth Dodge, deceased.[15]

Elizabeth's second husband, the Rev. Joseph Swain of Wenham, clerk [in holy orders], died intestate. On 12 July 1792, administration of his estate was granted to Capt. Pelatiah Brown who gave his bond. Sureties were Josiah Swett and Elisha Whitney, Esq. Capt. Brown was to submit an inventory of the estate before 12 October 1792 and render an accounting by 12 July 1793.[16]

Children (**Warren**), born in Wenham, Mass., by her first husband, Rev. John Warren:[17]

i. **Elizabeth**[6], born 23 January 1737/8.
ii. **Deborah**, born 18 May 1739.
iii. **John**, born 21 October 1740; died 21 June 1776.[18]
iv. **Rachel**, born 20 May 1744; died young; not mentioned in father's probate records.
v. **Rebecca**, born 4 January 1748.

Children (**Swain**), born in Wenham, Mass., by her second husband, Rev. Joseph Swain:[19]

vi. **Mary**, born 17 May 1752.
vii. **Joseph**, born 15 August 1754.
viii. **Daniel**, born 5 September 1756.

ix. **Sarah**, born 7 July 1752, died 13 July 1753.[20]
x. **Benjamin**, born 27 June 1758.
xi. **Hannah**, born 25 May 1760.

REFERENCES:
1. *Beverly VR* 1:70. 2. *Wenham VR*, 221. 3. *Beverly VR* 2:58, 327; *Wenham VR*, 97, 173. 4. *Roxbury VR* 1:352; Shipton, *Sibley's Harvard Graduates* 7:615-16. 5. *Wenham VR*, 223; Myron G. Allen, *History of Wenham, 1639-1860* (Boston 1860), 180-81. 6. *Wenham VR*, 173. 7. *Reading VR*, 217; Shipton, *Sibley's Harvard Graduates* 11:475-77. 8. *Reading VR*, 361, 451. 9. *Wenham VR*, 221. 10. *MD* 29:145-53: Essex Co. Prob. #5314, 351:221, 538-39; 353:348 (John Chipman). 11. Worthley, *Inventory of Records of the Particular (Congregational) Churches in Mass.*, 654-57; Frederic Lewis Weis, *Colonial Clergy and Colonial Churches of New England* (Lancaster 1936), 215; Allen, *Hist. of Wenham*, 178-84. 12. Essex Co. Prob. #28982-83, 328:613 (Rev. John Warren) [FHL #875134]; 329:94; 330;132, 152-53 (Rev. John Warren) [FHL #875135]. 13. Essex Co. Prob. #330:132 (Rev. John Warren, children's guardianship) [FHL #875135]. 14. Worthley, *Invent. of Recs. of the Particular (Cong.) Churches in Mass.*, 355; Weis, *Colonial Clergy*, 188-89. 15. Essex Co. Prob. #28982-83, 335:255-56 (Rev. John Warren) [FHL #875137]; 338:419-22 (Rev. John Warren) [FHL #875025]; 344:112-13 (Rev. John Warren) [FHL #875027]; 353:35-37 (Rev. John Warren) [FHL #875032]. 16. Essex Co. Prob. File #26872, 362:144 (Rev. Joseph Swain, clerk) [FHL 861444]. 17. *Wenham VR*, 81. 18. *Wenham VR*, 223. 19. *Wenham VR*, 77-78. 20. *Wenham VR*, 221.

224. **John Chipman**[5] (*John*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Beverly, Essex Co., Mass., 22 October 1722,[1] the son of Rev. John Chipman and his first wife, Rebekah Hale. John Chipman of Marblehead, Mass., died in Falmouth, now Portland, Maine, 1 July 1768, of apoplexy while arguing a case before the Superior Court.[2] He was buried in the Marblehead Cemetery, Marblehead, Essex Co., Mass.[3]

John Chipman of Marblehead married in Cambridge, Mass., in July 1744 **Elizabeth Brown** of Cambridge,[4] who was born in Haverhill, Essex Co., Mass., 26 October 1723,[5] the daughter of Rev. John and Joanna (Cotton) Brown. Elizabeth died in Marblehead, 17 June 1785, called "widow of John, aged 62 yrs."[6]

John Chipman died before his father, Rev. John Chipman of Beverly, who, in his will dated 4 July 1769, probated 4 April 1775, gave John's son, Ward Chipman, his Hebrew and Greek Bible and all of his other books not in the English tongue. John's six children, not named, were to share equally in a one-eleventh part of his father's estate.[7]

John Chipman graduated from Harvard College in 1738 and became a renowned lawyer. At his death, there were only twenty-five barristers in the Province of Massachusetts, which included Maine until 1818.[8]

John Chipman of Marblehead, Esq., died intestate. On 2 August 1768, his widow, Elizabeth Chipman, was appointed as administratrix of her late husband's estate, with Isaac Mansfield and Edward Weld as sureties. The inventory was taken 10 August 1768 by George Newmarch, Thomas King and Henry Sanders. It contained a large amount of household furniture and tools, including several featherbeds, bedsteads, blankets, a damask tablecloth and

napkins, one hammock and old saddles, a case of drawers, eight round open back chairs, a looking glass, glass pictures, a silver watch, a clock, a tankard and spoons, a pine desk and tables, wearing apparel of all sorts, sundry books, and a pew in the New Meeting House in Marblehead. Other assets included 170 acres of land at Cox-Hall, 50 acres of land at Windham, and a bond for £19-9-4 due from Richard Mayberry. Total assets amounted to £136-7-1. This was presented to the court 8 August 1769. On 4 September 1769, total claims against the estate were listed as £220-5-9 3/4. The estate was declared to be insolvent.[9]

Children (**Chipman**), first born in Cambridge, Mass., all recorded in Marblehead, Mass.:[10]

i. **John**[6], born 30 July, baptized 1 September 1745, died in infancy.
ii. **Nathaniel**, born in 1747, died in infancy.
iii. **Abigail**, born 27 January 1749.
iv. **John**, baptized 28 July 1750, died in infancy.
v. **Rebecca**, born 16 October 1752.
vi. **Ward**, born 30 July 1754.
vii. **Elizabeth**, born 9 June 1756.
viii. **Nathaniel**, born in May 1758, died young.
ix. **Samuel**, baptized 26 August 1759, [twin], died in infancy.
x. **Mary**, bapt. 26 August 1759, [twin], died in infancy.
xi. **Joanna**, born 5 July 1761.
xii. **John**, born 7 August 1763; died during his senior year at Harvard College.

REFERENCES:
1. *Beverly VR* 1:70. 2. "Deaths at Falmouth, Town Records," Records of Portland, Me. (MS, Maine Historical Soc., Portland, Me) V:96. 3. *Marblehead VR*, 516; *Salem VR* 5:151. 4. *Cambridge VR*, 52, 76; *Marblehead VR* 59, 84. 5. *Haverhill VR*, 1:48; Eleanor R. Weston, "Who Was Ruth Fessenden's Mother?" *NEHGR* (Oct. 1995) 149:383 6. *Marblehead VR*, 516. 7. *MD* 29:145-53: Essex Co. Prob. #5314, 351:221. 538-39; 352:348 (John Chipman, clerk). 8. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 27-28. 9. Essex Co. Prob. #5313, 345:52, 470-71, 509 (John Chipman) [FHL #875028]. 10. *Cambridge First Church Recs.*, 56; *Marblehead VR*, 102; J.H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 27-28.

225. **Sarah Chipman**[5] (*John*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Beverly, Essex Co., Mass., 16 November 1724,[1] the daughter of Rev. John Chipman and his first wife, Rebekah Hale. Sarah died after 24 July 1769, the date her father mentioned her by name in his will.[2]

Sarah Chipman married in Beverly 15 March 1743/4 (intentions Salem 10 March 1743/4) **John Leach, Jr.,**[3] who was born 11 October 1724 in Salem, Mass., and bapt. in Beverly 4 December 1737 with his three brothers and two sisters,[4] the son of Major John Leach and his wife, Rachel Putnam. John Leach,

Jr., died in 1755 "at the Camp near Lake George,"[5] while on the Crown Point Expedition during the French and Indian Wars.

Sarah's father, Rev. John Chipman, in his will dated 4 July 1769, probated 4 April 1775, gave Sarah a one-eleventh part of his estate that remained after his bequests and debts were paid. He also said, "My Will is that my Daughter Sarah, if She Shall Chuse it, Shall have my Silver Tankard, having Sarah Chipman engraven on the bottom of it, as part of her Eleventh Part." Sarah was not mentioned by her married name.[6]

No probate records have been found for John or Sarah Leach.

Children (**Leach/Leech**), born in Beverly, Mass., baptized in the Second Congregational Church:[7]

i. **Sarah**[6], born 12 June 1745, bapt. 8 September 1745.
ii. **Anne**, bapt. 15 March 1746/7.
iii. **John**, bapt. 19 February 1748/9.
iv. **Henry Hale**, bapt. 23 June 1751.
v. **Biley**, bapt. 4 May 1755.

REFERENCES:

1. *Beverly VR* 1:70 (under *Chepman)*, 187. 2. *MD* 29:145-53: Essex Co. Prob. #5314, 351:221, 538-39; 352:348 (John Chipman). 3. *Beverly VR* 2:187; *Salem VR* 3:211. 4. *Salem VR* 1:515; *Beverly VR* 1:202; F. Phelps Leach, *Lawrence Leach of Salem, Mass.* (St. Albans, Vt., 1925) 2:13-14. 5. *Beverly VR* 2:489. 6. *MD* 29:145-53: Essex Co. Prob. #5314, 351:221, 538-39; 352:348 (John Chipman). 7. *Beverly VR* 1:201 (Anne), 202 (John, Sarah), under "Leach"; 1:204 (Biley), 205, (Henry Hale), under "Leech."

226. **Samuel Chipman**[5] (*John*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Beverly, Essex Co., Mass., 11 November 1726,[1] the son of Rev. John Chipman and his first wife, Rebekah Hale. Samuel Chipman died on St. Manlius Island, West Indies, 19 September 1761.[2]

Samuel Chipman married in Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass., (intentions) 30 June 1744 **Anstice Manning**,[3] who was born in Ipswich 3 October 1725,[4] the daughter of Capt. Richard and Margaret (Bordman) Manning. Anstice Chipman died in Salem, Mass., 25 April 1789.[5]

Samuel Chipman died before his father, Rev. John Chipman, made his will, dated 4 July 1769, probated 4 April 1775. In it his father mentioned the seven surviving children of his son, Samuel, deceased, and gave them Samuel's one-eleventh part of his estate, to be shared equally between them.[6]

Captain Samuel Chipman was a ship master. He lived in Ipswich during the first few years of his married life and then moved to Salem. He died on a voyage to St. Martin's, West Indies.[7]

Samuel Chipman of Salem died intestate. On 16 November 1761, his widow, Anstis [*sic*] Chipman, was appointed as the administratrix of Samuel's estate. On 16 November 1761, Anstis posted her bond with Richard Manning and Joseph Manning as sureties. In her accounts presented 2 June 1772, Anstice Chipman stated that her husband's real estate was valued at £96-13-4,

his personal estate came to £269-6-11, and the sum of £40-0-0 in cash was received from Capt. Thomas Kimball, and cash from the sale of cotton, etc., amounting to £170-9-1 1/4 was received from Israel Davis, for a total of £577-0-3. Debts of the estate and expenses for supporting her five children under seven years of age for seventeen years amounted to £571-2-8. Her accounts were accepted by the court, 2 June 1772.[8]

Samuel's widow, Anstice Chipman, also died intestate in Salem. On 16 July 1791, her son, John Chipman of Salem, was appointed as the administrator of her estate. Another son, Thomas Chipman, and Samuel Gray, 1st, both of Salem, were his sureties. At a court held in Ipswich, 3 September 1792, Mr. John Chipman presented the inventory which contained one maple desk; one pine case with drawers; one maple case with drawers, walnut front; three tables; two chairs; a coffeepot and a note for £12 given by Mr. Asa Andrews, for a total of £15-3-4. The appraisers were Atwater Phippen, Miles Ward and Gilbert Chadwick. On 4 September 1792, at Ipswich, the administrator presented a list of debts against the estate which amounted to £64-14-6. Judge Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq., declared the estate to be insolvent and appointed Atwater Phippen and Miles Ward to examine the claims.[9]

Children (**Chipman**), first four born in Ipswich, Mass., last five born in Salem, Mass.:[10]

i. **John**[6], born 9 August 1746; served as an armorer on the ship *Tyrannicide* in the Naval Service from Massachusetts during the Revolutionary War.[11]
ii. **Richard**, born 20 October 1748; impressed at sea by the British; died in England in 1768.
iii. **Thomas**, bapt. 27 January 1750; died young.
iv. **Anstice**, born 17 November 1754.
v. **Thomas**, born 18 November 1756.
vi. **Rebecca**, bapt. 3 September 1758.
vii. **Margaret**, born 3 June 1760 [twin], died in 1772.
viii. **Elizabeth**, born 3 June 1760 [twin].
ix. **Samuel**, born in 1761, died unmarried in 1783.

REFERENCES:

1. *Beverly VR* 1:71. 2. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 28-29. 3. *Ipswich VR* 2:96, 300. 4. *Ipswich VR* 1:121, 261; William H. Manning, *Desc. of William Manning* (Salem 1902), 699-700, 710-11. 5. *Salem VR* 5:151. 6. *MD* 29:145-53: Essex Co. Prob. #5314, 351:221, 538-39; 352:348 (John Chipman). 7. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy*, 28-29. 8. Essex Co. Prob. #5319, 338:410 (Samuel Chipman) [FHL #875025]; 347:521-22 (Samuel Chipman) [FHL #875029]. 9. Essex Co. Prob. #5310, 361:369 (Anstice Chipman) [FHL #875036]; 362:183, 190 (Anstice Chipman) [FHL #861444]. 10. *Ipswich VR* 1:176-77 (John, Richard, Thomas, Anstice); *Salem VR* 1:176-77 (Thomas, Rebecca, Margaret, Elizabeth, Samuel); 5:152 (deaths). 11. *DAR Pat. Ind.* 1:129; *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War* 3:420.

227. **Rebekah Chipman**[5] (*John*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Beverly, Essex Co., Mass., 25 July 1728,[1] the daughter of Rev. John Chipman and his first wife, Rebekah Hale. Rebekah died in Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass., 28 October 1763, at 36 years of age, called "wife of Rev. Nehemiah Porter and daughter of Rev. John Chipman of Beverly."[2]

Rebekah Chipman married in Beverly 14 February 1749 **Rev. Nehemiah Porter**,[3] who was born in the Hamilton area of Ipswich 22 March 1720,[4] the son of Nehemiah and Hannah (Smith) Porter "of the Hamlet." Nehemiah Porter married second, in Beverly 28 August 1794 Elizabeth Raymond,[5] who was born about 1726. Elizabeth died in Ashfield, Franklin Co., Mass., 27 May 1814 and was buried 31 May 1814, aged 88 years, 8 months, 5 days.[6] Rev. Nehemiah Porter died in Ashfield, 29 February 1820, aged 99 years, 11 months, 7 days.[7]

Rebekah died before her father, Rev. John Chipman. In his will dated 4 July 1769, probated 4 April 1775, Rev. Chipman bequeathed a one-eleventh part of his estate to the eight children of his daughter, Rebekah, deceased, but did not name them.[8]

Rev. Nehemiah Porter graduated from Harvard College in 1745. He was ordained as minister of the First Church of Essex, also known as the Second Church of Ipswich, formerly Chebacco, 3 January 1749/50. He was dismissed in 1766, after disagreeing with the parishioners. He went to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, where he was settled as their minister from 1766 to 1774. He returned to Massachusetts and was installed at the church in Ashfield, then in Hampshire Co., Mass., 21 December 1774, where he served for thirty-three years and preached until his 100th year.[9] He was in Yarmouth, N.S., when the 1773 census was taken there, listed alone as one man who was an American.[10] During the Revolutionary War he was a chaplin with Massachusetts troops.[11]

On 3 March 1820, Joseph Porter, son of Nehemiah Porter, late of Ashfield, clerk, presented Nehemiah's will for probate. Joseph was accepted as executor and was ordered to publish a notice in the *Franklin Herold* of Greenfield, Mass., dated 11 July 1820, concerning debts owed by the estate or to be received from creditors. In his will dated 18 April 1802[?], Nehemiah stated that he had already secured to his [second] wife, Elizabeth, an annual income of $120.00 during her natural life, deposited in Boston, and the use of "the lower part of the house I now live in, and half of the chamber and half of the cellar." He gave his son, Joseph Porter, "the lot of land I now live on . . . No. 55 in the first division of lands in Ashfield, all my buildings," etc. He gave $4.00 to each of his sons, Nehemiah Porter, John Porter and Samuel Porter. He bequeathed $100.00 each to his daughter Rebekah, wife of Allen Baker; to daughter Hannah, wife of Jacob Manning; and to the children of his deceased daughter, Sarah Wells. His son, Joseph Porter, was to pay all of the above legacies out of what his father gave him and serve as executor. All of his books were to be equally divided among his sons and daughters, viz.: Nehemiah, John, Samuel, Joseph, Rebekah, Hannah, and the children of Sarah, deceased. Witnesses were Enos Smith, David Smith and Abraham White.[12]

Children (**Porter**), born in Ipswich, Mass.:[13]

i. **Rebecca**[6], born 23 January 1750.
ii. **Hannah**, born 26 December 1751.
iii. **Nehemiah**, born 12 January 1753.
iv. **John C.**, born 11 May 1754; served in the Revolutionary War as a private from Massachusetts.[14]
v. **Sarah**, born 17 August 1755.
vi. **Samuel**, born 8 May 1757; served in the Revolutionary War as a private from Massachusetts.[15]
vii. **Ebenezer**, born 22 August 1758; not mentioned in his father's will.
viii. **Joseph**, born 13 January 1760; executor of his father's will.
ix. **Elizabeth**, born 11 October 1761; not mentioned in her father's will.

REFERENCES:

1. *Beverly VR* 1:71. 2. *Ipswich VR* 2:652. 3. *Beverly VR* 2:59; *Ipswich VR* 2:96, 353. 4. *Ipswich VR* 1:299. 5. *Beverly VR* 2:257; *DAR Patriot Index, Cent. Ed.* 3:2344. 6. *Ashfield VR*, 257; Frederick G. Howes and Rev. Thomas Shepard, *History of Ashfield, Mass*, 34. 7. *DAR Patriot Ind.* 1:542; *Ashfield VR*, 257. 8. *MD* 29:145-53: Essex Co. Prob. #5314, 351:221, 538-39; 352:348 (Rev. John Chipman). 9. Weis, *Colonial Clergy of New England*, 167; Worthley, *Inv. of the Recs. of the Particular (Congregational) Churches of Mass.*, 18-19, 210-12; Joseph B. Felt, *History of Ipswich* (Cambridge 1834), 93, 262, 349; Porter, *Desc. of Richard Porter of Weymouth, Mass., and John Porter of Hingham, Mass.*, 263. 10. Bernice C, Richard, *Nova Scotia 1770 Census (Some 1773 and 1767)* (Chicago Genealogical Society, Chicago 1972), 27. 11. *DAR Patriot Ind., Cent. Ed.* 3:2344. 12. Franklin Co. Prob. 6:171-73; 7:383 (Nehemiah Porter) [FHL #900726]. 13. *Ipswich VR* 1:299. 14. *DAR Patriot Ind., Cent. Ed.* 3:2342. 15. *DAR Patriot Ind., Cent. Ed.* 3:2344.

228. **Henry Chipman**[5] (*John*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Beverly, Essex Co., Mass., 23 June 1732,[1] the son of Rev. John Chipman and his first wife, Rebekah Hale. Henry Chipman died before 1800, place not known.[2]

Henry Chipman married in Newbury, Essex Co., Mass., 5 February 1755 **Mary (Carr) Nowell**,[3] who was born in Newbury 24 February 1717,[4] the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Chace) Carr and widow of Zachariah Nowell. Mary married first, as his second wife, in Newbury, 27 November 1735 Zachariah Nowell,[5] who died in Newbury 3 November 1752, aged 48 years.[6] She had seven surviving children from her first marriage, Moses Nowell, bapt. 3 October 1736, died young, Moses, again, born 4 February 1737/8, John Nowell, born 13 July 1733, Mary Nowell, born 14 October 1739, Elizabeth Nowell, born 20 September 1741, died 4 December 1752; Sarah Nowell, born 3 November 1743, Lydia Nowell, born 11 November 1745, Zecheriah [*sic*] Johnson Nowell, bapt. 21 January 1749/50, and Michael Nowell, born 12 January 1752,[7] who were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Mary (Carr) (Nowell) Chipman, widow of Henry, died in Salem, Essex Co., Mass., 29 June 1801, at 80 years of age.[8]

Henry Chipman's father, Rev. John Chipman of Beverly, in his will dated 4 July 1774, probated 4 April 1775, mentioned Henry as one of his surviving children and gave him a one-eleventh part of his estate remaining after bequests he had made in his will.[9]

Henry Chipman was a tinsmith living near the mouth of the Merrimack River in the section of the town of Newbury known as "the Waterside." Many shipbuilders, merchants, traders, maritime men and artificers had settled in that area which was becoming densely populated. In 1762, Henry Chipman joined other residents in signing a petition[10] which resulted in setting off the Waterside area to form the Town of Newburyport[11] which soon became famous for building fast sailing ships. Henry Chipman served as a constable in 1764, at the time of a small-pox epidemic in Boston. At a meeting of the selectmen held 3 May 1764, Henry Chipman was ordered to go to the new hospital recently built in the great pasture at Newbury, "to see if Joseph Marquand and Henry Hudson who had been inoculated with the smallpox, were in a condition to return to their families. At three o'clock in the afternoon the constable reported that he had examined the persons named and found them restored to health."[12]

No probate records have been found for Henry Chipman. His widow, Mary Chipman of Salem, died intestate, before 27 June 1803, the day Joseph Vincent was appointed as the administrator. Matthew Vincent and Joseph Vincent, Jr., were his sureties. The inventory was taken 14 July 1803 and presented to the court 10 October 1803. It included a featherbed, sheets, pillowcases, one blanket, one looking glass, one pewter dish and one pair of brass candlesticks. Mary's silver was listed as one tankard, one cann, one creampot, one salt, one pepperbox, one sugar tongs, five tablespoons, 5 teaspoons and one snuff box, weighing 50 oz. @ $1.10. Her wearing apparel was valued at $30.00. The total inventory amounted to $118.75. A list of debts against the estate, presented 11 October 1803, totaled $489.42, which was greater than the assets. On 10 [*sic*] October 1803, the estate was judged to be insolvent. On 16 April 1805, Joseph Vincent presented an account of his expenses of $40.51 to the court, which was accepted. [13]

Children (**Chipman**), born in Newbury, in the area which later became Newburyport, Mass.:[14]

i. **Elizabeth**[6], born 11 June 1755; died in 1756.
ii. **Elizabeth Carr**, born 20 December 1756; died in 1757.
iii. **Rebecca**, born 13 March 1758.
iv. **Elizabeth Carr**, born 9 December 1759.
v. **Paulina**, born 11 June 1761; died in 1762.
vi. **Pauline**, born 9 December 1763.

REFERENCES:

1. *Beverly VR* 1:70. 2. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy*, 29. 3. *Newbury VR* 2:100, 354. 4. *Newbury VR* 1:80. 5. *Newbury VR* 2:81. 6. *Newbury VR* 2:672. 7. *Newbury VR* 2:355-56. 8. *Salem VR* 5:152. 9. *MD* 29:145-53: Essex Co. Prob. #5314, 351:221, 538-39; 352:348 (John Chipman of Beverly). 10. John J. Currier, *History of Newburyport, Mass., 1764-1905*

(Newburyport, Mass. 1906), 17. 11. Currier, *Hist. of Newburyport*, 13-27. 12. Currier, *Hist. of Newburyport,* 40. 13. Essex Co. Prob. #5318, 370:501 (Mary Chipman) [FHL #861446]; 371:133, 147; 372:482-83 (Mary Chipman) [FHL #861447]. 14. *Newbury VR* 1:102; deaths from John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy*, 63.

229. **Joseph Chipman**[5] (*John*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Beverly, Essex Co., Mass., 26 October 1738,[1] the son of Rev. John Chipman and his first wife, Rebekah Hale. Joseph Chipman was buried in Beverly 8 May 1817, at 78 years of age. His grave is on the north side of the Congregational Church where his father had been pastor for sixty years.[2]

At 64 years of age, Joseph Chipman married first in Beverly 2 January 1803 **Elizabeth Obear**,[3] who was born in Beverly 4 June 1766,[4] the daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Pitman) Obear. Elizabeth, Joseph's first wife, died in Beverly 1 December 1806, at 40 years of age.[5] There were no children from his first marriage.

Joseph Chipman married second, in Beverly 7 February 1809 **Elizabeth Fowler**,[6] who was born in Salem 1 November 1775,[7] the daughter of John and Dorothy (Farnham) Fowler of Ipswich. Elizabeth, Joseph's second wife, died in Beverly, 29 August 1852.[8]

Joseph's father, Rev. John Chipman, in his will dated 4 July 1769, probated 4 April 1775, gave Joseph £4, in addition to a one-eleventh part of the estate remaining after all specific bequests had been made. Joseph Chipman and Benjamin Jones, Esq., were named as joint executors of the estate.[9]

Joseph was a successful pump and block manufacturer. He had extensive shipping interests and owned a wharf and a warehouse on the Salem waterfront. He lived in Salem for more than thirty years before moving to his father's homestead, the Conant-Chipman house in Beverly, which he bought from the other heirs. He established a tannery on the lot north of the house.[10]

Joseph Chipman, Gentleman, of Beverly, died intestate before 20 May 1817, the date Andrew Obear of Beverly, was appointed as the administrator of Joseph's estate. The extensive inventory was taken 24 June 1817 by Nathaniel Goodwin, Francis Samson, Jr, and Levi Dodge, and was submitted to the court the first Tuesday in July 1817 by the administrator. It included about 18 acres of land with a dwelling house, store, barn, tannery and other outhouses in Beverly worth $4700, other land in Wenham, Salem and Beverly, valued at $1575, a wharf, flats and upland with buildings in Salem, worth $6000, having a total value of $13,085. His tannery tools, leather hides, and equipment amounted to $1633.63. Farming tools, mahogany furniture, silver plate, andirons, books, two bibles, bedsteads and chairs, came to $2758.05. Notes due the estate amounted to $4227.16. On 1 July 1817, his widow's attorney, Thomas Stephens, Jr., requested that the judge give Elizabeth an allowance of $500. On 11 July 1817, the judge ordered Andrew Obear, administrator, to deliver to Elizabeth Chipman "as an allowance for necessaries, so much of [Joseph's] personal estate in such articles as she may choose, as shall amount to $300." The balance of Joseph's personal estate was ordered to be sold at auction.[11]

On 11 July 1817, Joseph Batchelder, Jr., and Sally Batchelder, the "nearest relatives" of Elizabeth Chipman of Beverly, widow of Joseph Chipman, late of Beverly, Gentleman, deceased, testified that Elizabeth was in a state of derangement and unable to take care of herself and should have a guardian appointed for her. They also recommended that Joseph Shed of Danvers, Esq., should be appointed as guardian for her children, John Hale Chipman, a minor aged nine years, and Maria Chipman, aged four years, which was done. In September 1817, the court also appointed Joseph Shed as guardian of the widow, Elizabeth Chipman, after four selectmen of Beverly, on 30 July 1817, declared her incapable of taking care of herself or her property. On 5 January 1818, Joseph Shed, guardian, submitted an inventory of Elizabeth's estate. She owned no real estate "in her right"; her personal estate was valued at $300.[12]

On 6 January 1818, Joseph Shed of Danvers, Esq., guardian of Elizabeth Chipman of Beverly, widow, non compos mentis, petitioned the court to have one-third of her deceased husband's real estate set off as her dower. Nathaniel Goodwin, Levi Dodge, Esq., and John Batchelder, all of Beverly, freeholders, were appointed as a committee "for the purpose." An inventory of Elizabeth's estate taken 5 January 1818, contained personal property valued $325.39, including household goods and 140 ounces of silver plate listed at $154.47. On 17 February 1818, Andrew Obear, administrator, stated that the personal estate of Joseph Chipman, deceased, with income from the real estate, amounted to $4863.84. Expenses and bad debts totaled $2978.32. On 27 April 1818, the widow's dower was set off to her, including the south front room and the chamber and garret over it and the cellar under it, the southwest room and the whole back entry, etc., part of the front yard, the store and the barn, part of the orchard and other land in Wenham and Beverly. In March 1818 the administrator was ordered to sell $5300 worth of the real estate to pay debts and posted his bond for $1100, 20 April 1818. On 7 July 1818, Andrew Obear submitted the second account, after selling some real estate, showing assets of $9613.72, and liabilities of $7382.77. The balance of $2230.45 was distributed to Joseph's two children, John Hale Chipman and Maria Chipman, who received $1,115.22½ each.[13]

Joseph's son, John H. Chipman reached the legal age of 21 in 1832. In a statement dated Beverly, 8 June 1832, and received in the Essex County probate office 3 July 1832, John H. Chipman attested that his mother, Elizabeth Chipman, had received $398.17 from Joseph Shed of Danvers, "it being in full for a balance due me on his account, settled in the probate office 17 May 1825."[14] On 21 March 1834, Joseph's daughter, Eliza Maria Chipman, having reached the legal age of 21 years, certified to the court that she was the same person named Maria Chipman in the letter of guardianship given to Joseph Shed of Danvers, Esq., appointing him guardian to the minor children of Joseph Chipman, late of Beverly, deceased, dated 5 August 1817. Eliza Maria acknowledged having received from him $395.99, in full payment of the balance due her from him as guardian. Her brother, John H. Chipman, witnessed the petition, which was filed with the court, 1 April 1834.[15]

Children (**Chipman**), both by his second wife, Elizabeth Fowler, born in Beverly, Mass.:[16]

i. **John Hale**[6], born 11 May 1811, bapt. 19 May 1811.
ii. **Eliza Maria**, born 9 March 1813, bapt. 14 March 1813.

REFERENCES:

1. *Beverly VR* 1:70. 2. *Salem VR* 5:151. 3. *Beverly VR* 2:59, 221. 4. *Beverly VR* 1:239. 5. *Beverly VR* 2:397. 6. *Beverly VR* 2:59, 126. 7. Matthew A. Stickney, *Fowler Family* (Salem 1883), 101-2, 148-49. 8. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy*, 30. 9. *MD* 29:145-53: Essex Co. Prob. #5314, 351:221, 538-39; 352:348 (John Chipman of Beverly). 10. Alice Gertrude Latham, *Old Planters of Beverly in Massachusetts and The Thousand Acre Grant of 1635* (Cambridge 1930)36-37;Essex Co. Deeds 136:173-75. 11. Essex Co. Prob. #5317, 391:548-50; 392:197-98, 275-76 (Joseph Chipman) [FHL #861454]. 12. Essex Co. Prob. #5312, 390:261-62, 288-89; 392:198 (Elizabeth Chipman, widow, non-compos-mentis) [FHL #861454-55]. 13. Essex Co. Prob. #5317, 392:197-98, 275-76, 467-70 (Joseph Chipman) [FHL #861455]. 14. Essex Co. Prob. #5312, 408:379 (Chipman) [FHL #861461]. 15. Essex Co. Prob. 409:111 (Joseph Chipman, guardianship) [FHL #861462]. 16. *Beverly VR* 1:70; Essex Co. Prob. 390:261-62 (Elizabeth Chipman, widow, non-comp) [FHL #861454]; Stickney, *Fowler Family*, 148-49.

230. **Mary Chipman**[5] (*John*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Beverly, Essex Co., Mass., 18 January 1740,[1] the daughter of Rev. John Chipman and his first wife, Rebekah Hale. Mary died probably in Beverly before 1791.[2]

Mary Chipman married in Beverly, as his first wife, 5 December 1775 **Timothy Leach**,[3] who was born in Beverly 6 December 1737,[4] the son of Major John and Rachel (Putnam) Leach. Timothy married second, in Danvers, Mass., intentions 17 December 1791 Lydia Gott,[5] by whom he had one daughter, Mary Chipman Leach, born in Danvers, 12 February 1793, "daughter of Timothy and Lydia."[6] Mary Chipman Leach was named in memory of Timothy's first wife, but she was not a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Timothy Leach died after 1793.

Mary Chipman was unmarried when her father mentioned her in his will and said she was to share in his household furniture along with her two unmarried sisters, Hannah and Abigail. She was also given one featherbed, bolster and pillows, and a one-eleventh part of her father's estate remaining after his specific bequests were paid.[7] She apparently married soon after her father's death.

Timothy Leach served in the Revolutionary War as a private. There were no known children born to Mary Chipman and Timothy Leach.[8]

REFERENCES:

1.*Beverly VR* 1:70. 2. Date of Timothy's second marriage. 3. *Beverly VR* 2;59, 188. 4. *Beverly VR* 1:202. 5. *Danvers VR* 2:119, 165. 6. *Danvers VR* 1:210. 7. *MD* 29:145-53: Essex Co. Prob. #5314, 351:221, 538-39; 352:348 (John Chipman of Beverly). 8. F. Phelps Leach, *Lawrence Leach of Salem, Mass.* (Salem 1925) 2:16-17.

231. **Hannah Chipman**[5] (*John*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Beverly, Essex Co., Mass., 20 December 1742,[1] the daughter of Rev. John Chipman and his first wife, Rebekah Hale. Hannah died in Salem, Essex Co., Mass., 25 April 1829, at 86 years of age, called "widow of Miles Ward."[2]

Hannah Chipman married in Beverly 28 June 1772 **Miles Ward, Jr.**[3], also called "3rd," who was born in Salem 25 July 1733,[4] the son of Miles and Elizabeth (Webb) Ward. Miles Ward died in Salem after 21 September 1796, the date he signed his will, and before 10 November 1796, the date his will was probated. He was 63 years of age.[5]

Hannah was not yet married when her father, Rev. John Chipman of Beverly, in his will dated 4 July 1769, probated 4 April 1775, gave Hannah and two of her sisters, Mary and Abigail, all of the household furniture his second wife had brought with her at their marriage, and all that she had inherited from her brother, to be divided equally between them. Hannah also received a featherbed, bolster and pillows, "of her own manufacturing." She also received a one-eleventh part of the remainder of his estate after specific bequests had been paid.[6]

Hannah's husband, Miles Ward, Jr., was a merchant and glazier in Salem.[7] In his will signed and dated 21 September 1796, he gave one-third of his estate to his loving wife, Hannah, and the use and improvement of his entire estate, both real and personal, as long as she lived and remained his widow. If she married again, "which I fully approve of," she was to retain one-third of the value of his real and personal estate at the time of her marriage. He bequeathed one-third of his estate to his son, Joseph Chipman Ward, to be possessed by him at the marriage of Hannah, or at her decease. If Joseph should die before his sister, Elizabeth Ward, without leaving any lawful issue, then Elizabeth was to inherit the whole estate. If Joseph should marry, then his one-third share would be given to him and his heirs. The same provisions were made for his daughter, Elizabeth. If his wife and both of his children should die without heirs, Miles Ward bequeathed his entire estate to his cousins, Ebenezer Butler Ward and Content Ward, children of Ebenezer Ward, late of Salem, deceased, and Deborah Lang, daughter of Edward Lang, late of Salem, and Thomas Aron Ward, son of William Ward, to be held as tenants in common. He appointed his loving wife, Hannah Ward, as his executrix. Witnesses were Richard Manning, John Gardner and Pelatiah Brown. Hannah Ward presented the will for probate, 10 November 1796, and Richard Manning, Esq., and Pelatiah Brown, two of the witnesses, swore to the validity of the will. The extensive inventory was taken by Richard Manning, John Watson and Edward Lang, 7 December 1796, and was submitted to the court 10 April 1797. It included the mansion house with outhouses, and the land under and adjoining it, together with the wharf and flats, valued at $7333.33; a wall pew in the north meeting house in Salem; 6 mahogany hair bottom chairs, card tables, a mahogany desk and bookcase, and many other chairs and tables, looking glasses, China bowls, a sugar bowl and tea canister, many bedsteads, canopies and furnishings, a sleigh and horse, a riding chair, and an estate at Gouldsborough, Province of Maine, totaling $11,933.52. The report was accepted by the court 14 July 1797.[8]

Hannah Ward of Salem, widow, in her will dated 20 June 1823, probated 19 May 1829, said that her son, Joseph Chipman Ward, "is already in possession of a sufficient estate for his support, and it is my wish to make a suitable provision for the children of my daughter, Elizabeth." Hannah bequeathed her whole personal estate to her two grandchildren, Richard Gardner, Jr., and Sarah Derby Gardner, children of her deceased daughter, Elizabeth, in equal parts. She devised all of her real estate to the same two children, but if they should die without issue, her estate was to go to her other grandchildren, Miles Ward, Mary-Ann Ward, Rachel-Pickman Ward, and Joseph Chipman Ward, Jr., children of her son, Joseph C. Ward. She appointed her son-in-law, Richard Gardner, Jr., of Salem, schoolmaster, as her executor. On 7 July 1829, Richard Gardner petitioned the court, saying that it would be inconvenient for him to take upon himself the trust of executor of the estate of Hannah Miles, widow, late of Salem, and requested that the judge appoint instead Joseph C. Ward of Salem, gentleman, son of Hannah Ward.[9]

Children (**Ward**), born in Salem, Mass.:[10]

i. **Elizabeth**, bapt. 12 February 1772.
ii. **Joseph Chipman**, bapt. 26 September 1773.

REFERENCES:
1. *Beverly VR* 1:70. 2. *Salem VR* 6:304. 3. *Beverly VR* 2:326; *Salem VR* 4:434. 4. *Salem VR* 2:392. 5. *Salem VR* 6:307; Essex Co. Prob. #28923 (Miles Ward, merchant); *Essex Co. Prob. Ind.*, p. 963. 6. *MD* 29:145-53: Essex Co. Prob. #5314, 351:221, 538-39; 352:348 (John Chipman of Beverly). 7. Sidney Perley, *Hist. of Salem, Mass.* 2:104. 8. Essex Co. Prob. #28923, 364:514-15 (Miles Ward, merchant) [FHL #861444]; 365:319-20 (Miles Ward) [FHL #861445]. 9. Essex Co. Prob. #28902, 407:167-68 (Hannah Ward) [FHL #861461]. 10. *Salem VR* 2:389, 391; North Church Recs., 16.

232. **Abigail Chipman**[5] (*John*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Beverly, Essex Co., Mass., 11 January 1744/5,[1] the daughter of Rev. John Chipman and his first wife, Rebekah Hale. Abigail was buried in Beverly, 30 June 1814, at 70 years of age, widow of William Groves.[2]

Abigail Chipman married in Beverly 9 January 1776 Lt. **William Groves**,[3] who was perhaps the one born in Beverly 17 February 1742,[4] the son of John and Cathern (Leach) Groves. Lt. William Groves died intestate before 1 April 1784.[5]

Abigail was not yet married when her father, Rev. John Chipman of Beverly died. In his will dated 4 July 1769, probated 4 April 1775, her father gave Abigail and two of her sisters, Hannah and Mary, all of the household furniture his second wife had brought with her at their marriage, and all that she had inherited from her brother, to be divided equally between them. Abigail also received a featherbed, bolster and pillows, "of her own manufacturing." She also was given a one-eleventh part of the remainder of his estate after specific bequests had been paid. In a codicil dated 20 January 1774, her father gave Abigail and her sister, Mary, "all of the clothes manufactured in my house."[6]

William Groves was called "Lt." in their marriage records because, at that time, he was a 1st Lieutenant in Capt. Moses Brown's company, engaged 11 July 1775 for six months six days service in defence of the seacoast, stationed at Beverly. He also signed a receipt given to Daniel Hopkins for advance pay in defense of the seacoast at Beverly for one month, 25 September 1775. He also served with Capt. Moses Brown's 7th company, Col. John Glover's 14th regiment, engaged 1 January 1776 for February to September, 1776. William's probate records call him "mariner," the same occupation given in a petition dated Boston, 4 January 1779, which was signed by Stephen Higginson, on behalf of himself and Francis Cabot. In it Stephen Higginson asked that William Groves be commissioned as commander of the brigantine *Success*, a privateer. This was ordered in Council, 4 January 1779, and a commission was to be issued. In another petition dated Boston, 1 September 1779, signed by John Dyson of Beverly, in behalf of Josiah Batchelour and others, asked that William Groves be commissioned as commander of the sloop *Fish Hawk* (privateer), which was ordered 1 September 1790. William Groves was also Captain of the ship *Eagle*, for which a descriptive list of the officers and crew was sworn to 17 June 1780. The commissions gave his stature as 5 ft. 8 in.; dark complexion; residence Beverly.[7]

William Groves of Beverly, Gentleman, died intestate before 1 April 1784, the date his widow, Abigail Groves, submitted a report on the estate of her "late husband," William Groves, late of Beverly, mariner, recorded at Salem 7 April 1784. On that date, Joseph Wood was appointed as the administrator of the estate and gave his bond, with John Lovell, 4th, and John Taylor as sureties. The inventory was presented to the court 2 August 1784. Among many other possessions, it contained one pistol, one "parrysole," books, several bedsteads, one suit of China Curtains, many blankets, quilts, towels and sheets, several looking glasses, a spinning wheel, three ounces of old silver, a desk, a mahogany table, several maple tables, six maple "joiner's chairs," one Hadley's Quadrant Case and Contents, and a great many clothes valued at £61-0-2. His real estate in Beverly included 120 poles of land which was formerly a fish yard, half of a dwelling house, half of a barn, and 4 acres of land"or thereabouts," half a pew in the First Meeting House, and an interest in his father's estate, which brought the total value of his estate to £250-0-9. The estate was appraised by Larkin Thorndike, John Lovell, 3d, and Joseph Baker.[8]

As ordered by the court, one-third part of the real estate of Mr. William Groves, late of Beverly, mariner, was set off to his widow, Mrs. Abigail Groves, 7 June 1785, as her right of dower, for her use and improvement during her natural life. The property included 65 poles near the dwelling house and her husband's half interest in a pew in the Meeting House in the first parish in Beverly, which was set off to her 7 December 1786 by Larkin Thorndike, John Lovell, 3rd, and John Baker. This settlement was not reported to the court until 6 July 1790.[9]

On 12 April 1786 the administrator, Joseph Wood, submitted his accounts. Balance on hand included real estate valued at £189-0-0, and cash from interest, rent and redemption of a mortgage, £71-9-2. Expenses totaling £126-

15-0, included the cost of entering a petition to the Supreme Court, 15 shillings, and widow's necessaries of £20-0-0, in addition to other legal fees, totalling £33-18-0. Among people to whom debts were due were his wife's relatives, John Dike, Henry Chipman and Joseph Chipman.[10]

Children (**Groves**), born in Beverly, Mass.:[9]

i. **William**[6], bapt. 19 October 1777, called "son of William."
ii. **Elizabeth**, bapt. 30 April 1780, called "daughter of William."

REFERENCES:
1. *Beverly VR* 1:70. 2. *Beverly VR* 2:458. 3. *Beverly VR* 2:58, 144. 4. Probably the one recorded in *Beverly VR* 1:160; (parents marriage *Beverly VR* 2:143). 5. Essex Co. Prob. #11573, 356:516 William Groves [FHL #575033]. 6. *MD* 29:145-53: Essex Co. Prob. #5314, 351:221, 538-39; 352:348 (John Chipman of Beverly). 7. *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolutionary War* 6:929. 8. Essex Co. Prob. #11573, 356:516 William Groves [FHL #575033]; 357:134-35 (William Groves) [FHL #875034]. 9. Essex Co. Prob. #11573, 360:515-16 (William Groves) [FHL #875036]. 10. Essex Co. Prob. 358:298-99 (William Groves) [FHL #875035]. 11. *Beverly VR* 1:159-60.

233. **Benjamin Chipman**[5] (*John*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Beverly, Essex Co., Mass., 6 June 1751,[1] the son of Rev. John Chipman and his first wife, Rebekah Hale. Benjamin Chipman died in April 1783.[2]

Benjamin Chipman married in Beverly (intentions) 7 January 1776 **Anna/Ame Porter**,[3] who was probably born in Danvers, Mass., 18 October 1753,[4] daughter of Benjamin and Ame/Anna/Emma (--) Porter. Widow Anna (Porter) Chipman "of Salem" married second, probably as his second wife, recorded in Beverly (intentions) 24 June 1798 John Dike.[5] Anna Dike, "wife of John," died in Beverly 16 February 1806, in her 53rd year.[6] This John Dike was probably the one who married, first, in Beverly 9 November 1777 Abigail Stephens, who died in childbirth, 19 June 1797.[7] After Anna's death, John Dike married, third, 6 August 1807, Elizabeth Thorndike who died 8 July 1822.[8] Deacon John Dike married fourth, 8 May 1832, Mrs. Lydia Thorndike who died 21 April 1837, at 80 years of age.[9] Deacon John Dike survived his fourth wife and died in Beverly 19 October 1837, at 84 years of age.[10]

Benjamin Chipman's father, Rev. John Chipman of Beverly, in his will dated 4 July 1769, probated 4 April 1775, gave Benjamin a one-eleventh share of his estate which remained after certain bequests were made.[11]

Anna's probable father, Benjamin Porter of Beverly and Danvers, died intestate in 1757. Administration on his estate was granted to his brother, William Porter of Beverly, 21 March 1757.[12] William Porter and his wife, Lydia, attended the Second Church in Beverly, and most of their children were baptized there.[13] Rev. John Chipman, father of Benjamin Chipman, was pastor of the Second Church. If William Porter became guardian of his niece, Anna Porter, and her brothers and sisters, this Anna Porter and Benjamin Chipman would have had ample opportunity to have met each other and married in Beverly.

Benjamin Chipman was a shipmaster, sailing out of Salem. On 27 December 1777, while on board a privateer schooner *Warren*, Benjamin was captured and taken to England as a prisoner. On 4 June 1778, he was committed to the Mill Prison but escaped and reached his home in Salem by the end of the year.[14]

No probate records were found for Benjamin Chipman in Essex County. In an effort to trace Benjamin and Anna Chipman's surviving daughter, Anna/Nancy Chipman, her stepfather John Dike's probate records were obtained. When John Dike married his fourth wife, Lydia Thorndike, they signed a marriage settlement which was mentioned in Lydia's will dated 22 November 1832, probated 4 July 1837. Lydia gave her husband the income from five shares in the Essex bridge during his life, and mentioned her children, Leonard Blanchard, Aaron Blanchard, Oliver Blanchard, deceased, and the children of her daughter, Maria Dwight. She named her "daughter-in-law, Sarah Howe," widow of Dr. Abner Howe, as her executrix, and gave her $500. Lydia made bequests to two of John Dike's children, naming them as "my daughter-in-law, Abigail Lovett," and "my son-in-law, Samuel Dike."[15] Sarah was not a daughter of John Dike, but was born in Jaffrey, N.H., the daughter of Joseph and Sarah Thorndike.[16]

Deacon John Dike died intestate. All of John Dike's five surviving children were by his first wife, Abigail Stephens. They were born in Beverly and were mentioned in Deacon John Dike's intestate probate records. Son John Dike, born 5 December 1783, was the administrator of the estate. One receipt dated 11 July 1839, was signed in Salem by his daughter, widow Abigail Lovett, born 14 February 1783, who was called "Nabby" Dike when she married 20 November 1800 William Herrick Lovett; by the husband of his daughter Nancy, born 2 March 1785, who was called Nancy Dike when she married (intentions) 25 December 1803 John W. Ellingwood, who signed the receipt; and by his son Samuel Dike, baptized 7 December 1794. A second receipt, dated Steubenville, Ohio, 5 January 1840, was signed by his son, N. Dike, who, as Nathaniel Dike, was born in Beverly, 15 January 1792.[17] None of these children were descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*.

No mention was made of Benjamin and Anna Chipman's surviving daughter, Anna/Nancy Chipman. The *Chipman Genealogy,* states that Anna/Nancy Chipman married 8 April 1817, Capt. Joseph Wilson but did not have any children.[18] Beverly vital records show that an Anna Chipman married in Beverly, 17 January 1805, Joseph Wilson.[19] An Anna C. Wilson died in Beverly 2 September 1833, at 74 years of age,[20] too old to be the daughter of Benjamin and Anna (Porter) Chipman.

Possible children (**Chipman**), probably born in Beverly or Salem, Mass. but not recorded there:[21]

i. [possible child] **Benjamin**[6], died in infancy.
ii. [possible child] **Anna/Nancy**, born 13 August 1783 [posthumous]; no further documented record found.

REFERENCES:
1. *Beverly VR* 1:70. 2. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy*, 30. 3. *Beverly VR* 2:58. 4. *Danvers VR* 1:275; John W. Porter, *Descendants of Richard Porter of Weymouth, Mass., and of John Porter of Hingham, Mass.*, 254. Note: This Anna Porter was not the daughter of Jonathan Porter of Bridgewater and Mary Chipman of Halifax, as stated in John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy*, 30, because that Jonathan Porter and Mary Chipman were married in Halifax, intentions 6 November 1763 [*Halifax VR*, 32], marriage 16 February 1764 [*Bridgewater VR* 2:80, 302]), too late to have had a daughter old enough to marry Benjamin Chipman. 5. *Beverly VR* 2:58, 86; John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 30. 6. *Beverly VR* 2;416 Death of Anna (Porter) (Chipman) Dike. 7. *Beverly VR* 2:86, 416 Marriage to Abigail Stephens. 8. *Beverly VR* 2:86, 303, 416 Marriage to Elizabeth Thorndike. 9. *Beverly VR* 2:86, 304, 416 Marriage to Mrs. Lydia Thorndike. 10. *Beverly VR* 2:416; Essex Co. Prob. #7688, 410:425 (John Dike, merchant, intestate) [FHL #861462]. 11. *MD* 29:145-53: Essex Co. Prob. #5314, 351:221, 538-39; 352:348 (John Chipman of Beverly). 12. Essex Co. Prob. #22436, 334:263; 335:171-72 (Benjamin Porter, intestate, Danvers). 13. Porter, *Desc. of Richard Porter of Weymouth, Mass., and of John Porter of Hingham, Mass.*, 254. 14. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy*, 20-21. 15. Essex Co. Prob. #7689, 410:75 (Lydia Dike) [FHL #861462]. 16. *Beverly VR* 2:477. 17. *Beverly VR* 1:101, 102; 2:86, 416, 417; Essex Co. Prob. #7688, 410:425 (John Dike, merchant, intestate) [FHL #861462]. 18. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy*, 20-21. 19. *Beverly VR* 2:58. 20. *Beverly VR* 2:603. 21. *Beverly VR* 2:58; John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 31.

234. **Lemuel Jackson**[5] (*Abigail Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1])

was born in Plymouth, Plymouth Co., Mass., 12 September 1713,[1] the son of Nathaniel Jackson and his first wife, Abigail Chipman. Lemuel Jackson died in Hanson, formerly Pembroke, Mass., 22 January 1785.[2]

Lemuel Jackson of Plympton, Mass., married in Plymouth 5 June 1735 (intentions Plympton 25 March 1735) **Esther Savery** of Plymouth,[3] who was born in Plymouth 2 April 1715,[4] the daughter of Thomas and Esther (Sanderson) Savery. Esther died after 1 January 1799, the date the Rev. Gad Hitchcock's records listed her as still living.[5]

Lemuel Jackson's grandfather, Samuel Chipman of Barnstable, in his will dated 31 August 1722, probated 18 June 1723, bequeathed £6 each to Lemuel, whom he called "Elamuel," and his brother, Nathaniel, when they reached adulthood.[6] Lemuel's grandmother, Widow Sarah Chipman, in her will dated 27 November 1733, probated 8 April 1743, gave Lemuel and his brother, Nathaniel, the one-seventh part of her estate which would have been their mother's share, divided equally between them.[7]

Lemuel's father, Nathaniel Jackson of Plymouth, in his will dated 16 July 1746, probated 16 September 1746, gave Lemuel's step-mother, Rebecca, the use of his homestead with 40 acres of land until her decease or remarriage, with Lemuel, his eldest son, being given the use of the kitchen, small bedroom, cellars and chamber. Lemuel was to inherit the whole homestead after Rebecca's death or remarriage. He was also given one-eighth of his father's schooner and the right to buy the remainder after his father's debts were paid. Out of his share, Lemuel was to pay his brother, Nathaniel Jackson, £100, and each of his six half-sisters, Lydia, Abigail, Hannah, Rebecca, Elizabeth and Mary, were to receive £20. The remainder of the estate was to be divided

among all of the children except Lemuel. Lemuel and his step-mother, Rebecca Jackson, were named as joint executors. Witnesses were Josiah Cotton, Thomas Jackson and Hannah Cotton.[8]

On 25 October 1748, Lemuel Jackson, shoreman, and his step-mother, Rebekah [*sic*] Jackson, widow, both of Plymouth, for love and affection and £50 paid by Nathaniel's brother, Nathaniel Jackson of Plymouth, Gentleman, deeded to Nathaniel a house lot in Plymouth near the dwelling house of Lemuel and his step-mother, Rebecca. Nathaniel was already building his house on the property. Witnesses were Elisha Cobb and Josiah Cotton.[9]

According to Plymouth Church records, Esther, wife of Lemuel Jackson, was accepted as a member, 11 April 1736. She was still a member when the Rev. Chandler Robbins became the minister, 30 January 1760. In November 1764, Esther Jackson asked the church members for permission to have a two-year-old orphan child under her care receive the privilege of baptism. The decision was postponed to a later meeting. More than four years later, 12 March 1769, permission was granted and on 19 March 1769, Silvanus Harlow, an orphan child, illegitimate, was baptized on Esther Jackson's right, "with whom he lives." On 19 August 1787, Esther Jackson, Lemuel Jackson's widow, was dismissed to the Rev. Mr. Everett's church in Wareham. On 1 January 1799, she was listed as "removed" but was still living.[10]

On 4 August 1750, Lemuel Jackson of Plymouth, yeoman, with his wife, Esther, relinquishing her dower rights, sold 5½ acres of fresh meadow and swampy ground in three pieces in Plympton to David Ransom of Plympton, yeoman. Witnesses were Lemuel Jackson's stepmother, Rebecca Jackson, and Samuel Bartlett. Lemuel and his wife, Esther, acknowledged this deed 9 August 1750.[11]

On 14 May 1752, Lemuel Jackson of Plymouth, shoreman, bought for £40, four acres of land in Plymouth from Lemuel Bartlett of Plymouth, seafaring man, and Mary Bartlett, his wife, "and is about one-half of the premises," which was settled on Mary from the estate of her father, Mr. Isaac Doten, deceased, the other half belonging to the heirs of her brother, Ichabod Doten, deceased. This deed was acknowledged by Lemuel Bartlett, 14 May 1752, and by his wife, Mary, 2 June 1752.[12]

On 27 March 1760, Lemuel Jackson of Plymouth, yeoman, and his step-mother, Rebeckah Jackson of Plymouth, widow, for £46-16-4 paid by Silas Morton of Plymouth, trader, sold Silas 5 acres of land, more or less, in Plymouth, "bounding on land on which he now dwells." Esther, the wife of Lemuel, surrendered her rights of dower.[13]

On 2 September 1767, Lemuel Jackson of Plymouth, yeoman, for £24-16 paid to Elnathan Holmes of Plymouth, mariner, administrator of the estate of Abner Holmes, deceased, bought "a certain house and house lot where Abner Holmes lately dwelt," bounded on the east side by Lemuel Jackson's land, "being the highest bidder at venue." Also included was Abner Holmes's pew in the meeting house in the third precinct of Plymouth, as well as three-tenths of another pew. Witnesses were Thomas Foster and Mary Foster. On the same day, Lemuel Jackson, yeoman, for £22-2-8 paid by Elnathan Holmes, mariner,

"and is the same house and lot that I purchased from Elnathan Holmes as administrator to the said Abner Holmes, late of Plymouth, deceased, . . . on the 31st day of August last past." Thomas Foster and Mary Foster witnessed this deed also, and Lemuel Jackson acknowledged it the same day. The deed was recorded 21 November 1768. On 24 August 1768, Elnathan Holmes, with the agreement of his wife, Bathsheba, sold the same property "that came to me from my late father, Elnathan Holmes," subject to a deed of mortgage, for the sum of £20 lawful money. Purchasers were Ephraim Spooner, Gentleman, Lemuel Jackson and Ebenezer Nelson, yeoman, all of Plymouth. Witnesses were Esther Jackson and Mary Jackson. Elnathan Holmes acknowledged his signature 26 August 1768.[14]

Eight years later, 25 April 1776, Lemuel Jackson sold for £200 to his nephew, Samuel Jackson, eldest son of his brother, Nathaniel Jackson, all of his homestead farm where he then dwelled in Plymouth, partly below and partly above the road to Kingston, bounded by the land of Nathaniel Jackson and Thomas Foster. Lemuel's wife, Esther, agreed to give up her dower rights.[15]

On 26 April 1776, Lemuel Jackson of Plymouth, yeoman, bought for £186-13-4 paid to Hezekiah Bearce and Seth Bearce, yeomen, both of Pembroke, 60 acres of land in Pembroke with a dwelling house and barn which Hezekiah and Seth had inherited from their father, Shubael Bearse. Mehitabel Bearce, wife of Hezekiah Bearce, gave up her dower rights.[16]

On 29 April 1776, Lemuel Jackson of Plymouth, yeoman, sold for £4 to John Cotton of Plymouth, Esq., his whole pew in the Town Meeting House in Plymouth on the lower floor, "and the seat was formerly Abner Holmes and which was sold to me by his Administrator Elnathan Holmes ... my wife Esther hereby resigning her dower therein." Witnesses were John Torrey and Rosetter Cotton. Lemuel acknowledged the deed the same day and it was recorded 30 April 1776.[17]

In a final transaction dated 8 January 1783, Lemuel Jackson of Pembroke, yeoman, sold all of the land and buildings that he owned in Pembroke, containing about 93 ½ acres, to his brother-in-law, Samuel Savery of Wareham, for £120. His wife, Esther, relinquished her right of dower. Witnesses were William Watson and Joshua Thomas.[18]

No probate records were found for either Lemuel Jackson or his wife, Esther. Although no death date has been found for their fourth son, Lemuel, he may also have died young, as did their first three sons.

Children (**Jackson**), born in Plymouth. Mass:[19]

i. **Jacob**[6], born 25 April 1736, died 12 August 1737.
ii. **Lemuel**, born 17 July 1738, died 16 December 1739.
iii. **David**, born 12 February 1740, died 4 September 1742.
iv. **Lemuel**, born 17 April 1752; bapt. 19 April 1752;[20] probably died young; no further mention found.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 12:87; *Plymouth VR*, 53. 2. "Records of the Rev. Gad Hitchcock," *NEHGR* (Jan. 1982) 136:39. 3. *Plymouth VR*, 99, 162; *MD* 14:156; 17:136. 4. *Plymouth VR*, 75; A. W. Savary, "Savery Families of America," *NEHGR* 41:382. 5. *Plymouth Church Records, 1620-1859* (New England Society of New York, Darwin P. Kingsley, Pres., NY 1920-1923) 1:470, 634. 6. *MD* 16:65-66: Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:125, 126 (Samuel Chipman). 7. *MD* 16:67-68: Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:433-34 (Sarah Chipman). 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. 10:310-13 (Nathaniel Jackson) [FHL #551535]. 9. Plymouth Co. Deeds 39:219 [FHL #558827]. 10. Kingsley, *Plymouth Church Records, 1620-1859* 1:329, 331, 457, 471; 2:472, 523, 634. 11. Plymouth Co. Deeds 40:256-57 [FHL #558828]. 12. *MD* (Oct. 1923) 25:174-75: Plym. Co. Deeds 41:231]. 13. Plymouth Co. Deeds 46:35-37 [FHL #559116]. 14. Plymouth Co. Deeds 54:128-1/2/3 [FHL #559120]. 15. Plymouth Co. Deeds 58:220 [FHL #559122]. 16. Plymouth Co. Deeds 58:220-21 [FHL #559122]. 17. Plymouth Co. Deeds 58:222 [FHL #559122]. 18. Plymouth Co. Deeds 62:26 [FHL #559124]. 19. *Plymouth VR*, 115-16, 119; *MD* 15:43-44, 112. 20. Kingsley, *Plymouth Church Records, 1620-1859* 1:447: "Lemuel, son of Lemuel Jackson & wife."

235. **Nathaniel Jackson**[5] (*Abigail Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plymouth, Plymouth Co., Mass., 16 May 1716,[1] the son of Nathaniel Jackson and his first wife, Abigail Chipman. Nathaniel Jackson died in Middleboro, Mass., between 9 June 1768, the date he wrote his will, and 5 August 1768, the date it was probated.[2]

Nathaniel Jackson, Jr., married in Plympton, Mass., (intentions) 24 March 1734 **Patience Cole**,[3] called "both of Plympton." Patience Cole was born in Plympton 19 June 1710, the daughter of John Cole, Jr., and his wife, Patience Barber.[4] Patience died after 5 August 1768, the date she presented her husband's will for probate.[5]

Nathaniel Jackson's grandfather, Samuel Chipman of Barnstable, in his will dated 31 August 1722, probated 18 June 1723, bequeathed £6 each to Nathaniel and his brother, Lemuel, whom he called "Elamuel," when they reached adulthood.[6] Nathaniel's grandmother, Widow Sarah Chipman, in her will dated 27 November 1733, probated 8 April 1743, gave Nathaniel and his brother, Lemuel, the one-seventh part of her estate which would have been their mother's share, divided equally between them.[7]

Nathaniel's father, Nathaniel Jackson of Plymouth, yeoman, in his will dated 16 September 1746, probated 16 September 1746, gave Nathaniel £100 which was to be paid to him by his brother, Lemuel Jackson, executor of their father's estate.[8]

Nathaniel and Patience were called "both of Plympton" when they were married but all but one of their children were baptized in Plymouth.[9]

On 25 October 1748, Nathaniel was called "Nathaniel Jackson of Plymouth, Gentleman," when his brother, Lemuel Jackson, shoreman, and his step-mother, Rebekah Jackson, widow, both of Plymouth, for love and affection and £50, deeded Nathaniel a house lot in Plymouth, near the dwelling house of Lemuel and his step-mother, Rebekah. At that time, Nathaniel was building his own dwelling house on the property. Witnesses were Elisha Cobb and Josiah Cotton.[10]

Nathaniel Jackson of Middleboro, in his will dated 9 June 1768, probated 5 August 1768, gave his well-beloved wife, Patience, all of his estate, "both real and personal, both indoors and outdoors, except to each and every child six shillings," namely son Samuel, daughter Eunice House, and sons Nathaniel, William, Joseph, and Barnabas. Nathaniel named his wife, Patience Jackson, as his executrix. Witnesses were Ebenezer Hinds, Samuel Robins and John Miller. Patience Jackson, executrix, presented the will for probate, 5 August 1768 and Samuel Robins and John Miller, two of the witnesses, gave their oath that they had seen Nathaniel sign his will. On the same day, Patience Jackson, widow, John Miller, yeoman, and [her brother], Consider Cole of Pembroke, innholder, gave their surety bond for £150. Witnesses were Ed. Winslow and Ed. Winslow, Jr.[11]

Children (**Jackson**), born in Plymouth, Mass., all mentioned in their father's will, all but William baptized in the Plymouth Church:[12]

i. **Samuel**[6], bapt. 13 August 1738.
ii. **Eunice**, bapt. as **Mary**, 11 January 1740/41; named "Eunice House" in her father's will.
iii. **Nathaniel, Jr.**, bapt. 2 May 1742.
iv. **William**, born about 1745.
v. **Joseph**, bapt. 12 November 1749.
vi. **Barnabas**, bapt. 25 November 1753.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 12:87; *Plymouth VR*, 53. 2. Plymouth Co. Prob. 20:135-36 (Nathaniel Jackson) [FHL #550711]. 3. *Plympton VR*, 336. 4. *Plympton VR*, 76; Patience's younger brother, Consider Cole of Pembroke, signed her surety bond when she was named executrix of her husband's estate. 5. Plymouth Co. Prob. 20:135-36 (Nathaniel Jackson) [FHL #550711]. 6. *MD* 16:65-66: Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:125, 126 (Samuel Chipman). 7. *MD* 16:67-68: Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:433-34 (Sarah Chipman). 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. 10:310-13 (Nathaniel Jackson, [Nathaniel's father]) [FHL #551535]. 9. Kingsley, *Plymouth Church Records, 1620-1859* 1:442, 445, 448; 2:523. 10. Plymouth Co. Deeds 39:219 [FHL #558827]. 11. Plymouth Co. Prob. 20:135-36 (Nathaniel Jackson) [FHL #550711]. 12. Kingsley, *Plymouth Church Records, 1620-1859* 1:438, 442, 445, 448; 2:523.

236. **Silvanus Chipman**[5] (*Joseph Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was probably born in Groton, Middlesex Co., Conn., about 1717,[1] the son of Joseph and Anna (Cunningham) Chipman. Silvanus Chipman died probably in Durham, Middlesex Co., Conn., in February 1743/4.[2]

Silvanus Chipman married about 1739 **Elizabeth Hull**,[3] who was born in Durham, 25 April 1721,[4] the daughter of Cornelius and Mehitable (Graves) Hull. Called Elizabeth Chipman, she married second, in Durham 21 January 1746 Lt. Samuel Parsons[5] who was born in Durham 1 March 1718/9,[6] the son of Moses and Abigail (Ball) Parsons, by whom she had Joseph, born 25 December 1747, Mehitable, born 5 March 1750/51, Lemuel, born 2 May 1753, Elizabeth, born 14 July 1759, Samuel, born 1 December 1758, and Paul, born 17 January 1762, none of whom were descendants of John and Elizabeth

(Tilley) Howland of the *Mayflower*.[7] Elizabeth (Hull) (Chipman) Parsons died in Durham, 6 July 1785.[8]

Silvanus Chipman and his brothers and sisters were given their deceased father's share of the estate of their grandmother, widow Sarah Chipman of Barnstable, in her will dated 27 November 1733, probated 8 April 1743.[9] After his father, Joseph Chipman, died intestate, in Haddam, 17 January 1733, his mother, Anna Chipman, was named as the guardian of his younger sisters and one brother, Elizabeth, Abigail, Joseph and Anna, 4 September 1733.[10] Sylvanus was not mentioned there. He must have been over 14 years of age in 1733, and old enough to chose his own guardian, since he was married about 1739 and his son, Paul, was born in 1740. A court record was found dated 6 December 1737, in which *"Sylvanus Shipman, a minor, 9 1-2 years of age, son of Joseph Shipman, late of Haddam, chose his mother Anne Shipman to be his guardian."*[11] Silvanus Chipman's surname was misspelled and his age should have read "19 1-2 years," because he was of legal age four years later, 16 April 1741, when he acted as the eldest son and signed a deed in which he sold property in Haddam which had belonged to his father, Joseph Chipman of Haddam, deceased.[12]

The identity of Silvanus's wife, Elizabeth Hull, was found in the will of her father, Cornelius Hull of Durham, which was written after Elizabeth had married her second husband. In his will dated 1 May 1752, probated 3 May 1756, Cornelius Hull bequeathed to his daughter, Elizabeth, "now wife of Sam[ll] Parsons," the sum of £50 old tenor.[13]

Information about Silvanus Chipman was found in the church and town records published in Fowler's *History of Durham, Conn.* A son, Paul Chipman, was born 16 January 1740.[14] On 18 May 1740, Silvanus Chipman was baptized as an adult by Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey of the Church of Christ in Durham.[15] Durham town records state that a daughter, Sarah Chipman, was born to Silvanus Chipman and *Mary*, his wife, 17 February 1742/3,[16] seeming to indicate that his wife, Elizabeth Hull, had died. However, Durham records show that Elizabeth Hull survived him as his widow and married second, as Elizabeth Chipman, in Durham, 21 January 1746, Lt. Samuel Parsons.[17] This proves that the name "Mary," as the wife of Sylvanus Chipman and the mother of his daughter, Sarah, was a clerical error.

Conclusive proof that Silvanus was the son of Joseph Chipman of Haddam was found in a deed dated 16 April 1741, in which Silvanus Chipman of Durham, New Haven County, sold for £230 to Richard Bondfoey [*sic*] of Haddam, Hartford County, about 20 acres of land in Haddam lying on the west side of the Great River, [Connecticut River], and between the two south arms at the branches of the Higanum River, "it being the homestead that was my honored father's, Joseph Chipman, deceased." The property was located east of the dwelling house of Ensign John Baily, and included "the house, barns, fences and fruit trees belonging thereto." Witnesses were Hez. Brainerd and Elijah Brainerd. On the same day, Silvanus Chipman acknowledged this deed to be his voluntary act.[18] Silvanus's widowed mother, Anna Chipman, did not relinquish her dower rights in her deceased husband's property, indicating that

she had died before the sale. On the same day, Richard Bondfoey mortgaged the same property for £126-13-4 to Silvanus Chipman, "being a piece of land that formerly belonged to Joseph Chipman, late of Haddam, deceased, father to Silvanus Chipman." The mortgage was to be paid on 16 April 1745. Elijah Brainerd and Hez. Brainerd witnessed this deed as well.[19] Also on 16 April 1741, Silvanus sold about 20 acres of land in Haddam to Sergeant Elijah Brainerd for £150.[20]

Sylvanus [*sic*] Chipman of Durham, died intestate sometime in February 1743/4.[21] At a Court of Probate held in Guilford, Conn., 5 June 1744, administration of the estate of Sylvanus Chipman, late of Durham, deceased, was granted to his widow, Elizabeth Chipman. She gave her bond and promised to submit an inventory of the estate before 3 July next and an account of her administration before May 1745. On the same day, the court appointed Elizabeth Chipman, widow, as the guardian of their minor daughter, Sarah Chipman. Her brother, Cornelius Hull, was given the guardianship of their minor son, Paul Chipman. In addition, Silvanus Chipman's younger brother, Joseph Chipman, "minor son of Joseph Chipman, late of Haddam, deceased," chose Joseph Hull of Durham for his guardian, which was approved by the court. The inventory, taken 27 June 1744, totalled £263-13-10. Elizabeth Chipman, executrix, filed her accounts, 1 May 1745.[22]

On 10 January 1745/6, Richard Bonfoey [*sic*], settled the mortgage on the property he had bought from Sylvanus Chipman, 16 April 1741, [mentioned above], by paying £126-13-4 to the administratrix of the estate of Silvanus Chipman, Elizabeth Chipman, who quit-claimed the property to him.[23] On the same day, Silvanus Chipman's sister, now Abigail Hull, and her new husband, Cornelius Hull, Jr., of Durham, released their rights in the same land to Richard Bonfoey of Haddam. Witnesses were James Clark and Hez. Brainerd. Abigail and Cornelius Hull acknowledged the deed the same day.[24]

Sylvanus Chipman's widow, Elizabeth, married her second husband, Samuel Parsons, 21 January 1746. On 3 March 1755, Mr. Samuel Parsons of Durham, was appointed as the guardian of his wife's son by her first marriage, Paul Chipman, "a minor of the Town of Durham." Samuel Parsons posted a bond for £50.[25]

Children (**Chipman**), born in Durham, Conn., both certainly by his wife, Elizabeth Hull:[26]

i. **Paul**[6], born 16 January 1740; his uncle, Cornelius Hull, appointed as his guardian, 5 June 1744; his step-father, Samuel Parsons, appointed as his guardian 3 March 1755.[27] During the French and Indian War, Paul enlisted 5 March 1757 in the 13th Co. under Capt. Ephraim Preston of Wallingford; and 25 March 1760 as a drummer in Capt. Amos Hitchcocks's 6th Co.; he died at His Majesty's Hospital, Fort Ontario, 2 September 1760.[28]

ii. **Sarah**, born 17 February 1742/3; her mother appointed as her guardian, 5 June 1744; named for her father's grandmother,

Sarah Cobb of Barnstable; married in Durham, 24 May 1764, Jared Whedon,[29] by whom she had Elizabeth, born 28 April 1765, bapt. 12 May 1765; Samuel, bapt. 27 December 1766; Concurrence, born 19 April 1769; Chipman, bapt. 17 May 1771; Jared, born 24 October 1773; and John, born 26 April 1777.[30]

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 16:65-67: Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:433-34, 436 (Sarah Chipman); Haddam Deeds 3:243-44, 245 [FHL #4465]. 2. Haddam Deeds 4:214-15 [FHL #4465]. 3. Middletown Prob. Dist. 1:206-7 (Cornelius Hull, [Sr.]) [FHL #4832]; Fowler, *Hist. of Durham, Conn.*, 360: birth of son Paul to "Silvanus and Elizabeth Chipman"; p. 384 lists birth of daughter Sarah to "Silvanus and Mary Chipman." The second entry is apparently a copyist's error; Elizabeth Hull, wife of Silvanus Chipman, was still living as the wife of her second husband, Samuel Parsons, when her father, Cornelius Hull, died at Durham, 24 March 1756, and called her "Elizabeth Parsons" in his will. 4. Fowler, *Hist. of Durham*, 346; Mary Walton Ferris, *Dawes-Gates Ancestral Lines: Gates and Allied Families* 2:463. 5. Fowler, *Hist. of Durham, Conn.*, 365, 374. 6. Henry Parsons, *Parsons Family* (NY 1912), 74-75. 7. Fowler, *Hist. of Durham*, 365, 374; Parsons, *Parsons Family*, 94-95. 8. Ferris, *Dawes-Gates* 2:463; Parsons, *Parsons Family*, 94. 9. *MD* 16:65-67: Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:433-34, 436 (Sarah Chipman). 10. Manwaring, *Digest of Early Conn. Prob. Recs.* 3:24: Hartford Prob. Dist. 11:306 (Joseph Chipman). 11. Manwaring, *Digest of Early Conn. Prob. Recs.* 3:338: Court Record, Page 17. 12. Haddam Deeds 3:243-44, 245 [FHL #4465]. 13. Middletown Prob. Dist. 1:206-7 (Cornelius Hull, [Sr.]) [FHL #4832]. 14. Fowler, *Hist. of Durham, Conn.*, 360; Durham TR:360 [FHL #2902]. 15. Fowler, *Hist. of Durham, Conn.*, 277; Durham VR NC:277. 16. Fowler, *Hist. of Durham, Conn.*, 364; Durham VR TR:364 [FHL #2902]. 17. Fowler, *Hist. of Durham, Conn.*, 365, 374. 18. Haddam Deeds 3:242-43 [FHL #4465]. 19. Haddam Deeds 3:245 [FHL #4465]. 20. Haddam Deeds 3:243-44 [FHL #4465]. 21. Haddam Deeds 4:214-15 [FHL #4465]. 22. Guilford Dist. Prob. 4:199-200, 240-42 (Sylvanus Chipman, intestate, also guardianships) [FHL #4354]. 23. Haddam Deeds 4:214-15 [FHL #4465]. 24. Haddam Deeds 4:172 [FHL #4465]. 25. Middletown Prob. Dist. 1:33 (Silvanus Chipman) [FHL #4832]; #1755 (Paul Chipman, guardianship) (alpha.) [FHL #1022378]. 26. Durham VR TR:360 (Paul); TR:364 (Sarah) [FHL #2902]; Fowler, *Hist. of Durham, Conn.*, 360 (Paul), 364 (Sarah); mother's name given as "Mary," a clerical error. 27. Middletown Prob. Dist. 1755 (Paul Chipman, guardianship) (alpha) [FHL 1022378]; clerk omitted the name of Paul's father. 28. *Connecticut Historical Society: French and Indian Wars, 1755-1762*, 9:193; 10:198-99, 224-25; Fowler, *Hist. of Durham, Conn.*, 350; Durham TR:350 [FHL #2902]. 29. Fowler, *Hist. of Durham, Conn.*, 384. 30. Fowler, *Hist. of Durham, Conn.*, 315, 316, 320, 384 391, 396, 398.

237. **Elizabeth Chipman**[5] (*Joseph Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was probably born in Haddam, Middlesex Co., Conn., about 1722,[1] the daughter of Joseph and Anna (Cunningham) Chipman. Elizabeth died after 4 September 1733, the date her mother was named as her guardian when she was eleven years old.[2]

Elizabeth would have been 21 years of age when her brother, Silvanus Chipman, died in Durham, Conn., in February 1743/4, so she would not have had a guardian. However, at this time, unmarried women had to have a male relative sign deeds with them before they could sell property. Elizabeth may possibly have married by 1743, but no record has been found. If she had

married and later died, her husband would have inherited her share of her father's property in Haddam. No such record has been found.

REFERENCES:

1. Manwaring, *Digest of Conn. Prob. Recs.* 3:24: Hartford Prob. Dist. 11:306 - Court Records, 97. 2. Ibid.

238. **Abigail Chipman**[5] (*Joseph Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was probably born in Haddam, Middlesex Co., Conn., about 1724,[1] the daughter of Joseph and Anna (Cunningham) Chipman. Abigail probably died in Durham, Middlesex Co, Conn., between 18 June 1800, the date of the distribution of her husband's estate to his heirs, and 25 March 1805, the date her dower rights in her deceased husband's real estate were distributed to her heirs.[2]

Abigail Chipman married in Durham, Conn., 1 January 1746 **Cornelius Hull**,[3] who was born in Durham 31 October 1723 and baptized 3 November 1723,[4] the son of Cornelius and Mehetable (Graves) Hull. Abigail's husband, Cornelius, was a brother of Elizabeth Hull who married Abigail's brother, Silvanus Chipman. Cornelius Hull died in Durham, 6 October 1799.[5]

After her father, Joseph Chipman, died in 1733, Abigail's mother, Mrs. Anna Chipman, was named as her guardian, 4 September 1733. Abigail was then nine years of age.[6] Abigail inherited a part of her deceased father's share of the estate of her grandmother, Widow Sarah Chipman of Barnstable, who mentioned the children of her deceased son, Joseph, in her will dated 27 November 1733, probated 8 April 1743, but did not name them.[7]

Abigail's husband, Cornelius Hull, was mentioned by his father, Cornelius Hull, [Sr.], of Durham, in his will dated 1 May 1752, probated 3 May 1756. After gifts to Cornelius's older brothers, Joseph Hull, executor, and John Hull in New Jersey, the remainder of the estate was to be shared equally by Cornelius Hull, [Jr.], and two of his brothers, Joseph Hull, who was the eldest son, and Jehiel Hull.[8]

On 5 June 1744, Cornelius Hull was appointed as the guardian of Paul Chipman, the minor son of his sister, Elizabeth (Hull) Chipman, after the death of her husband, Silvanus Chipman. On the same day, Silvanus Chipman's younger brother, Joseph Chipman, chose Joseph Hull, another of Abigail and Elizabeth's brothers, as his guardian, in place of his deceased brother, Silvanus.[9]

On 10 January 1745/6, Cornelius Hull, Jr., of Durham, and his wife, Abigail, quit-claimed to Richard Bonfoey of Haddam, all of their rights in a certain tract of land lying in the township of Haddam, on the west side of the Great River and between the two southernmost branches of the Higanum River "on which said Bonfoey now dwelleth with his family," with the house, barn, fencing and fruit trees standing thereon. This property had belonged to her father, Joseph Chipman. Both Cornelius Hull, Jr., and Abigail Hull signed the deed which was witnessed by James Clark and Hez. Brainerd.[10]

Cornelius Hull, died intestate before 4 November 1799, the date Abigail Hull, widow of Cornelius Hull, "for several reasons decline[d] settling my husband's estate." She asked the court to appoint her son, Giles Hull, as administrator. Her other sons, Silvanus Hull and Charles Hull, signed the petition, stating that they agreed with her decision. Distribution of the estate was made 26 May 1800, and was recorded 18 June 1800. The widow received the dwelling house and several lots of land, valued at $531.16/100. Sylvanus Hull, eldest son, granddaughter Sally Lasell, only heir of Cornelius Hull, Jr., deceased, "2[d] son of the deceased Cornelius Hull, Sen[r]," Samuel Hull, 3[d] son, Charles Hull, 4th son, Giles Hull, 5th son, Abigail, eldest daughter, Anna Francis, 2[d] daughter, and Huldah Norton, 3[d] daughter, each received land or articles at marriage valued at $177.21/100 [*sic*].[11]

On 25 March 1805, after the death of Widow Abigail Hull, the court ordered that the real estate which made up her dower should be distributed to her heirs. These were named as Silvanus Hull, Samuel Hull, Charles Hull, Giles Hull, Abigail Weeks, Anna Francis, Huldah Norton and Sally Lassell, only heir to Cornelius Hull, Jr., dec. The distribution was recorded 25 May 1805.[12]

Children, (**Hull**), born in Durham, Conn.:[13]

i. **Silvanus**, born 13 October 1746, bapt. 19 October 1746; named for Abigail's brother.
ii. **Cornelius**, born 5 March 1748, bapt. 11 May 1748.
iii. **Abigail**, born 26 July 1749, bapt. 30 July 1749.
iv. **Samuel**, born 10 December 1752, bapt. 14 January 1751/2; named for Abigail's grandfather, Samuel Cobb.
v. **Ann**, born 3 February 1755, bapt. 9 February 1755; named for Abigail's mother, Anna (Cunningham) Chipman.
vi. **Huldah**, born 6 March 1758, bapt. 12 March 1758.
vii. **Charles**, born 5 May 1760, bapt. 11 May 1760.
viii. **Giles**, born 4 July 1762, bapt. 11 July 1762.

REFERENCES:

1. Manwaring, *Digest of Conn. Prob. Recs.* 3:24: Hartford Prob. Dist. 11:306 - Court Records, page 97 (Joseph Chipman, guardianship). 2. Middletown Dist. Prob. #1917 (Cornelius Hull) [FHL #1023554]. 3. Durham VR TR:390; Fowler, *Hist. of Durham, Conn.*, 390. 4. Durham VR TR:259, 347; Fowler, *Hist. of Durham, Conn.*, 345, 347; Ferris, *Dawes-Gates: Gates and Allied Families* 2:463; Col. Weygant, *The Hull Family in America* (1913), 28, 38, where Abigail is mistakenly called Abigail *Chapman*. 5. Durham VR, Deaths, 1791-1805, 9. 6. Manwaring, *Digest of Conn. Prob. Recs.* 3:24: Hartford Prob. Dist. 11:306 - Court Records, page 97 (Joseph Chipman, guardianship). 7. *MD* 16:65-67: Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:433-34, 436 (Sarah Chipman). 8. Middletown Prob. Dist. 1:55, 206-7, 219-20 (Cornelius Hull, [Sr.]) [FHL #4832]. 9. Guilford Dist. Prob. 4:199-200 (Sylvanus Chipman, intestate and guardianships) [FHL #4354]. 10. Haddam Deeds 4:172 [FHL #4465]. 11. Middletown Prob. Dist. #1917 (Cornelius Hull) [FHL #1023554]. 12. Middletown Prob. Dist. #1917 (Cornelius Hull) [FHL #1023554]. 13. Fowler, *Hist. of Durham, Conn.*, 390-91; Durham VR TR:289, 390 (Abigail); 296, 391 (Ann); 310, 391 (Charles); 390 (Cornelius); 312, 391 (Giles); 307, 391 (Huldah); 293, 390 (Samuel); 286, 390 (Sylvanus).

239. **Joseph Chipman**[5] (*Joseph Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Haddam, Middlesex Co., Conn., about 1728,[1] the son of Joseph and Anna (Cunningham) Chipman. Joseph Chipman died after 5 June 1744, the date Joseph Hull of Durham was appointed as his guardian.[2]

Joseph was five years of age when his mother, Mrs. Anna Chipman, was appointed as his guardian, after his father's death, 17 January 1733.[3] Joseph was 15 years of age when his brother, Silvanus Chipman, died in Durham, Middlesex Co., Conn., in February 1743/4. At that time Silvanus was Joseph's guardian. When Silvanus's estate was being settled, Joseph Hull of Durham, a brother of Silvanus's widow, Elizabeth (Hull) Chipman, was named as his guardian.[4]

Nothing more is known about this Joseph Chipman. Note that the Joseph Chipman who was supposedly living in Killingly, Conn., when he witnessed a deed, 1 December 1750, and acknowledged it 12 March 1762, was a mistaken reading of the signature of Joseph *Chapman*.[5]

NOTE: A Joseph Chipman married in Wallingford, Conn., 1 January 1780 Elizabeth Hall [Wallingford VR 21:269]. A son, Samuel Chipman was born 16 July 1780 [Wallingford VR 22:408.

On 1 March 1783, John Booth of Wallingford sold for £20 to Joseph Chipman of Wallingford a small dwelling house and shop and land situated on the east side of town on the road that leads to Durham "being the house where I now dwell." Witnesses were S--- Hall and Rebeckah Hall. Acknowledged 1 January 1787 [Wallingford Deeds 24:476 [FHL #6030].

On 11 November 1786 Joshua Hall of Wallingford for £2-5sh paid by his son-in-law, Joseph Chipman, one-half acre of land on the Durham Road in Wallingford, "adjoining where he now lives," and bounds on a piece of land "which I now give to my daughter, Elizabeth, by deed." Witnesses were Solomon Wheat and David Hall. Wallingford Deeds 24:176 [FHL #6030].

On the same day, for fatherly affection which he had for his daughter, Elizabeth, present wife of Joseph Chipman, Capt. Joshua Hall gave her one acre of land next to land Joshua had conveyed to his son-in-law, Joseph Chipman. This land was to be his daughter's as a free donation and not as part or portion in the distribution of Joshua Hall's estate. Wallingford Deeds 24:174 [FHL #6030].

Our Joseph Chipman, born about 1728, would have been about 52 years old if he was the Joseph who married Elizabeth Hall. The fact that Elizabeth Hall's father called her "present wife of Joseph Chipman" infers that this Joseph may have had an earlier wife. On the other hand, there were several other Joseph Chipmans around, some of whom we have not worked up.

REFERENCES:

1. Manwaring, *Digest of Conn. Prob. Recs.* 3:24: Hartford Prob. Dist. 11:306. 2. Guilford Dist. Prob. 4:199-200, 240-42 (Sylvanus Chipman, intestate; also guardianships) [FHL #4354]. 3. Manwaring, *Digest of Conn. Prob. Recs.* 3:24: Hartford Prob. Dist. 11:306. 4. Guilford Dist. Prob. 4:199-200, 240-42 (Sylvanus Chipman, intestate; also guardianships)

[FHL #4354]. 5. Killingly Land Records 5:217-18 (Richard Whittemore, etc., to Thomas Mighill) [FHL #4659].

240. **Anna Chipman**[5] (*Joseph Chipman[4], Samuel[3], Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*) was born in Haddam, Middlesex Co., Conn., about 1732,[1] the daughter of Joseph and Anna (Cunningham) Chipman. Anna, called "wife of Jonathan Smith," died in Ashfield, Franklin Co., Mass., 28 August 1807, aged 75 years.[2]

Anna Chipman married probably in Haddam Neck Congregational Church 7 July 1748 **Jonathan Smith, Jr.**,[3] who was born in Middletown, Conn., 29 August 1729,[4] the son of Jonathan Smith and his second wife, Dorothy Bailey. Jonathan Smith died in Ashfield, 23 March 1813, aged 83 years, 6 months, 17 days.[5]

Annah was one year old when her widowed mother was appointed as her guardian, 17 January 1733.[6] When she was about eight or nine years of age, her brother, Silvanus Chipman, in a deed dated 16 April 1741, sold land in Haddam which had belonged to their deceased father, Joseph Chipman.[7]

Jonathan and Anna Smith lived in the eastern part of Middletown which became the Middle Haddam Society, and then the Haddam Neck Society in Chatham. According to Haddam Neck church records, Anna and her husband, Jonathan Smith, Jr., were among several married couples who publicly acknowledged themselves guilty of the sin of fornication, 3 March 1754.[8]

On 7 October 1763 Jonathan Smith, Jr., paid Luther and Dorothy Latimore of Wethersfield £9-13-4 for one-third part of two pieces of land in Chatham which they had inherited from their deceased father, Hoziel Smith, and his widow, Sarah Smith.[9] Hoziel Smith was Jonathan's step-brother.

On 13 February 1765, Jonathan's father, for paternal love, gave Jonathan, Jr., 30 acres of land on the east side of the Connecticut River in Middletown, bounded by nine acres which he gave to Jonathan's brother, Daniel, at the same time. Daniel's share included their father's dwelling house and barn. This deed was acknowledged the same day but was not recorded until 28 April 1781.[10] On 1 August 1770, Jonathan bought two pieces of land in the first society of Chatham from Sarah Smith of Wethersfield, widow of his step-brother, Hoziel Smith, for £9-14sh.[11]

On 15 June 1771, Jonathan Smith, Jr., of Chatham, sold a piece of land on the east side of the Connecticut River to Nathan Brown of Chatham for £5-2-6. This land was in the First Parish in Chatham and was laid out in the fourth division of land "when it was Middletown." Witnesses were Nathaniel Freeman and Bethiah Brown. The deed was acknowledged the same day.[12] On 21 October 1774 Enos and Esther Hunn sold Jonathan Smith land given to them by Esther's father, Hoziel Smith, deceased, Jonathan's step-brother.[13]

In the middle of the Revolutionary War, Jonathan began selling his property. On 4 October 1779 he was called "of Chatham" when he sold for £130, fifty acres of land in the fifth society of Chatham to Abner Pelton of Chatham. Witnesses were Abner Sage and Ebenezer Sage.[14] On 28 April 1780 Jonathan Smith, Jr., sold to his brother, Daniel Smith, for £50, land which was

given to him by their father, Jonathan Smith, deceased. Witnesses were Ebenezer White and Samuel Abby. This deed was acknowledged the same day.[15] In Jonathan's last deed in Chatham, dated 16 May 1785, after the Revolutionary War had ended, he was called, "Jonathan Smith of Ashfield in the Province of Massachusetts," when he sold to Seth Doane of Chatham all of his rights in a piece of land lying between the first society and Middle Haddam, which he and Seth Doane had purchased in partnership, 12 November 1784. Witnesses were Jonathan Penfield and Anne Penfield. The deed was acknowledged the same day and recorded 30 September 1785.[16]

It is interesting to note that Anna (Chipman) Smith's second cousin, Rebecca Chipman[5], daughter of John Chipman[4] and his first wife, Rebecca Hale, married the Rev. Nehemiah Porter and moved to Ashfield where he was ordained as the Congregational minister in 1774.[17] [See #227 Rebekah Chipman[5] (*John[4], Samuel[3], Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*)] Another cousin, Mary Joyce[5] (*Thomas Joyce[4], Elizabeth Chipman[3], Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*) married Isaac Taylor and moved to Ashfield before 3 August 1786 when their daughter's marriage to Jonathan Smith was recorded, calling them "both of Ashfield." Rachel (Taylor) Smith died in Ashfield, 15 April 1795."[18] [See #101 Mary Joyce[5].]

Several of Jonathan and Anna's children accompanied them to Ashfield. On their father's side, this Smith family was descended from Richard Smith of Wethersfield, Conn., and should not be confused with the family of Chileab Smith, the Baptist minister in Ashfield, who was a descendant of Henry Smith of Wethersfield.[19]

No probate records were found in either Hampshire County or Franklin County, Mass., for Jonathan Smith.

Children (**Smith**), born in the part of Middletown, Conn., which became East Hampton first, then Chatham in 1767; all except Jonathan baptized in the Haddam Neck Congregational Church:[20]

i. **Joseph**[6], born 25 August 1748; bapt. 18 August 1754; married Rebecca and raised a family in Ashfield; died there 3 January 1821, at 73 years of age.[21]
ii. **George**, born 11 April 1752; bapt. 18 August 1754.
iii. **Abner**, born 1 April 1754; bapt. 18 August 1754; married Rebecca and had several children.[22]
iv. **Abigail,** born 15 July 1757; bapt. 28 August 1757.
v. **Silvanus/Sylvanus**, born 24 February 1759; bapt. 6 May 1759.
vi. **Jonathan**, born 6 May 1761; seems to have married first, 3 August 1786 Rachel Taylor who died 15 April 1795;[23] married second 20 August 1795 Rebekah Taylor and had several children.[24]
vii. **Anna**[6], born 15 April 1763; bapt. 19 June 1763.
viii. **Chipman**, born 17 January 1765 [Chatham recs.], 1764 [*Ashfield VR*]; bapt. 21 April 1765; married **Mehitable**

Haskell 29 September 1785 and had several children in Ashfield; died there 30 May 1841, aged 76 yrs.[25]

ix. **Hannah**, born 16 November 1767; bapt. 24 November 1767.

x. **Justus**, born 7 November 1769; bapt. 26 November 1769.

xi. Infant child, died 11 July 1773.[26]

REFERENCES:

1. Manwaring, *Digest of Conn. Prob. Recs.* 3:24: Hartford Prob. Dist. 11:306. 2. Jones Library, Amherst, Mass. (microfilm): *Hampshire Gazette*, 2 September 1807, Northampton, Mass. p. 3, contributed by Harold M. Walden, Georgetown, TX. 3. Haddam Neck Cong. Ch. 1:37 [FHL #4194]; Donald Lines Jacobus, "Richard Smith of Wethersfield," *TAG* 25:132. 4. Middletown VR 1:39. 5. *Ashfield, Mass., VR*, 264. 6. Hartford Co. Prob. #1197 (Joseph Chipman) [FHL #1020566]. 7. Haddam Deeds 3:243-44, 245 [FHL #4465]. 8. Haddam Neck Cong. Ch. Recs. 1:35 [FHL #4194]. 9. East Hampton Deeds 1:52 [FHL #3873]. 10. Chatham Deeds 3:486, 533 [FHL #3874]. Note that the Family History Library calls all of these deeds "East Hampton," with a note, "Chatham, incorporated as a town in 1767, had its name changed to East Hampton in 1915." 11. East Hampton Deeds 1:198 [FHL #3873]. 12. East Hampton Deeds 1:265 [FHL #3873]. 13. Chatham Deeds 3:105 [FHL #3874]. 14. Chatham Deeds 3:479 [FHL #3874]. 15. Chatham Deeds 3:487 [FHL #3874]. 16. Chatham Deeds 4:251 [FHL #3874]. 17. Weis, *Colonial Clergy of New England*, 167; Felt, *Hist. of Ipswich, Mass.*, 93, 262, 349. 18. *Ashfield, Mass., VR*, 204, 267. 19. Stiles, Henry A., *History of Ancient Wethersfield, Conn. (NY 1904; rept. Somersworth, NH 1975)* 2:630, Fam. #7. 20. Chatham VR 1:35; Haddam Neck Cong. Ch. Recs. 1:15; 2:8 [FHL #4194]. 21. *Ashfield, Mass. VR*, 102, 264. 22. *Ashfield VR* 101-5. 23. *Ashfield VR* 204, 267. 24. *Ashfield VR* 103, 104, 105, 204. 25. *Ashfield VR* 101, 102, 202, 263. 26. Haddam Neck Cong. Ch., Deaths 2:136 [FHL #4194].

241. **Sarah Chipman**[5] (*Jacob Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 23 June 1716,[1] the daughter of Jacob Chipman and his first wife, Abigail Fuller[5] (*Thomas*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Matthew*[2], *Edward*[1]). Sarah probably died before 1802, the year her second husband, Samuel Keep, died at the home of their daughter, Eunice, in Brandon, Rutland Co., Vt., and Sarah was not mentioned.[2]

Sarah Chipman married first, about 1742, her cousin, **John Chipman**[5],[3] who was born in Groton, New London Co., Conn., 27 June 1716,[4] the son of Thomas Chipman[4] (*Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Abigail Lothrop. John Chipman died in Salisbury, Conn., 3 September 1754, in his 38th year, and was buried in Lime Rock Cemetery, Salisbury.[5] [For his ancestry, see #212]

Sarah (Chipman) Chipman of Salisbury married second, in Salisbury 25 December 1755 **Samuel Keep,**[6] who was born in Westford, Mass., 3 November 1732,[7] the son of Jabez Keep and his first wife, Sarah Leonard. Samuel Keep died in 1802, at the home of their daughter, Eunice, in Brandon, Rutland Co., Vt.[8]

Thomas Chipman, the father of Sarah's first husband, John Chipman, called John "loving son" when he deeded to him for £300, 170 acres of land in Salisbury, "abutting land I bought from Humphrey Avery."[9] Thomas Chipman of Salisbury, in his will dated 31 July 1752, probated 8 April 1754, gave son

John "all of the creatures he received of me when he went to live at the house where he now dwells," on condition that he pay his brother, Samuel Chipman, £60 old tenor, and give his brother, Jonathan Chipman, one pair of two-year-old and vantage steers. John was also given his part of a bond for £600, "he paying his mother, Abigail Chipman, one-third part of said bond." His father said that "the rest of his full portion he hath had in lands already."[10] Sarah's father, Jacob Chipman of Halifax, Mass., husbandman, in his will dated 17 September 1740, probated 2 November 1741, mentioned that his two eldest daughters, Sary and Abigail, were to be given what was coming to him from his first wife, Abigail, when they reached 18 years of age. He also gave Sary, his "eldest daughter," one featherbed "with the furniture thereof."[11] [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 2:100-2.]

The taxpayer list for Salisbury in 1746 shows that John Chipman was a lister along with Josiah Stoddar and Ruluff Dutcher.[12] John witnessed many deeds in Salisbury between 1745 and 1751. On 2 February 1753, recorded 9 April 1753, John Chipman bought for £19 from Joseph Bird of Salisbury 8 acres and 100 rods to be laid out in the 7th division. Witnesses were John Williams and Caleb Curtis[?].[13]

John Chipman of Salisbury died intestate. On 7 November 1754, his widow, Sarah Chipman, who was appointed as the administratrix of his estate, and his brother, Thomas Chipman, both of Salisbury, gave their bond of £200 to the court. The first partition of the estate of John Chipman of Salisbury, was undated and was made by appointees of the court, Elias Reed and Samuel Moore, Jr. It was apparently submitted about 1772, after the youngest son, Thomas Chipman, had reached 18 years of age and before the youngest daughter, Mary, was married. The partition stated that the widow's thirds contained 63 acres and 107 rods of land, and the children's shares, starting with the youngest, were: Thomas Chipman, 21 acres and 35½ rods; Mary Chipman, 21 acres and 35½ rods; Sarah Van Duzer, 21 acres and 35½ rods; Abigail Painter, 21 acres and 35½ rods; and the eldest son, John Chipman, a double share, 42 acres and 71 rods. A division of the rooms in the house followed, one-third to the widow and two-thirds to the children. Eight years later the final distribution was made by Elias Reed and Samuel Moore, Jr., dated 12 December 1780, and was accepted by the court 7 May 1781. It stated that the 1772 distribution had been "committed to writing which is by some means lost and not returned to the court. . . and being again requested to make distribution . . . ," *first* to the widow, "now wife of Samuel Keep," 63 acres of land; *second* to John Chipman, Sarah Van Duzer and Abigail Painter, as follows: John's share, 42 acres, 71 rods lies on the east side of Abigail's share of 21 acres, 35½ rods; Sarah's share on the west side of Abigail's, 21 acres, 35½ rods; *third* to Mary Sweetland with the description, and *fourth* to Thomas Chipman, with the description. One-third of the house and one-third of the barn were set off to the widow, now wife of Samuel Keep, with the remainder to John Chipman, Sarah Van Duzer, Abigail Painter, Thomas Chipman and Mary Sweetland.[14]

Before Sarah's second marriage, her second husband, Samuel Keep, was called "of Canaan," 27 March 1755, when he bought "one-quarter of the Old

Forge," etc., and half of the house in Salisbury from Timothy Burbank of Suffield, for £500. Witnesses at Canaan were Simon Lyman and John Beebe, Jr. The deed was recorded 6 April 1756, after their marriage.[15] During the next several years, from 1760 to 1768, Samuel Keep witnessed many deeds and wills in Salisbury, along with Sarah's brother-in-law, Thomas Chipman.[16]

Sarah's second husband, Samuel Keep, had worked in his father's forge in Westford before he moved to Canaan, Conn., and then to Salisbury, Conn., where he bought an interest in the Chipman forge. In 1761 he was a grantee of Middlebury and Salisbury, Addison Co., Vt. He was chosen clerk for the proprietors of Salisbury, Vt., from 5 January 1762 until 1767. He was on the committee to lay out Middlebury, Vt., in 1765. He settled in Crown Point, New York, in 1773 and lived there until Fort Ticonderoga was taken during the Revolutionary War. He then returned to Salisbury, Conn., to build cannon for the Patriot army. After the war he returned to Salisbury, Vt., where he continued to manufacture iron.[17]

Children (**Chipman**), by her first husband, John Chipman, second through sixth born in Salisbury, Conn.; all mentioned in the distribution of their father's estate:[18]

i. **Sarah Chipman**[6-6], born about 1743.
ii. **John Chipman**, born 12 October 1745.
iii. Unnamed son, born in 1747, died soon.
iv. **Abigail Chipman**, born 20 July 1749.
v. **Mary Chipman**, born 17 April 1752.
vi. **Thomas Chipman**, born about 1754.

Children (**Keep**), her second husband, Samuel Keep, both born in Salisbury, Conn.:[19]

vii. **Eunice Keep**[6], born 30 August 1756.
viii. **Hannah Keep**, born 4 November 1759.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 32:148; Barnstable VR 2:376 (original 312); Bruce Campbell MacGunnigle, C.G., *Mayflower Families: Edward Fuller* (2nd ed.) 4:55-56. 2. Frank E. Best, *John Keep of Longmeadow, Mass., and his Descendants* (Chicago, Ill. 1899), 38. 3. John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 17-18, 23. 4. Called "my loving son, John Chipman of Salisbury," by his father who deeded land in Salisbury to him, 9 May 1746 [Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, 1739-1763, Taxpayers* 2:42]: mentioned in father's will: Litchfield Prob. Dist, #1432 (Thomas Chipman). 5. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, 1730-1800* 1:11, 83, (both say "in his 38th year"); John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 23, gives John's birth date as "about 1726 in Groton, Conn.," which would make him only 26 years of age at his death, which is obviously an error. 6. Best, *John Keep of Longmeadow, Mass.* 24-26, 38. 7. Russell, *Salisbury Vital Records 1730-1767, Gravestones* 1:17; Best, *John Keep of Longmeadow, Mass.*, 38, 66, 67. 8. Best, *John Keep of Longmeadow, Mass.*, 38. 9. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers* 2:42. 10. Litchfield Prob. Dist. #1432 (Thomas Chipman). 11. Plymouth Co. Prob. 11:256-59 (Jacob Chipman) [FHL #661631]. 12. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers* 2:122. 13. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Deeds 1739-1763, Taxpayers* 2:81: Salisbury Deeds 3:297. 14. Litchfield Prob. Dist. #1431 (John Chipman) [FHL #1022332]. 15. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Records, Deeds 1739-1763. Taxpayers* 2:87. 16. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Probate Recs., 1757-1783*, 14,

16, 36. 17. Best, *John Keep of Longmeadow, Mass.*, 38. 18. Salisbury VR, 204 (John, Abigail and Mary); Litchfield Prob. Dist. #1431 (John Chipman) (all of John's children); Russell, *Salisbury Vital Records 1730-1767, Gravestones* 1:17 (Eunice Keep). 19. Russell, *Salisbury, Conn., Vital Records 1730-1767, Gravestone Inscriptions* 1:17 (Eunice); Best, *John Keep of Longmeadow, Mass.*, 38, 66, 67 (Eunice Keep, Hannah Keep).

242. **Abigail Chipman**[5] (*Jacob Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 25 June 1724, and baptized in the Barnstable West Parish Church 22 September 1728,[1] the daughter of Jacob Chipman and his first wife, Abigail Fuller[5] (*Thomas*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Matthew*[2], *Edward*[1]). [The name "Elizabeth" was written in Barnstable town records first and crossed out.][2] Abigail probably died in Barnstable or Sandwich after 3 May 1767, the birth of her last child.

Abigail Chipman married in Barnstable 8 July (intentions 4 June) 1742 **Stephen Cobb**,[4] who was born in Barnstable 27 January 1716,[5] and baptized at Barnstable West Parish Church 15 April 1716,[6] the son of James and Elizabeth (Hallett) Cobb. Stephen Cobb probably died in Sandwich after 1771, the date he was listed there in a tax list.[7]

Abigail's father, Jacob Chipman of Halifax, husbandman, in his will dated 17 September 1740, probated 2 November 1741, mentioned his two eldest daughters, Sary and Abigail, and said that they were to be given what was coming to him from their deceased mother, his first wife, Abigail Fuller, when they reached eighteen years of age.[8]

Stephen Cobb was mentioned in the will of his father, James Cobb.[9]

Stephen Cobb, "a young man," was admitted as a member of the Barnstable East Precinct Church 26 June 1736.[10]

Probably around 1752, Stephen and Abigail settled in Sandwich for their last four children were recorded there. In Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771 Stephen Cobb was listed in Sandwich with one rateable poll, one poll not rateable, one house with shop adjoining, and real estate with an annual worth of £3-6-8.[11]

Children (**Cobb**), born in Barnstable, Mass., first five recorded in Barnstable; ninth through 12th bapt. in Sandwich, Mass.; baptism of 10th and 12th also recorded in Barnstable West Parish Church:[12]

i. **Mary**[6], born 20 February 1742/3; died young.
ii. **Judah**, born 24 August 1744.
iii. **James**, born 4 July 1746, died 28 January 1747.
iv. **Abigail**, born 28 April 1750.
v. **Stephen**, born 31 March 1750.
vi. [possible child] **Sarah**, bapt, 8 March 1752.
vii. [possible child] **Elizabeth**, bapt. 13 January 1754.
viii. [possible child] **Chipman**, bapt. 1 February 1756.
ix. **Jacob**, bapt. 2 April 1758; served in the Revolutionary War; moved to Randolph, Vt.[13]
x. **Anna**, bapt. 3 May 1761 in Barnstable West Parish Ch.

xi. **Nathan**, born 17 August 1763; served in the Revolutionary War; moved to Hartford, Vt.[14]
xii. **Mary**, bapt. 3 May 1767 in Barnstable West Parish Church.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 32:148; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 23a [FHL #22364]. 2. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:163. 3. *Sandwich VR* 1:98. 4. *MD* 33:166; 34:21, marriage 5. *MD* 3:149. 6. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 17a [FHL #22364]. 7. *Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771*, 678. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. 11:256-59 (Jacob Chipman) [FHL #661631]. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. (James Cobb). 10. Barnstable East Precinct Church Recs., (MS), 39. 11. *Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771*, 678. 12. *MD* 31:141: (Mary, Judah, James, Abigail and Stephen); Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 37a (Anna); 39a (Mary) [FHL #22364]; *Sandwich VR* 1:98: (Jacob, Anna, Nathan and Mary); no source found for Sarah, Elizabeth and Chipman, these must come from Philip Cobb, *Cobb Family*, 100. 13. White, *Abstr. of Rev. War Pens. Appl.* 1:685; *U.S. Census of Vermont, 1790:* Orange Co., Randolph Town, 32, taken in 1791. 14. White, *Abstr. of Rev. War Pens. Appl.* 1:685; *U.S. Census of Vermont, 1790:* Windham County, Somerset Town, 54, taken in 1791; William Howard Tucker, *History of Hartford, Vt.* (Bennington, Vt. 1889), 355.

243. **Lucretia Chipman**[5-5] (*Jacob Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Halifax, Mass., 3 October 1727,[1] the daughter of Jacob Chipman and his second wife, Bethiah Thomas[4] (*Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]). Lucretia died in Chebogue, Yarmouth Co., Nova Scotia 12 February 1795.[2] [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 2:301-3.].

Lucretia/Luce/Lusannah/Lucy Chipman, called "of Plimton," married in Kingston, Mass., [recorded at the First Church of Kingston] 14 April 1747 **George Ring**,[3] who was born in Kingston 19 May 1726,[4] the son of Samuel and Ruth (Silvester) (Cooke) Ring, and a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers Stephen Hopkins and Elder William Brewster. Capt. George Ring died in Chebogue, Yarmouth Co., Nova Scotia, 2 January 1776, at 50 years of age, according to his son's diary. He was buried 3 January 1776.[5] The date of 1775 on his tombstone is in error.

Lucretia was called "Lucy Chipman of Plymton" when her intentions of marriage were published in the First Church of Kingston.[6] Lucretia's father, Jacob Chipman, died in the West Indies on an expedition against the Spaniards.[7] In his will dated 17 September 1740, probated 2 November, Jacob Chipman mentioned Lucretia as one of his nine daughters and gave her £15.[8]

Lucretia's husband, George Ring was called "yeoman" and "mariner" when he sold land in Kingston, 27 April 1762, which had formerly been part of the homestead of his father, Samuel Ring.[9] Later that year Capt. George Ring took his wife and family to Yarmouth, N.S., where George and his son-in-law, Capt. Ephraim Cook, were among the original proprietors. The Yarmouth census of 1763-1764 lists George Ring as the head of a family of eight, with 12 cattle, 27 sheep, 2 hogs, one sailing schooner and four acres of cleared land.[10] On 23 October 1765, Ephraim Cook of Yarmouth, N.S., gave his power of attorney to George Ring, calling him "my father-in-law of Nova Scotia," allowing him to sell land in Halifax, Mass., which had belonged to his father, Caleb Cooke,

deceased.[11] On 25 April 1766, George Ring again acted as attorney for Ephraim Cook of New Yarmouth, N.S., in selling land in Halifax, Plymouth Co., Mass.[12]

Crowell states that George Ring's eldest daughter, Louisa, married Capt. Ephraim Cook, and their second daughter, Lucy, married the Rev. Jonathan Scott of Yarmouth, N.S.[13] George Ring was recorded in the Yarmouth, N.S., Census of 1773 with one man, four boys, one woman, and one girl.[14]

George Ring of Chebogue, N.S., died intestate. On 20 March 1776, his widow, Lucretia, was appointed as the administratrix of the estate. The property was distributed 19 March and 24 June 1777 to widow Lucretia Ring, to eldest son, George Ring, to sons Marcus, Jacob and Luther Ring, and to daughters Louise Cooke, Lucy Scott, Hannah Allen and Sherah Ring. On 19 March 1777, widow Lucretia Ring was named as the guardian of Jacob, Luther and Sherah Ring, and Marcus Ring chose his eldest brother, George Ring, as his guardian. Receipts for the distribution of the estate were filed 30 July 1777.[15]

Children (**Ring**), born and baptized in Kingston, Mass.:[16]

i. **Louisa**[6-6], born 30 May 1748, bapt. 17 June 1759.
ii. **Samuel**, born 30 March 1750, bapt. 17 June 1759; drowned 8 December 1771.
iii. **Lucy**, born 3 October 1751, bapt. 17 June 1759.
iv. **Hannah**, one of the unnamed children bapt. 17 June 1759; mentioned in her father's probate records as the wife of **Jeremiah Allen, Jr.**; she married second, **James Kelley**.
v. Unnamed child bapt. 17 June 1759.
vi. Unnamed child bapt. 17 June 1759.
vii. **George**, bapt. 17 June 1759.
viii. **Marcus**, bapt. 4 May 1760.
ix. **Sherah**, bapt. 19 September 1762.
x. **Jacob**, mentioned in guardianship records and in the distribution of his father's estate.
xi. **Luther**, mentioned in guardianship records and in the distribution of his father's estate.

REFERENCES:

1. *Halifax VR*, 41. 2. *Dictionary of Nova Scotia* 1:198; Fred E. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia," (microfilm, NEHGS, from the *Yarmouth Herald*), #8; but note that article is wrong in its identity of Lucretia Chipman's mother, Bethia Thomas [FHL #1402829]. 3. *Kingston VR*, 268. 4. Ibid., 121; Ralph V. Wood, Jr., *Francis Cooke of the Mayflower* (Cambridge 1986), 112; *Mayflower Families: Stephen Hopkins* (1992) 6:513-14. 5. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia," (microfilm, NEHGS, from the *Yarmouth Herald*), #8 [FHL #1402829]; *Dict. of Nova Scotia* 1:198. 6. *Kingston VR*, 268. 7. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 17-18. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:468-69 (Jacob Chipman) [FHL #551531]. 9. Plymouth Co. Deeds 48:36. 10. George Staley Brown, *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia: A Sequel to Campbell's History* (Boston 1888), 159, 163. 11. Plymouth Co. Deeds 52:218. 12. Plymouth Co. Deeds 52:218. 13. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia," (microfilm, NEHGS), #8 [FHL #1402829]. 14. Bernice C. Richard, *Nova Scotia 1770 Census* (Chicago 1972), 27. 15.

Halifax Co., N.S., Prob. File R-41, Act Book 2:102, 116 (George Ring). 16. *Kingston VR*, 121, 122; Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia" (microfilm), #8 [FHL #1402829].

244. **Lydia Chipman**[5-5] (*Jacob Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Halifax, Mass., 19 December 1728,[1] the daughter of Jacob Chipman and his second wife, Bethiah Thomas[4] (*Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]). Lydia died in Halifax 22 August 1766.[2] [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 2:303-5.]

Lydia Chipman married, as his first wife, in Halifax 6 January 1746 (intentions 27 December 1746, old style) **Ebenezer Fuller**, Jr.,[3] who was born in Middleboro, Mass., 18 October 1721,[4] the son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Short) Fuller, a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Samuel Fuller. Ebenezer Fuller married second, in Kingston, Mass., 7 April 1768, his cousin, Deborah (Fuller) Eaton, daughter of Jabez and Priscilla (Sampson) Fuller and widow of David Eaton, by whom she had Lot Eaton, Jabez Eaton, Job Eaton, Consider Eaton, Joshua Eaton, and Eunice Eaton, descendants of two *Mayflower* passengers, Francis Eaton through their father and of John Alden through their mother, but they were not descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland.[5] Ebenezer Fuller died in Halifax 22 December 1769, in his 49th year.[6]

Lydia's father, Jacob Chipman, died in the West Indies on an expedition against the Spaniards in 1741. In his will dated 17 September 1740, probated 2 November 1741, Jacob mentioned Lydia as one of his nine daughters and gave her £15.[7] Lydia was admitted into full membership in the Church of Christ in Halifax, 24 May 1757, called "wife of Ebenezer Fuller, Junr."[8]

Ebenezer Fuller, Jr.'s father, Ebenezer Fuller of Kingston, cordwainer, in his will dated 24 (month missing) 1755, probated 1 December 1770, gave Ebenezer, Jr., his dwelling house, half of his barn, and part of the land where the dwelling house stood, as well as half of his land at Wancomequa. Witnesses were Nathan Perkins and Francis Adams.[9]

Lydia's husband, Ebenezer Fuller, Jr., of Halifax, died intestate. On 12 February 1770, John Waterman of Halifax, was appointed as the administrator of the estate. Sureties were Jesse Sturtevant and Asa Bearce, who gave their bond of £1000.[10] The inventory was taken by Timothy Ripley, Samuel Smith and Noah Cushing, 24 April 1770, and totaled £496-5-6½. It valued his house and lands at £376-13-4, and included hay and livestock, "a white boy about 10 years old, £6-13-4," tools and ironwork, pewter, glass, woodenware, barrels, beds, bedding and linen, clothing and books. The inventory was submitted 27 May 1770.[11]

Timothy Ripley of Plympton, housewright, was appointed 10 April 1771 to be the guardian of Priscilla Fuller, a minor under 14 years of age, daughter of Ebenezer Fuller, Jr., deceased. On 7 October 1771, Thomas Cushman of Plymouth, yeoman, was named as guardian of Lidia Fuller, a minor above 14 years of age. Sureties were Nathan Cobb of Plympton, yeoman, and Samuel Bradford of Chilmark, physician, who posted two bonds of £200 each. On 3

February 1772, Thomas Ripley was named guardian of Chipman Fuller, a minor above 14 years of age.[12]

John Waterman of Halifax, the administrator of Ebenezer Fuller, Jr.'s estate, presented an accounting 6 January 1772. Expenses came to £118-14-11. Remaining in the administrator's hand was £0-17-3¼.[13] Samuel Smith, Elijah Bisbee and Isaac Churchill of Halifax distributed the estate to Ebenezer's heirs, 5 June 1772. Deborah Fuller, widow of the decedent, was given her dower thirds which included the front room of the dwelling house, a privilege in the oven and cellar, the old part of the barn, and part of the orchard and meadow. Son Chipman Fuller was given the homestead dwelling, and the barn and lands not assigned to the widow, his step-mother. Daughter Ruth Leach and her husband, Elijah Leach, were allotted a forty acre lot, partly in Plympton and partly in Middleboro, adjoining Winnehexsett Meadow, which was formerly Dr. Isaac Fuller's, and several other pieces of land. Daughter Lidia Fuller received the second share which was made up of land in the Six and Twenty Men's Purchase, lying partly in Plympton and partly in Middleboro, joining to Winnehexsett Meadow. The third and fourth daughters, Priscilla and Eunice Fuller, were given similar lots of land. Then the distributors divided the balance of what was left among the four daughters. The division was accepted by the court 6 July 1772.[14]

Children (**Fuller**), born in Halifax, Mass., baptized in the Church of Christ in Halifax, as the children of Ebenezer Fuller, Jr.:[15]

i. **Ruth**[6-6], bapt. 17 April 1748.
ii. **Lydia**, bapt. 4 March 1749/50, died young.
iii. **Lydia**, bapt. as Lydia, Junr., 17 June 1753.
iv. **Chipman**, bapt. 19 October 1755.
v. **Priscilla**, bapt. in July 1758.
vi. **Eunice**, bapt. 14 December 1760.
vii. **Ichabod**, bapt. 7 September 1766, died young.

REFERENCES:

1. *Halifax VR* 41; John Hale Chipman III, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 17-18. 2. *Mayflower Fams.: Francis Eaton, Samuel Fuller, William White* 1:69, but note wrong age at death. 3. *Halifax VR*, 34, 57, 59. 4. *Middleborough VR* 1:56. 5. *Mayflower Fams.: Francis Eaton, Samuel Fuller, William White* 1:39-40, 69-70. 6. *Halifax VR*, 63. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:468-69 (Jacob Chipman) [FHL #551531]. 8. *MD* 27:185. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. 21:192 (Ebenezer Fuller, [Sr.]) [FHL #550712]. 10. Ibid. 20:311 (Ebenezer Fuller, Jr.) [FHL #550711]. 11. Ibid. 20:375 (Ebenezer Fuller, Jr.) [FHL #550711]. 12. Ibid. 20:512; 21:68, 74 (Guardianships) [FHL #550711-12]. 13. Ibid. 21:72-73, 74 (Ebenezer Fuller, Jr.) [FHL #550712]. 14. Ibid. 21:148-50 (Ebenezer Fuller, Jr.) [FHL #550712]. 15. *MD* 27:180.

245. **Anna Chipman**[5-5] (*Jacob Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Halifax, Mass., 31 March 1730,[1] the daughter of Jacob Chipman and his second wife, Bethiah Thomas[4] (*Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]). Anna died in Plympton, Mass., 4 January 1778, in her 49th year.[2] [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 2:305-6.].

Anna Chipman married in Halifax (intentions) 8 September 1751 **Thomas Cushman**,[3] who was born in Plympton 11 October 1730,[4] the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Eaton) Cushman. Thomas was a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers Isaac Allerton, Degory Priest and Francis Eaton.[5] Thomas Cushman died in Plympton 30 October 1777, in his 48th year.[6]

Anna's father, Jacob Chipman, died in the West Indies on the expedition against the Spaniards in 1741. In his will dated 17 September 1740, probated 2 November 1741, he mentioned Anna as one of his nine daughters and gave her £15.[7] On 15 June 1748, Anna's husband, Thomas Cushman, joined his brothers and sisters in selling property that their maternal grandfather, Benjamin Eaton, had given to his son, William Eaton, deceased.[8]

Anna's husband, Thomas Cushman, represented the Town of Plympton in the State Legislature.[9]

Thomas Cushman of Plympton, yeoman, died intestate. On 6 July 1778, his son, Job Cushman of Plympton, yeoman, was appointed as the administrator of his father's estate, with Ignatius Loring, Thos. Gannett and E. Lumkin [?] as sureties, posting a bond for £800.[10] The inventory, taken by Isaac Churchill, Timothy Ripley and George Bisbee, was valued at £2,339-15-8 and was submitted 1 February 1779.[11] On 7 June 1779, Ignatius Loring, Esq., Major Seth Cushing and Capt. George Hammond, all of Plympton, were ordered to "take a view" of the real estate owned by Thomas Cushman, late of Halifax, and to divide it into twelve equal parts or shares. Job Cushman, eldest son, was allotted two shares. Daughter Jerusha Sturtevant, widow of Samuel Sturtevant, was given one share, as were each of the remaining surviving children, Thomas Cushman, Zebedee Cushman, Lydia Cushman, Chipman Cushman, Polly Cushman and Bartholomew Cushman. The three remaining shares were the right and property of Samuel Cushman, Elizabeth Cushman and Sarah Cushman, "children of the said Thomas Cushman but since deceased." These remaining three shares were divided into eight equal parts and set off to the surviving heirs mentioned above. The land was set off to each of the children and the report was submitted to the court and accepted 5 July 1779.[12]

On 5 April 1779, John Millerd of Rochester, Gent., was named as the guardian of Bartholomew Cushman, 2 years of age, Molly Cushman, 7 years of age, Lydia Cushman, 12 years of age, and Chipman Cushman, 10 years of age, the minor children of Thomas Cushman, late of Plympton and Middleboro, deceased. Jabez Cushman and Belcher Manter posted bond as sureties. On the same day Zebedee Cushman, a minor aged 15 years, chose John Millerd of Rochester as his guardian. William Tomson and Savin Holmes were named as sureties.[13]

Children (**Cushman**), born in Plympton, Mass.:[14]

i. **Abigail**[6-6], bapt. in Halifax, Mass., 28 June 1752, called "child of Thomas and Anna Cushman of Plympton."[15]
ii. **Job**, born 15 August 1753.
iii. **Jerusha**, born 19 February 1755.

iv. **Samuel**, born 27 November 1756, died of smallpox 20 November 1777.[16]
v. **Thomas**, born 30 January 1758 or 1759.
vi. **Zachariah**, born 19 February 1761 [twin], died young.
vii. **Elizabeth**, born 19 February 1761 [twin], died of smallpox 3 December 1777.[17]
viii. **Zebedee**, born 28 July 1763.
ix. **Sarah**, born 3 July 1765, died 14 March 1779, in her 14th year.[18]
x. **Lydia**, born 3 April 1767.
xi. **Chipman**, born 7 February 1769, died 4 March 1789.[19]
xii. **Polly/Molly**, born 7 May 1771.
xiii. **Bartholomew**, born 5 July 1776.

REFERENCES:
1. *Halifax VR*, 41. 2. *Plympton VR*, 468. 3. *Halifax VR*, 58. 4. *Plympton VR*, 87. 5. *Mayflower Fams.: Francis Eaton, Samuel Fuller, William White* 1:12; *MFIP: Isaac Allerton*, 27. 6. *Plympton VR*, 472. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:468-69 (Jacob Chipman) [FHL #551531]. 8. Plymouth Co. Deeds 39:155. 9. Plympton Town Records. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. 23:193 (Thomas Cushman) [FHL #550712]. 11. Ibid. 25:146 (Thomas Cushman) [FHL #550713]. 12. Ibid. 25:310-13 (Thomas Cushman) [FHL #550713]. 13. Ibid. 26:55, 56, 57, 58, 331 (Guardianships) [FHL #550714]. 14. *Plympton VR*, 83, 85, 86, 87. 15. *MD* 27:180. 16. *Plympton VR*, 471. 17. Ibid., 469. 18. Ibid., 471. 19. Ibid. 469.

246. **Bethiah Chipman**[5-5] (*Jacob Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Halifax, Mass., 19 December 1728,[1] the daughter of Jacob Chipman[4] and his second wife, Bethiah Thomas[4] (*Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]). Bethiah died of smallpox in Middleboro, Mass., 9 December 1777, in her 47th year.[2] [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 2:306-8.].

Bethiah Chipman married in Halifax, 28 November 1764, as his second wife, **John Smith, Jr.**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 13 February 1729/30,[4] the son of Jonathan Smith and his second wife, Sarah Churchill. John Smith, Jr., married first, 1 March 1757 Betty Tucker, who died 12 March 1758, in her 22d year, after having one daughter, Betty Smith,[5] born 2 March 1758, who was not a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. John Smith, Jr., died of smallpox in Middleboro 14 November 1777, in his 48th year.[6]

Bethiah was mentioned by her father, Jacob Chipman, in his will dated 17 September 1740, probated 2 November 1741, as one of his nine daughters and was given £15.[7]

John Smith of Middleboro, yeoman, died intestate, followed soon by his second wife, Bethiah. On 6 June 1778, his eldest daughter by his first wife, called Betty Smith of Middleboro, spinster, was appointed as the administratrix of her father's estate. James Smith and William Straw signed as sureties with a bond for £1000.[8] On 5 April 1779, "Mrs." Betty Smith, singlewoman of Middleboro, was appointed as the guardian of her half-sister, Sarah Smith, minor, aged eleven years, daughter of John Smith, late of Middleboro, yeoman,

deceased. James Smith, Gentleman, of Middleboro, was appointed as the guardian of John Smith, aged nine years, and of Jacob Smith, aged twelve years, on the same date.[9] The inventory amounted to £167-4-1, with later additions bringing the total to £300-7-6. Expenses and costs came to £244-11-11, leaving a balance due the estate of £56-5-7. Betty Fuller, formerly Betty Smith, submitted her accounts 6 February 1780.[10]

Children (**Smith**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[11]

i. **Jacob**[6-6], born 13 December 1766.
ii. **Sarah**, born 11 February 1768.
iii. **John**, born 4 September 1769.

REFERENCES:

1. *Halifax VR*, 41. 2. *MD* 12:256; *Middleboro Deaths*, 41. 3. *MD* 24:186; *Middleborough VR* 1:154. 4. *MD* 12:233. 5. *MD* 15:132; 19:176; 24:58. 6. *Middleboro Deaths*, 163. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:468-69 (Jacob Chipman) [FHL #551531]. 8. Ibid. 23:185 (John Smith) [FHL #560712]. 9. Ibid. 26:59, 60, 62 (Guardianships) [FHL #550714]. 10. Ibid. 25:455 (John Smith) [FHL #550713]. 11. *MD* 25:105; 27:132; 30:9.

247. **Jacob Chipman**[5-5] (*Jacob Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Halifax, Mass., in May 1733 [twin],[1] the son of Jacob Chipman and his second wife, Bethiah Thomas[4] (*Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]). Jacob Chipman died of smallpox in Hanson or Halifax 9 December 1777, in his 45th year.[2] [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 2:308-10.].

Jacob Chipman married in Halifax (intentions) 5 May 1760 **Anna Waterman**,[3] who was born in Halifax 8 September 1735 and baptized 12 October 1735,[4] the daughter of Joseph Waterman and his first wife, Patience Barrow, a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers Isaac Allerton and Degory Priest. Anna died after 3 July 1780, when her husband's estate was distributed to his heirs.[5]

Jacob Chipman's father died when Jacob was seven years of age. On 4 April 1748, when Jacob reached the age of 14, he chose Robert Waterman as his guardian. Being the only son in the family, Jacob inherited his father's estate when he became 21 years of age.[6] On 17 September 1773, Jacob Chipman renewed the Covenant with the Church of Christ in Halifax.[7] He served in the Revolutionary War as a private in Capt. Samuel Nelson's company, Col. Aaron Willard's regiment, in 1776 and 1777.[8]

Jacob Chipman of Halifax, yeoman, died intestate. Ignatius Loring of Plympton, Mass., was appointed as the administrator of Jacob's estate 6 July 1778. His bondsmen were John Bryant and Eleazer Waterman. His inventory amounted to £907-4-6. In the division of the estate, 3 July 1780, the heirs were listed as his widow Annah Chipman, and their children, Jacob Chipman, Lucy Chipman, Elidea Chipman, George Chipman, Hannah, wife of Richard Bosworth, Content Chipman and Joseph Chipman.[9] Samuel Stafford Sturtevant of Halifax was named as the guardian of Joseph Chipman, age 7, Jacob Chipman, age 9, and Content Chipman, age 15. Asa Bearce of Halifax was

appointed as the guardian of Lydia Chipman, age 11, and of Lucy Chipman, age 14. Thomas Gannett signed the guardian's bond 5 July 1779.[10]

Children (**Chipman**), born and baptized in Halifax, Mass.:[11]

i. **Hannah**[6-6], born 17 May 1761, bapt. 25 September 1773.
ii. **Content**, born 15 May 1763, bapt. 25 September 1773.
iii. **Lucy**, born 7 September 1764, bapt. 25 September 1773.
iv. **Lydia**, born 11 January 1767, bapt. 25 September 1773.
v. **Jacob**, born 27 March 1769, bapt. 25 September 1773.
vi. **Joseph**, born 8 June 1771, bapt. 25 September 1773.
vii. **George**, born 24 June 1776, bapt. 30 June 1776.

REFERENCES:

1. *Halifax VR*, 41. 2. *MD* 9:41; Donald Lines Jacobus, *Desc. of Robert Waterman* 1:95, 180. 3. *Halifax VR*, 60. 4. Ibid., 42, 43; Jacobus, *Desc. of Robert Waterman*, 1:94. 5. Plymouth Co. Prob. 25:526 (Jacob Chipman, Jr.). 6. Ibid. 8:468-69 (Jacob Chipman Sr.); 11:77 (Guardianship) [FHL #551531]. 7. *MD* 27:186. 8. *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors* 3:420; *DAR Patriot Index* 1:129. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. 23:187; 25:42, 526; 26:7-9 (Jacob Chipman). 10. Ibid. #3888, 26:7, 8, 9 (Guardianship). 11. *MD* 27:180; *Halifax VR*, 36, 37; Jacobus, *Desc. of Robert Waterman* 1:181.

248. **Priscilla Chipman**[5-5] (*Jacob Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1])

was born in Halifax, Mass., in May 1733 [twin],[1] the daughter of Jacob Chipman and his second wife, Bethiah Thomas[4] (*Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]). Priscilla died in Kingston, Mass., 22 December 1809, at 76 years of age.[2] [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 2:310-11.].

Priscilla Chipman married in Kingston, Mass., 16 December 1755 **Ezekiel Washburn**,[3] who was born in Kingston 22 November 1733,[4] the son of Ephraim and Egloth (Stetson) Washburn. He was a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers William Brewster and John Billington. Ezekiel Washburn died in Kingston 24 November 1808, aged 76 years.[5]

Priscilla's father, Jacob Chipman, in his will dated 17 September 1740, probated 2 November 1741, "being bound on an expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies," mentioned Priscilla as one of his nine daughters and gave her £15.[6]

Ezekiel Washburn's father, Ephraim Washburn of Kingston, died intestate and insolvent. In the probate records of his estate, dated 28 February 1777, Ezekiel's name was on a list of those who were owed money by the estate, with a balance due him of £4-8-2½.[7]

There are no probate records or deeds for Ezekiel or Priscilla Washburn in the Plymouth County courthouse.

Children (**Washburn**), born in Kingston, Mass.:[8]

i. **Sylvia**[6-6], born 11 November 1756.
ii. **Priscilla**, born 23 February 1759.
iii. **Olive**, born 22 October 1760.

iv. **Lois**, bapt. 18 October 1775, died in 1775.
v. **Ezekiel**, bapt. 19 October 1775, died in 1775.
vi. **Ichabod**, bapt. 21 October 1775, died in 1775.
vii. **Jacob**, bapt. 29 October 1775, died in 1775.
viii. **Saba**, bapt. 28 July 1776.

REFERENCES:
1. *Halifax VR*, 41. 2. *Kingston VR*, 391. 3. Ibid., 296. 4. Ibid., 150. 5. Ibid., 389; *Mayflower Fams.: John Billington* 5:120. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:468-69 (Jacob Chipman) [FHL #551531]. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 24:238, 271, 274 (Ephraim Washburn) [FHL #550713]. 8. *Kingston VR*, 148, 154, 155, 388.

249. **Mary Chipman**[5-5] (*Jacob Chipman[4], Samuel[3], Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*) was born in Halifax, Mass., 17 July 1738,[1] the daughter of Jacob Chipman and his second wife, Bethiah Thomas[4] (*Lydia[3] Howland, John[2-1]*). Mary died in Halifax, Mass., 6 September 1784.[2] [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 2:310-11.]

Mary Chipman of Halifax married in Halifax 16 February 1764 (intentions Halifax 6 November 1763, Bridgewater 28 November 1763) **Jonathan Porter** "of Bridgewater,"[3] who was born in Abington, Mass., 27 August 1741,[4] the son of Samuel Porter and his first wife, Sarah Josselyn. Jonathan Porter is said to have died in Halifax in 1818.[5]

Mary Chipman's father, Jacob Chipman, mentioned Mary as one of his nine daughters and gave her £15 when he made his will dated 17 September 1740, probated 2 November 1741.[6] Mary was three years of age when her father died.

No probate records were found in Plymouth County for Jonathan Porter but there ought to be some deeds there. This family must have remained in Halifax because their two sons married there and raised families there. Their daughter is supposed to have married an "Eastman." Their son Oliver Porter, named a son "Chipman Porter" who married and raised a family in Halifax.

Children (**Porter**), born in Halifax, Mass., but not recorded there:[7]

i. **Jonathan**[6], born 28 October 1764;[8] Jonathan Porter, Jr., married in Halifax 10 (or 14) January 1791 Betty Woods,[9] both of Halifax; lived in Halifax. Children:[10] Mary, born 4 June 1791; Betty, born 13 March 1793; Rebecca W.; Millicent; Bethiah; Lucy; Serena; Dulcena.
ii. **Bethiah**, born 7 August 1766; "married Dr. Eastman and died soon."[11]
iii. **Oliver**, born 2 August 1774;[12] married first, 8 or 31 November 1796 Phoebe Barrow,[13] "both of Halifax" but Phebe said to be of Carver; married second, Ruth Raymond of Plymouth, 1802; married third Sarah Orcutt of Middleborough, 1810; lived in Providence, R.I., and Stoughton, Mass.;[14]
Children (**Porter**):[15]
1. Chipman[7], born 7 January 1797; mar. Ruth Hathaway

2. Sarah, born 14 March 1799; married Seabury Hathaway
3. Cynthia, born 2 October 1803; mar. Isaac Fuller
4. Nathaniel, born 3 June 1805
5. Louisa, born 1811; married John Barnicoat of Lynn.

NOTE: Mary Chipman's husband should not be confused with the Jonathan Porter who died in Middleboro in 1791 [Plymouth Co. Prob. adm. #16032]. That Jonathan Porter was born in September 1732 and married Mercy Redding.

REFERENCES:

1. *Halifax VR*, 41. 2. Ibid., 6. 3. Ibid., 32, 62; *Bridgewater VR* 2:80, 302. 4. *Abington VR* 1:172. 5. Joseph W. Porter, *Descendants of Richard Porter Who Settled in Weymouth, Mass, and Descendants of John Porter of Hingham and Danvers, Mass.* (Burr and Robinson, Bangor, Me., 1878), 24, 25, 42. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:468-69 (Jacob Chipman) [FHL #551531]. 7. Porter, *Desc. of Richard Porter* (1878), 24-25, 42; not in Halifax VR. 8. *Porter Gen.*, 75-76. 9. *Halifax VR*, 14, 23. 10. *Halifax VR*, 19 (first two); all listed in *Porter Gen.*, 75-76. 11. Ibid., 42. 12. *Porter Gen.*, 76. 13. *Halifax VR* 15, 24. 14. *Porter Gen.*, 76.15. *Halifax VR*, 89 (first two); *Porter Gen.*, 76 (all).

250. **Seth Chipman**[5] (*Seth Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Kingston, Mass., 1 November 1724,[1] the son of Seth Chipman and his wife, Priscilla Bradford, a descendant of William Bradford and Richard Warren of the *Mayflower*. Capt. Seth Chipman died intestate before 23 May 1766, the date an administrator was appointed for his estate.[2]

Seth Chipman married in Kingston 3 December 1746 **Sarah Ripley**[5],[3] who was born in Plympton, Mass., 22 January 1728,[4] the daughter of William Ripley and his wife, Hannah Bosworth[4], (*David Bosworth*[3], *Hannah*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). Sarah died after 11 April 1770, the date she was granted permission to sell real estate which had belonged to her husband.[5]

Seth Chipman's maternal grandfather, Maj. John Bradford of Kingston, gave Seth's uncle, Samuel Bradford, £50 to be divided equally among the children of his daughter, Priscilla Chipman, including Seth.[6] Seth's father, Seth Chipman, is said to have owned many tracts of land but no probate records were found which mentioned Seth or his brother, Benjamin, or sister, Mercy.

Capt. Seth Chipman was a ship master who died intestate while at sea.[7] On 23 May 1766, Cornelius Sampson of Kingston, Gentleman, was appointed as the administrator of the estate of Seth Chipman, late of Kingston, mariner, and was ordered to present an inventory of the estate before 23 August 1766. The inventory, taken by William Ripley, Thomas Adams and William Drew, amounted to £416-10-0-3/4 and included 50 acres of woodland, and the homestead with 10 acres, a dwelling house, barn and outhouses. Debts were paid to many creditors, including Seth's brother, Benjamin Chipman. The widow was allowed £26-13-4 in addition to £24-5-4 for the support of her two children for 1 3/4 years. On 15 March 1770, four years after Seth's death, widow Sarah Chipman and her father, William Ripley of Plympton, housewright, petitioned the court to allow them to sell the real estate, saying

that the administrator had resigned with the estate greatly plunged in debt. The widow was left with two female children to support, the oldest about five and the youngest about three years of age. The petition was granted and the "overplus," after debts were paid, was to be "put to interest" for the benefit of the widow and her heirs.[8]

Children (**Chipman**), born in Kingston, Mass.:[9]

i. **Sarah**[6-6], born 5 May 1764.
ii. **Mercy**, born 22 June 1766 [posthumous].

REFERENCES:

1. *Kingston VR*, 40. 2. Plymouth Co. Prob. #3890 17:162 (Seth Chipman) [FHL #551554]. 3. *Kingston VR*, 182, 191. 4. *Plympton VR*, 170. 5. Plymouth Co. Prob. 20:553 (Seth Chipman) [FHL #550711]. 6. *MD* 20:133-37: Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:260 (Maj. John Bradford). 7. J.H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 31. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob #3890 17:162; 19:388; 20:71, 550, 552, 553 (Seth Chipman) [FHL #549783, #550711, #551544.] 9. *Kingston VR*, 40, listed under "Chitman."

251. **Mercy/Marcy Chipman**[5] (*Seth Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Kingston, Plymouth Co., Mass., 19 November 1725,[1] the daughter of Seth Chipman and his wife, Priscilla Bradford, a descendant of William Bradford of the *Mayflower*. Mercy died of dropsy and consumption in Kingston 13 February 1782, in her 57th year, and was buried in the Ancient Burial Ground in Kingston with Benjamin and his first wife.[2]

Mercy Chipman married, as his second wife, in Kingston 7 December 1763 (intentions 14 November 1763) **Benjamin Bradford**,[3] who was born in the part of Plymouth, now Kingston, 17 October 1705,[4] the son of Israel and Sarah (Bartlett) Bradford. Benjamin Bradford died in Kingston 16 October 1783, at 77 years of age.[5] Benjamin Bradford married first, (intentions) Kingston 18 December 1731 Zeriah Stetson, by whom he had Thomas, Mikell, Perez, Lydia, Benjamin, Marcy, Lemuel and Lydia,[6] who were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*.

Mercy's maternal grandfather, Maj. John Bradford of Kingston, gave her uncle, Samuel Bradford, £50 to be divided equally among Mercy and her two brothers, Seth and Benjamin Chipman.[6] Mercy did not have any children.[7]

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 13:167; *Plymouth VR*, 71; Kingston VR, 39, 40. 2. *Kingston VR*, 322. 3. *Kingston VR*, 179. 4. *Plymouth VR*, 72. 5. *Kingston VR*, 319. 6. Ruth Gardiner Hall, *Desc. of William Bradford*, 34. 7. Ibid.

252. **Benjamin Chipman**[5] (*Seth Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Kingston, Mass., 23 May 1729,[1] the son of Seth and Priscilla (Bradford) Chipman. Benjamin Chipman died in Bakerstown, now Poland, Maine, in May 1787.[2]

Benjamin Chipman married in Kingston 9 May 1751 **Hannah Wadsworth**,[3] who was born in Duxbury 6 December 1732,[4] the daughter of Ichabod and Margaret (Marshall) Wadsworth. Hannah died in Bakerstown, Me., in December 1821.[5]

Benjamin Chipman's grandfather, Maj. John Bradford of Kingston gave Benjamin's uncle, Samuel Bradford, £50 to be used for his mother, Priscilla Chipman, and her children, including Benjamin.[6] Although the *Chipman Genealogy* states that Benjamin's father, Seth Chipman, owned large tracts of land, no probate records were found for him.

Benjamin Chipman moved to the District of Maine before 1774, going first to North Yarmouth and then to New Gloucester. Five years later, in 1779, he took up a claim in Bakerstown, and built his house in 1781.[7] In North Yarmouth, Me., 8 August 1779, Benjamin Chipman of New Gloucester, cooper, sold for £29-6-8 to Isaac Parsons of New Gloucester, 30 acres of land in the southwest half of Lot #31 in the first division. Hannah, his wife, relinquished her dower rights. Witnesses were John Megguier and Samuel Varrik, Jr. Benjamin acknowledged the deed the same day. It was recorded 3 March 1780.[8]

The *DAR Patriot Index* states that Benjamin Chipman served as a private during the Revolutionary War.[9]

On 12 May 1781, Hannah's brother, Benjamin Wadsworth, gentleman, of Duxbury, Mass., made his will in which he mentioned his sister, Hannah Chipman, and her daughter, Leona/Luna Chipman, "who now dwells with me." He gave Leona/Luna "a good bed and bedstead with sufficient cloth for sd bed," after his wife's decease. He also made bequests to all of the surviving children of his three sisters, including Hannah Chipman.[10]

No probate records have been found for Benjamin Chipman.

Children, (**Chipman**), born in Kingston, Mass.:[11]

i **Benjamin**[6], born 24 January 1752; served in the Revolutionary War; died in Poland, Me., in 1838.[12]
ii. **Margaret**, born 16 June 1756.
iii. **Sarah**, born 3 December 1759.
iv. **Priscilla**, born 25 July 1761.
v. **Lydia**, born 20 March 1763.
vi. **William**, born 14 August 1764; served in the Revolutionary War; died in Oxford, Me., in 1849.[13]
vii. [possible child] **Daniel**, born 8 February 1766 [twin]; died in infancy.
viii. **Luna/Leona**, born 8 February 1766 [twin]; lived with her uncle, Benjamin Wadsworth, in Duxbury, Mass. in 1781.[14]
ix. [possible child] **Daniel**, born 9 July 1771.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 13:167; *Plymouth VR* 71; *Kingston VR*, 39. 2. J.H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 31-32; *DAR Patriot Index, Cent. Ed.* 1:558. 3. *Kingston VR*, 191. 4. *Duxbury VR*, 181. 5. J.H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 32. 6. *MD* 20:133-37: Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:260 (Maj. John

Bradford). 7. J.H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 31-32. 8. Cumberland Co. Deeds 11:230, 232 [FHL #10647]. 9. *DAR Patriot Ind., Cent. Ed.* 1:558. 10. *MD* 38:21-22: Plymouth Co. Prob. 28:325 (Benjamin Wadsworth). 11. *Kingston VR* 39, 40; neither Daniel listed here. 12. Fisher, *Soldiers, Sailors and Patriots in the Revolutionary War from Maine*, 132. 13. Ibid. 14. Plymouth Co. Prob. 28:325 (Benjamin Wadsworth).

253. **Jonathan Lothrop**[5] (*Hannah Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 28 September 1719,[1] the son of Barnabas and Hannah (Chipman) Lothrop. Jonathan Lothrop died in Barnstable 9 December 1783, at 65 years of age.[2]

Jonathan Lothrop married first in Barnstable 12 December 1751 (intentions 16 November 1751) **Mary Thacher**[6],[3] who was born in Barnstable 29 May 1731,[4] the daughter of Lot Thacher[5] (*Desire Sturgis*[4], *Temperance Gorham*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Rebecca Keen. [For her ancestry, see *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:229-30.] Mary died in Barnstable 11 May 1761, "near 30."[5]

Jonathan Lothrop married second in Barnstable 27 June 1762 (intentions 12 June) **Eunice Cobb**,[6] who was baptized in Barnstable, 23 February 1728/9,[7] the daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Stone) Cobb. Widow Eunice Lothrop died in Barnstable in June 1801.[8]

Jonathan's father, Barnabas Lothrop of Barnstable, in his will dated 3 April 1756, probated 4 May 1756, named Jonathan as one of his sons.[9] Jonathan's mother, Hannah Lothrop, widow, in her will dated 26 May 1763, probated 1 July 1763, mentioned Jonathan and gave a legacy to his daughter, Rebecca Lothrop, to be paid into the hands of Susannah Bourne, on Rebecca's behalf.[10]

Lot Thacher of Barnstable, the father of Jonathan's first wife, Mary, drowned at sea, "coming from Cape Cod." Mary's grandfather, John Thacher, Esq., in his will dated 27 May 1763, gave Lot Thacher's children, including Mary, 6 shillings each at 21 years of age.[11]

Thomas Cobb of Barnstable, yeoman, the father of Jonathan Lothrop's second wife, Eunice Cobb, in his will dated 1 October 1742, probated 4 November 1742, mentioned Eunice among his seven children and gave her and her sister, Mary, £25 out of his real estate, to be paid within five years after his death. Eunice and Mary were also given 50 shillings out of his personal estate.[12] Eunice's mother, Rachel Cobb, in her will dated 26 December 1744, probated 11 February 1746, gave Eunice part of her estate.[13]

Jonathan Lothrop was admitted to membership in the East Precinct Church 30 May 1742. His first wife, Mary, was admitted 2 March 1755.[14] His second wife, Eunice Cobb, was admitted to membership in the East Precinct Church 7 April 1750/51 [*sic*],[15] about eleven years before she and Jonathan were married.

No probate records were found in Barnstable County for Jonathan Lothrop.

Children (**Lothrop**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[16]
By his first wife, Mary Thacher:

i. **Joseph**[6-7], born 9 October 1752.
ii. **Rebekah**, born 29 October 1755, New Stile [*sic*].

iii. **Mary/Mercy**, born 10 July 1758.

By his second wife, Eunice Cobb:

iv. **Thomas**[6], born 9 April 1763.
v. **Jonathan**, born 13 February 1766.
vi. **David**, born 20 June 1770.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:117. 2. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs. (MS, Sturges Library, Barnstable, Mass.), 25. 3. *MD* 31:7, 11. 4. Barnstable VR 2:404. 5. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs. (MS), 25. 6. *MD* 20:42; 23:126. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:234-36 (Thomas Cobb) [FHL #904600]; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:174. 8. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 25. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:232-33 (Barnabas Lothrop). 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:360 (Hannah Lothrop). 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:17 (John Thacher). 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:234-36 (Thomas Cobb) [FHL #904600]. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:160-61 (Rachel Cobb) [FHL #904601]. 14. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 25. 15. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., (MS), 7. 16. *MD* 25:150.

254. **Barnabas Lothrop**[5] (*Hannah Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 29 June 1721,[1] the son of Benjamin Lothrop and his second wife, Hannah Chipman. Barnabas Lothrop died in Barnstable between 26 May 1779, when he was taxed in Barnstable, and 3 January 1780, the date his widow, Thankful Lothrop, was taxed.[2]

Barnabas Lothrop married in Barnstable 3 February 1742 (intentions 13 January 1742) **Thankful Gorham**[5],[3] who was born in Barnstable 10 February 1721,[4] the daughter of John Gorham[4-3] (*Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Prudence Crocker. [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:366-67.] Thankful died after 3 January 1780, the date on which she was taxed in Barnstable.[5]

Barnabas Lothrop was mentioned by his father, Barnabas Lothrop of Barnstable, in his will dated 3 April 1756, probated 4 May 1756.[6] His mother, Hannah Lothrop, in her will dated 26 May 1763, probated 1 July 1763, also mentioned her son, Barnabas, as well as his two daughters, Hannah and Mary.[7]

Thankful's father, John Gorham of Barnstable, in his will dated 4 November 1762, probated 19 October 1769, mentioned Thankful as one of his five daughters and gave her £3.[8]

Thankful Lothrop was admitted into membership in the Barnstable East Parish Church 6 January 1744/5.[8] On 26 October 1762 Barnabas Lothrop brought in to the town to be posted one pole ram he had found.[9] He served as a petit juror in 1753 and 1764, and as tithingman in 1759.[10] Barnabas apparently fell on hard times by 1775 when his town taxes of 7 shillings 8 pence were remitted.[11]

Nothing further is known about Barnabas and Thankful Lothrop. No probate records have been found for them.

Children (**Lothrop**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[12]

i. **Hannah**[6-6], born 4 March 1745.
ii. **Mary**, born 12 March 1745.
iii. **Barnabas**, born 27 January 1749.

iv. **Abigail**, born 8 April 1752.
v. **Isaac**, born 8 February 1754 (new style); died young.
vi. **John**, born 23 November 1755 (new style).
vii. **Isaac**, born 6 September 1757; served in the Revolutionary War as a private.[13]

NOTE: No proof has been found for Deborah Lothrop, born 30 December 1759; Benjamin Lothrop, born 4 April 1762, or Rachel Lothrop, born 5 May 1765.

REFERENCES:
1. Barnstable VR 2:393. 2. Barnstable Town Recs. 3:247. 3. *MD* 33:164; Barnstable VR 2:412, 424. 4. *MD* 33:241; Barnstable VR 2:383. 5. Barnstable Town Recs. 3:247. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:232-33 (Barnabas Lothrop). 7. Barnabas Co. Prob. 12:360 (Hannah Lothrop). 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:490 (John Gorham). 9. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 26. 10. Barnstable Town Recs. 2:269. 11. Barnstable Town Recs. 2:183, 212, 239. 12. Barnstable Town Recs. 3:247. 13. Barnstable VR 2:294. 14. *DAR Patriot Ind.* 1:424.

255. **Barnabas Chipman**[5-5] (*Barnabas Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Elizabeth Hamblin*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 28 December 1729/30, baptized 6 June 1731,[1] the son of Barnabas Chipman and his first wife, Elizabeth Hamblin. Barnabas Chipman died in Barnstable 23 January 1793.[2]

Barnabas Chipman, Jr., of Barnstable married in Sandwich, Mass. 5 December 1751 (intentions Barnstable 9 February 1750) **Mary Blackwell**,[3] who was born in Sandwich 14 September 1729,[4] the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Smith) Blackwell. Mary died in Barnstable 26 January 1779, in her 51st year, and was buried in Marston's Mills Cemetery.[5]

Barnabas Chipman's father, Deacon Barnabas Chipman of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 1 November 1758, probated 22 September 1759, gave Barnabas the land his house stood on, in addition to one-half of several other tracts of land and one-half of his dock and landing in Barnstable, out of which he was to pay his sister, Elizabeth, £4, and supply his step-mother, Alice (Hamblen) (Howland) Chipman, with half of the firewood, grain, wool, and flax which she needed, and a horse for transportation.[6] Mary's father, Samuel Blackwell of Sandwich, in his will dated 15 August 1754, probated 4 February 1754/5, gave Mary six shillings. In the final distribution, Mary was called "Mary Chipman."[7]

Barnabas Chipman served during the Revolutionary War as a private in Capt. John Grannis's Seacoast Company in 1776, and as a matross in Capt. Micah Hamlin's Artillery Company, including guarding British prisoners from the *HMS Somerset* on their way from Barnstable to Boston in 1778.[8]

No probate records were found for Barnabas Chipman in Barnstable County.

Children (**Chipman**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[9]
i. **Martha**[6-6], born 4 September 1752.
ii. **Elizabeth**, born 8 February 1755.

iii. **Joseph**, born 14 May 1758; married his cousin, **Temperance Hinckley**[6-6] (*Elizabeth Chipman*[5-5], *Barnabas*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Elizabeth Hamblin*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]).[10]
iv. **Hannah**, born 6 June 1760.
v. **Barnabas**, born 20 November 1763.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:121; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 21a [FHL #22364]. 2. J.H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 32. 3. *MD* 31:11; *Sandwich VR* 1:176; Barnstable VR. 2:310. 4. *Sandwich VR* 1:117; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:177. 5. Bunnell, *Barnstable Cemetery Inscript.*, 81. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:442 (Barnabas Chipman, [Sr.]) [FHL #904602]. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:124-29 (Samuel Blackwell). 8. *Mass, Sold. and Sail. in the Rev.* 3:420; J.H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 32. 9. Barnstable VR 2:291; *MD* 25:148. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 32:4[2]; 34:1-4 (Nathaniel Hinckley).

256. **Elizabeth Chipman**[5-5] (*Barnabas Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Elizabeth Hamblin*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 12 May 1734, baptized 19 May 1734,[1] the daughter of Barnabas Chipman and his first wife, Elizabeth Hamblin. Elizabeth died in Barnstable 6 May 1800, at 66 years of age, "wife of Nathaniel Hinckley."[2]

Elizabeth Chipman married in Barnstable 23 November 1758 (intentions 14 October 1758) **Nathaniel Hinckley, Jr.**[5],[3] who was born in Barnstable 7 April 1732,[4] the son of Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and his wife, Abigail Jenkins[4] (*Lydia*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]). Nathaniel was also a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Nathaniel Hinckley died in Barnstable 13 September 1800, in his 69th year and was buried in Marston's Mills Cemetery.[5]

Elizabeth's father, Deacon Barnabas Chipman of Barnstable, in his will dated 1 November 1758, probated 22 September 1759, gave Elizabeth's brother, Barnabas Chipman, half of his real estate, out of which Barnabas was to pay Elizabeth, "or her legal representative," £4. Elizabeth's other brother, Thomas Chipman, received the other half of his father's property and was to pay Elizabeth another £4. Elizabeth was also to have her father's silver tankard unless her brother, Thomas, was willing to pay Elizabeth 40 shillings a year until the amount totaled £8.[6]

Nathaniel Hinckley's father, Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., late of Barnstable, died intestate before 8 January 1745, when administration of his estate was granted to Nathaniel's brother, Edmund Hinckley of Barnstable, yeoman. On 12 March 1745, Nathaniel's mother, Abigail Hinckley, widow, was appointed as the guardian of Nathaniel Hinckley, "a minor son to Benjamin Hinckley, Ju[n]."[7] Nathaniel Hinckley, the husband of Elizabeth Chipman, was called "Jr." because he was the younger of two Nathaniel Hinckleys in Barnstable at that time, not because his father carried the same name, as is the custom today.

Nathaniel Hinckley of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 14 February 1799, probated 9 December 1800, gave "Elizabeth Hinckley, my beloved

wife," the use and improvement of all of his real estate, as long as she remained his widow, "except such articles . . . hereafter given to my son, Chipman Hinckley, and to my daughters." He gave his wife the use of his house unless she remarried. Daughter Alice Hinckley was given a bedstead and chairs and other articles of furniture, "to be delivered when she shall be married, and shall be equivalent to what my other daughters had when they were married." If Alice remained single, she was to have the right to live in the house after his wife's death. Nathaniel Hinckley gave $25 to each of his three married daughters, Temperance Chipman, wife of Joseph Chipman, Asenath Whelden, wife of Ebenezer Whelden, and Abigail Holmes, wife of Bartlett Holmes, to be paid by his son, Chipman Hinckley, who was named sole executor. All five surviving children were to share equally in the household furniture after his wife's death. Nathaniel gave his grandson, Barnabas Hinckley, [son of Chipman Hinckley], several pieces of land which included 12 acres of meadow, two woodlots, some swampland and saltmarsh, but reserved its use and improvement, [income], to his wife, until her death. Barnabas was also given one cow. Witnesses were David Scudder, Thomas Crocker, Jr., Levi Smith and Zaccheus Hinckley. The will was approved and the inventory, valued at £36-15-10½, was accepted by the court, 9 December 1800.[8]

Children (**Hinckley**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[9]

i. **Barnabas**[6-6-6], born 27 October 1759; probably died young; not mentioned in his father's will.
ii. **Hannah**, born 12 January 1762; died in April 1782, in her 21st year.[10]
iii. **Temperance**, born 25 March 1764; called "wife of Joseph Chipman" in her father's will; married Joseph Chipman[6-6] (*Barnabas*[5-5], *Barnabas*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Elizabeth Hamblin*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]).
iv. **Samuel**, 23 June 1766; died 21 February 1777.[11]
v. **Asenath**, born 9 July 1770; called "wife of Ebenezer Wheldin" in her father's will.
vi. **Chipman**, born 28 September 1770; sole executor of his father's will.
vii. **Abigail**, called "wife of Bartlett Holmes" in her father's will.
viii. **Alice**, mentioned in her father's will as unmarried in 1799.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:121; Barnstable VR 2:399; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 25a. 2. Bunnell, *Barnstable Cemetery Inscript.*, 217. 3. *MD* 25:130, 133; Barnstable VR 2:289. 4. Barnstable VR 2:357; Smith, "John Jenkins of Barnstable, Mass." *NEHGR* 149(Oct. 1996):353. 5. Bunnell, *Barnstable Cemetery Inscript.*, 224. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:442 (Barnabas Chipman) [FHL #904602]. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:459-60 (Benjamin Hinckley, Jr.); 6:463-64 (Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., Guardianships) [FHL #904600]. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 32:4[2]; 34:1-4 (Nathaniel Hinckley) [FHL #899492]. 9. Barnstable VR 3:367 (Barnabas, Hannah, Temperance, Samuel, Asenath, Chipman); Barnstable Co. Prob. 32:4[2]; 34:1-4 (Nathaniel Hinckley) [FHL #899492] (Albigail and Alice). 10. Bunnell, *Barnstable Cemetery Inscrpt.*, 219. 11. Bunnell, *Barnstable Cemetery Inscrpt.*, 226.

257. **Thomas Chipman**[5-5] (*Barnabas Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Elizabeth Hamblin*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 5 March 1735/6, baptized 18 April 1736,[1] the son of Barnabas Chipman and his first wife, Elizabeth Hamblin. Thomas Chipman died in Shoreham, Addison Co., Vermont, 6 July 1792.[2]

Thomas Chipman married in Barnstable, Mass., or Colchester, Conn., 7 May 1760 (intentions Barnstable 23 February 1760) **Bethiah Fuller** "of Colchester,"[3] who was born in Colchester, Conn., 22 May 1742,[4] the daughter of Timothy[6] Fuller (*Joseph*[5], *Thomas*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Matthew*[2], *Edward*[1]) and his wife, Jane. Bethiah married second, Abda Dolph of Fort Ann, Washington Co., New York.[5] Abda Dolph died in West Andover, Ohio.[6] Bethiah's date of death has not been determined.

Thomas Chipman's father, Deacon Barnabas Chipman of Barnstable, in his will dated 1 November 1758, probated 22 September 1759, gave Thomas the remainder of his property not given to Thomas's brother, Barnabas, including his father's outdoor utensils, livestock, featherbed and furniture, his "cash and credit," all of his boats and fishing instruments, loom and tackling, worsted combs and apparel, etc. Thomas was also given his father's silver tankard in return for paying his sister, Elizabeth, 40 shillings a year until he had paid £8. Thomas was named as his father's executor and was to pay all of his father's debts out of his share, as well as a bequest of £4 to his sister, Elizabeth. Thomas presented his father's will for probate 22 September 1759.[7]

Thomas and Bethiah moved to Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1764,[8] when their first three children were infants. Thomas Chipman served in the Revolutionary War from Sheffield, Berkshire Co., as a private in Capt. Roswell Downing's company, Col. John Ashby's regiment in 1777. The company marched to Kingsbury at the request of Maj. Gen. Schuyler.[9]

Thomas moved to Shoreham, Vt., about 1780 and died there in 1792.[10] No probate records were found for him.

Children (**Chipman**), first three born in Barnstable, Mass., also recorded in Colchester, Conn.; fourth through sixth born and recorded in Sheffield, Mass., as "Shipman," seventh through tenth born and recorded in Sheffield, as "Chipman"; eleventh and twelfth prob. born in Sheffield but not recorded; last three prob. born in Shoreham, Vt.:[11]

i. **Timothy Fuller**[6-6], born 1 February 1761; served in the Revolutionary War as a private from Berkshire Co. in 1777;[12] Major General in the Vermont Militia, War of 1812.[13]
ii. **Isaac**, born 12 September 1762; served in the Revolutionary War in 1779.[14]
iii. **Rebecca**, born 26 January 1764; died in 1765.
iv. **Daniel**, born 24 May 1765.
v. **Joanna**, born 23 January 1767.
vi. **Barnabas**, born 16 November 1768.
vii. **Alvan**, born in Sheffield, 13 December 1770; died 25 November 1778.

viii. **Russell**, born in Sheffield, 29 April 1772.
ix. **Hannah**, born in Sheffield, 30 December 1773.
x. **Seena/Asenath**, born in Sheffield, 7 September 1775.
xi. [probable] **Elizabeth**, born in Sheffield, 25 March 1777.
xii. [probable] **Thomas**, born in Sheffield, 20 January 1779.
xiii. [possible] **Joseph**, born in Shoreham, Vt.
xiv. [probable] **Ansel**, born in Shoreham, Vt., 9 June 1783.
xv. [probable] **Mary**, born in Shoreham, Vt., 21 April 1787; said to have married George Dolph in Fort Ann, N.Y.[15]

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:121. 2. Fisher, *Sold., Sail., and Patriots, Vermont*, 112; J.H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 33. 3. *MD* 25:130; *NYGBR* 43(Oct. 1903):269. 4. Colchester VR 1:144, *NYGBR* 43(Oct. 1903):269; *Mayflower Fams.: Edward Fuller*, (2nd ed. 1995) 4:52. 5. *NYGBR* 34(Oct. 1903):269. 6. J.H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 33. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:442 (Barnabas Chipman) [FHL #904602]. 8. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:163. 9. *Mass. Sold. and Sail. in the Rev.* 3:421; Fisher, *Sold., Sail. and Patriots of the Rev., Vermont*, 112; *DAR Patriot Index, Cent. Ed.* 1:558. 10. J.H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 33. 11. *MD* 31:139 (Timothy Fuller, Isaac, Rebecca); Sheffield, Mass., VR, 1733-1800, (MS), 31 (Alvan, Russell, Hannah and Seena Chipman); 37 (Daniel, Joanna and Barnabas *Shipman*) [FHL #234573]; J.H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 33 (all); 64-67 (Timothy Fuller, Isaac, Daniel, Barnabas, Russell, Thomas). Note: Joseph and Ansell were not followed in *Chipman Gen.*, 64-67. 12. *Mass. Sold. and Sail. in the Rev.* 3:422. 13. J.H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 64-65. 14. *Mass. Sold. and Sail. in the Rev.* 3:421. 15. J.H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 33.

258. **Azariah Whiton/Witon/Whiting**[5] (*Bethiah Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plympton, Plymouth Co., Mass., 9 August 1711,[1] the son of John and Bethiah (Crocker) Whiton. Azariah Whiton died in Plympton before 4 May 1773, the date his will was probated.[2]

Azariah Whiton married first in Plympton 10 June 1736 **Elizabeth Barrow**,[3] who was born about 1717, the daughter of John Barrow and his second wife, Bethyah King.[4] Elizabeth Barrow was baptized in Plymouth, Mass., 30 July 1721, with her brothers, Ephraim and Isaac, "children of Bethiah Barrow, John's widow."[5] Elizabeth died in Plympton 22 June 1744.[6]

Azariah Whiton "of Plympton" married second in Plymouth 10 September 1745 (intentions 22 June 1745) **Rebeckah (Churchill) Holmes** "of Plymouth,"[7] who was born in Plymouth 11 December 1713,[8] the daughter of John and Desire (Holmes) Churchill, and widow of Elnathan Holmes. Rebeckah had four children by Elnathan Holmes, born in Plymouth, named Sarah, born 14 December 1732, Rebeckah, born 4 July 1734, Elnathan, born 7 December 1761, and Mary, birthdate missing,[9] who were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Rebeckah died in Plympton 5 September 1751.[10]

Azariah Whitten [*sic*] "of Plympton" married third in Kingston, Mass., 12 July 1753 **Elizabeth Bradford**,[11] who was born in Plymouth 3 November 1717,[12] the daughter of Ephraim[3] Bradford (*William*[2-1]) and his wife, Elizabeth[4]

Brewster (*Wrestling*[3], *Love*[2], *William*[1]). Elizabeth died after 4 May 1773, the date she was named as the executrix of her husband's will.[13]

Azariah Whiton's father, John Whiton of Plympton, in his will dated 2 June 1757, probated 23 May 1766, gave Azariah two acres of meadow and half of his upland and swampy land containing three acres, to be his at his mother's decease. Azariah was named him as executor of his father's estate. Azariah was to keep one cow, summer and winter, for the use of his sister, Jedidah, as long as she was unmarried. Anything remaining in the estate after all of the debts and bequests were paid was to belong to Azariah.[14]

John Barrow of Plympton, the father of Azariah's first wife, Elizabeth Barrow, died intestate in Plympton, before 23 September 1720, the date his widow, Bethiah Barrow, was appointed as the administratrix of his estate.[15] Elizabeth's mother, "Widdow Bethia Barrow," was admitted as a member of the Plymouth church, 23 July 1721,[16] one week before Elizabeth and her two brothers, Ephraim and Isaac, were baptized there.[17] On 9 April 1723, Mr. John Briggs of Rochester was appointed as the guardian of Elizabeth's half brother, John Barrow, and her half-sisters, Ruth and Bennett Barrow, her father's children by his first wife. John Barrow later chose Ichabod Nye of Rochester to be his guardian, 20 June 1728. On 20 February 1732, Mr. Ichabod Nye paid John Barrow £30, which was his full and just inheritance from the estate of his deceased father, John Barrow of Plympton.[18] On 9 April 1723, Mr. Samuel Barrow of Middleboro was appointed as the guardian of Elizabeth Barrow and her brothers, Isaac and Ephraim Barrow, the children of her father's second wife, Bethiah.[19] Elizabeth's mother, Bethyah [*sic*] Barrow, died in Plympton 11 September 1739, at 59 years of age.[20]

After the death of Azariah Whiton's second wife, Rebeckah, in 1751, Rebeckah 's two minor children, Elnathan and Mary Holmes, which she had by her first husband, Elnathan Holmes of Plymouth, deceased, chose their uncle, Thomas Rogers, fisherman, husband of their mother's sister, Priscilla (Churchill) Rogers, as their guardian, 20 March 1754.[21]

Azariah's third wife, Elizabeth Bradford, was not married until after the death of her father, Ephraim Bradford. Her father divided his personal estate among his daughters in his will, dated 16 December 1742, probated 6 October 1646, but did not name them. However, the executor's account shows that Elizabeth Bradford received £20-8-2 in the distribution of her father's estate.[22]

When the Massachusetts Tax Valuation was taken in 1771, Azariah was listed in Plympton with two rateable polls, an annual worth of £4, four oxen, one head of cattle, 17 goats or sheep, 2 swine and about 34 acres of land.[23]

Azariah Witon [*sic*] of Plympton, yeoman, in his will dated 30 September 1772, probated 4 May 1773, gave his loving wife, Elizabeth, one-third part of the improvement [income] of all of his estate, both real and personal, until their son, John, reached 21 years of age. He gave his son, Thomas, one-half of his estate out of which he was to pay £3 each to three of his sisters, Phoebe Bradford, wife of Simeon Bradford, Hannah Donham, wife of Israel Donham, and Priscilla Witon. Son John was given the other half of his father's estate, out of which he was to pay £4 to his sister, Patience Witton. Daughter Elizabeth

Whiton was to receive £4, with half paid by her brother, Thomas, and the other half by brother John. He named his wife, Elizabeth, as his executrix. Witnesses were Silvester Donham, Simeon Donham and Thomas Doty. The inventory of his personal property was taken by Samuel Lucas, Silvanus Donham and Eleazer Crocker, and was submitted 14 May 1773, amounted to £205-10-1.[24]

Children (**Whiton/Witon/ Whiting**), born in Plympton, Mass.:[25]
By his first wife, Elizabeth Barrow:

i. **Phoebe**[6], born 16 March 1736/7; called Phoebe Bradford in her father's will and given £3.
ii. **Elizabeth**, born 28 September 1739; died 11 December 1739.[26]
iii. **Bethiah**, born 29 March 1741; died 12 July 1741.[27]
iv. **Ruth**, born 10 August 1743, died 28 August 1744.[28]

By his second wife, Rebeckah (Churchill) Holmes:

v. **Hannah**, born 13 October 1746; called Hannah Donham in her father's will and received £3.
vi. **Thomas**, born 17 March 1747/8, bapt. in Plymouth 10 July 1748;[29] his father gave him half of his property in his will.
vii. **Priscilla**, born 1 January 1750; unmarried when her father gave her £4 in his will.
viii. **Ebenezer**, born 2 August 1751, died 23 September 1751.[30]

By his third wife, Elizabeth Bradford:

ix. **John**, born 6 August 1754; his father gave him half of his property in his will, to take possession when he reached 21 years of age.
x. **Patience**, born 21 January 1757 [twin]; unmarried when her father gave her £4 in his will.
xi. **Ephraim**, born 21 January 1757 [twin]; not mentioned in his father's will; no further record found.
xii. **Elizabeth**, born 6 October 1759; unmarried when her father gave her £4 in his will.

REFERENCES:

1. *Plympton VR*, 229; *MD* 5:182. 2. Plymouth Co. Prob. 21:306-7 (Azariah Whiton). 3. *Plympton VR*, 250. 4. *Plymouth Church Records, 1620-1859* (NY, 2 vols., rept. Baltimore 1975) 1:90: John Barrow married Bethyah King 10 October 1714. 5. *Plymouth Church Records, 1620-1859* 1:220. 6. *Plympton VR*, 533, under "Whitin, wife of Ezriah." 7. *Plympton VR*, 333; intentions "Whiting"; *Plymouth VR* 153, 160. 8. *Plympton VR*, 333; *MD* 2:225; Eugene A. Stratton, "Descendants of Mr. John Holmes, Messenger of the Plymouth Court," *NGSQ* (June and Sept. 1986) 74:88, 211-12. 9. *MD* 15:40. 10. *Plympton VR*, 533. 11. *Plympton VR*, 262; *Kingston VR*, 180; Barbara Lambert Merrick, *MFIP Brewster*, 129-31; does not identify parents of first wife, Elizabeth Barrow. 12. *Plymouth VR*, 58-59; Robert S. Wakefield, Lee D. Van Antwerp, *MFIP: William Bradford*, 21, 80; does not identify parents of first wife, Elizabeth Barrow. 13. Plymouth Co. Prob. 21:306-7 (Azariah Whiton) [FHL #550712]. 14. Plymouth Co. Prob. 19:367-69 (John Whiton) [FHL #550711]. 15. Plymouth Co. Prob. 4:243-44 (John Barrow) [FHL #550510]; note that John's death (or burial) was recorded in Plympton, 7 October 1720 (*Plympton VR*, 439), one month after his

widow was named as the administratrix of John Barrow's estate. 16. *Plymouth Church Records, 1620-1859* 1:220; note that there were two women named Bethiah Barrow in Plymouth records, one the wife of John, and the second the wife of Robert [Ibid. 1:208, 215, 220-21, 229]. 17. *Plymouth Ch. Recs.,* 1:220. 18. Plymouth Co. Prob. 4:345-46; 5:396; 7:172 (John Barrow, guardianship) [FHL #550510, #550511]. 19. Plymouth Co. Prob. 4:349-50 (John Barrow, guardianship) [FHL #550510]. 20. *Plympton VR*, 439. 21. *Plymouth Co. Prob.* 13:223; *NGSQ* (Sept. 1986) 74:211-12. 22. Plymouth Co. Prob. 10:343-44, 374-75; 13:75 (Ephraim Bradford) [FHL #551535]; *MD* 21:190-91. 23. Pruitt, *Massachusetts Tax Valuation, 1771*, 662. 24. Plymouth Co. Prob. 21:306-7 (Azariah Whiton) [FHL #550712]. 25. Ibid.; *Plympton VR*, 227, 228, 229; Augustus Sherrill Whiton, *Whiton Family in America* (NY 1932), 27, 37-39. 26. *Plympton VR*, 534. 27. *Plympton VR*, 534. 28. *Plympton VR*, 533. 29. *Plymouth Ch. Recs.,* 2:444. 30. *Plympton VR*, 533.

259. **Alice Whiton/Witon/Whiting**[5] (*Bethiah Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plympton, Plymouth Co., Mass., 28 February 1712/3,[1] the daughter of John and Bethiah (Crocker) Whiton. Alice died in Amenia, Dutchess Co., New York, in March 1771.[2]

Alice Whiton married in Plympton, as his first wife, 27 July 1742 **Ellis Doty**,[3] who was born in Rochester, Plymouth Co., Mass., 30 January 1712/3,[4] the son of Joseph[3] (*Joseph*[2], *Edward*[1] of the *Mayflower*), and his wife, Hannah Edwards. Ellis is said to have married second in Sharon, Conn., 27 October 1771 Rachel (--) Richards.[5] Ellis Doty probably died sometime after 1771 when he was no longer taxed in Amenia, Dutchess Co., N.Y.[6]

Alice's father, John Whiton of Plympton, in his will dated 2 June 1757, probated 23 May 1766, named her as his "daughter, Alice Doten, wife of Ellis Doten," and gave her £3.[7]

Ellis and Alice Doty were received into membership by the Congregational Church in Wareham, Plymouth Co., Mass., 12 February 1743/4. On 19 April 1747, they were dismissed from the Wareham church to the church in Sharon, Conn.[8] His parents, Joseph and Hannah Doty, followed them there in 1749.[9] A few years later Ellis and Alice moved to the Oblong, in Dutchess Co., N.Y., settling in Amenia where Ellis Doty was taxed from 1753 to February 1762 and through to 1771.[10]

No probate records have been found for Ellis Doty.

Children (**Doty**), born in Wareham, Plymouth Co., Mass.;[11]

i. **John**[6], born 27 June 1743.
ii. **Thomas**, born 20 June 1746; a Thomas Doughty was listed as overseer of the highways in Beekman Town meeting, 7 April 1795.[12]

REFERENCES:

1. *Plympton VR*, 228; *MD* 5:182. 2. *MFIP Doty* (1996), 162-63: Wareham Ch. Recs., 5. 3. *Plympton VR*, 308. 4. *Rochester VR* 1:120; *MFIP: Edward Doty* (1996), 49-50, 162-63. 5. *MFIP: Edward Doty* (1996), 162-63. 6. Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 3:411. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 19:367-68 (John Whiton) [FHL #550711]. 8. Wareham Church Recs., 5, 18. 9. *MFIP: Edward Doty*, 49. 10. Doherty, *Settlers of the Beekman Patent* 3:411. 11. Wareham Ch. Recs., 10. 12. Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 1:249-50.

260. **Jedidah Whiton/Witon/Whiting**[5] (*Bethiah Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plympton, Plymouth Co., Mass., 8 February 1714/5,[1] the daughter of John and Bethiah (Crocker) Whiton. Jedidah died in Plympton, after 13 April 1767, the date of her marriage.[2]

Jedidah Whiton married in Plympton 13 April 1767 **Elisha Whitin/Whiting/Whitton/Whyton**[3] whose parentage has not been determined. Elisha Whiton married first, in Plympton, 10 October 1728, as her second husband, Joanna (Rickard) Dunham,[4] who was born about 1693,[5] the daughter of Deacon John and Mary (--) Rickard and the widow of Israel Dunham, Sr. By Joanna, Elisha Whiton had Elisha, born 26 September 1729, Joannah, born 26 May 1731, and Abigail, born 28 November 1733.[6] Joanna married first, in Plympton, 18 June 1713, Israel Dunham, Sr., by whom she had Silvanus Dunham, born in Plympton 26 May 1714, Cornelius, born 12 August 1716, Ebenezer, born 5 February 1718/9, Susannah, born 16 July 1721 and James born 9 December 1723.[7] Joanna (Rickard) (Dunham) Whiton died in Plympton, 6 January 1767, at 75 years of age.[8] Elisha Whiton probably died in Plympton after 1771, when he was listed in the Massachusetts Tax Valuation which was taken that year.[9]

Jedidah was unmarried when her father, John Whitten [*sic*], made his will 2 June 1757, which was probated 23 May 1766. Her father gave her £3 and directed that his son, Azariah, was to keep one cow for Jedidah, summer and winter, so long as she remained single.[10]

In the Massachusetts Tax Valuation of 1771, Elisha Whiton was listed with one rateable poll, a house, one town mark, £7 annual income from real estate. 6 acres of pasture, 10 acres of tillage, 500 bushels of grain, 5 acres of upland, 3 tons of English hay, 4 acres of fresh meadow and 3 tons of fresh meadow hay per year.[11]

Since Jedidah was 53 years old when she married Elisha Whiton, she is not likely to have had any children. No probate records have been found for either Elisha or Jedidah Whiton.

REFERENCES:

1. *Plympton VR*, 228; *MD* 5:185. 2. *Plympton VR*, 425. 3. *Plympton VR*, 425. 4. *Plympton VR*, 427; *MD* 1:247. 5. *Plympton VR*, 533, estimated from her death date. 6. *Plympton VR*, 228, 229; *MD* 3:92. 7. *Plympton VR*, 94, 95; *MD* 3:94; Joanna (Rickard) (Dunham) Whiton's son, Sylvanus Dunham, married Jedidah's cousin, #291 Rebecca Crocker[5], and her daughter, Susannah Dunham, married #293 Daniel Crocker[5]. 8. *Plympton VR*, 533. 9. Pruitt, *Massachusetts Tax Valuation of 1771*, 662. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. 1:367-69 (John Whiton) [FHL #550711]. 11. Pruitt, *Massachusetts Tax Valuation of 1771*, 662.

261. **Zaccheus Whiton/Witon/Whiting**[5] (*Bethiah Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plympton, Plymouth Co., Mass., 1 May 1716,[1] the son of John and Bethiah (Crocker) Whiton. Zacheus Whiton died before 2 June 1757, the date his father made his will and stated that his son, Zacheus, was dead.[2]

Zaccheus Whiton was married but his wife's name is not known, nor is the place of their marriage. The fact that Zaccheus did marry and have two sons is proven by the will of his father, John Whiton of Plympton. In his will dated 2 June 1757, probated 23 May 1766, John Whiton mentioned his "two grandchildren, Isaac and Zacheus Whitton, sons of my son Zacheus, deceased," and gave them 30 shillings each.[3]

On 15 February 1738, John Whiton of Plympton, yeoman, conveyed all of his land at Hunting House Brook, containing about 30 acres, to his loving son, Zacheus Whiton, for £23. This was land John Whiton had purchased from Joseph Lucas, Nathaniel Jackson and John Richard. The deed was signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Samuel Shaw and Joseph Lucas. On 10 April 1739, John Whiton acknowledged the deed.[4]

No further information has been found for Zaccheus Whiton or his family.

Children (**Whiton**), birthplace unknown, mentioned by their grandfather, John Whiton, in his will:[5]

i. **Isaac**[6], prob. born around 1742; living in 1757 when he and his brother were mentioned in their grandfather's will.
ii. **Zaccheus**, prob. born around 1744; living in 1757.

REFERENCES:

1. *Plympton VR*, 229; *MD* 5:182. 2. Plymouth Co. Prob. 19:367-69 (John Whiton) [FHL #550711]. 3. Ibid. 4. Plymouth Co. Deeds 32:185-86 [FHL #558824]. 5. Plymouth Co. Prob. 19:367-69 (John Whiton) [FHL #550711].

262. **Alpheus Whiton/Witon/Whiting**[5] (*Bethiah Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plympton, Plymouth Co., Mass., 10 March 1717/8,[1] the son of John and Bethiah (Crocker) Whiton. Alpheus probably died in Plympton after 1771, the year he was listed on the Massachusetts Tax Valuation taken that year.[2]

Alpheus Whiton "of Plimton," married in Plymouth 5 November 1753 (intentions 10 March 1752[/3]) **Ruth Grafton** of Plymouth,[3] whose parents have not been identified. Ruth probably died in Plympton because her husband was still living there in 1771.

Alpheus's father, John Whiton of Plympton, in his will dated 2 June 1757, probated 23 May 1766, gave Alpheus one-half of his upland and swampy ground containing 3 acres, and one-half of the sheepfold or common land which his father had "within fence."[4]

On 20 March 1748, Alpheus Whitton [*sic*] of Plympton, husbandman, bought from Elisha Whitton for £36 old tenor a certain piece of cedar swamp in Plympton near Doty's Cedar Swamp. This was confirmed 5 June 1765.[5] On 12 March 1763, Alpheus's father, John Whitton of Plympton, yeoman, sold to his son, Alpheus Whitton of Plympton, husbandman, for £36, "certain parcels of land" near Alpheus's house, in addition to six acres of meadow, and six more acres of upland and swampy land which he had bought from Eleazer

Richards in 1734. This was confirmed 23 April 1763 and received to be recorded 5 June 1765.[6]

When the Massachusetts Tax Valuation was taken in 1771, Alpheus was listed with one rateable poll, a house, £1-10sh annual worth of his real estate, 2 cattle, eleven sheep, 2 swine, 3 acres of tillage land on which he raised 10 bushels of grain yearly, 4 acres of fresh meadow on which he raised 3.5 tons of hay.[7]

No children have been found for Alpheus and Ruth Whiton and no probate records were located for them.

REFERENCES:

1. *Plympton VR*, 228; *MD* 5:182. 2. Pruitt, *Massachusetts Tax Valuation, 1771*, 662. 3. *MD* 16:164, 255; *Plymouth VR*, 143, 151. 4. Plymouth Co. Prob. 1:367-69 (John Whiton) [FHL #550711]. 5. Plymouth Co. Deeds 50:30 [FHL #559118]. 6. Plymouth Co. Deeds 50:30-31 [FHL #559118]. 7. Pruitt, *Massachusetts Tax Valuation, 1771*, 662.

263. **Bethiah Whiton/Witon/Whiting**[5] (*Bethiah Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plympton, Plymouth Co., Mass., 16 August 1720,[1] the daughter of John and Bethiah (Crocker) Whiton. Bethiah died after 23 May 1766, the date her father's will was probated.[2]

Bethiah Whiton married in Plympton, as his third wife, 25 September 1744 (intentions Plymouth 1 September 1744) **Abraham Jackson** of Plymouth,[3] whose parentage is unclear. Abraham Jackson married first a wife named Mary, who died in Plymouth in February, 1740/1.[4] Abraham married second, in Plympton 5 November 1741 Mary/Marcy Whiting/Whiton,[5] who was born 2 September 1710, the daughter of James and Mary (--) Whiton.[6] Abraham's second wife died in Plymouth 2 July 1744, after having two children, Mary, born 7 October 1742 and Abraham, born 2 June 1744, died in July 1744,[7] neither of whom were descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Abraham Jackson died before 6 April 1761, the date his will was probated in Plymouth.[8]

When Bethiah's father, John Whiton of Plympton made his will dated 2 June 1757, probated 23 May 1766, he called her "Bethiah Jackson, wife of Abraham Jackson," and gave her £3.[9]

Bethiah's husband, Abraham Jackson of Plymouth, yeoman, in his will dated 25 October 1760, probated 6 April 1761, gave his beloved wife, Bethiah, one-third of his moveable estate and the improvement of one-third of his real estate, as long as she remained his widow. He gave his son by Bethiah, Isaac Jackson, all of his homestead "where I now dwell," and his land and meadow adjoining it, all of his land, meadow and cedar swamp in Plympton, and one-third of his moveable estate, subject to his wife's thirds and after all debts and funeral expenses were paid. He gave his daughter, Mary Jackson, by his second wife, one-third part of his remaining moveable estate, and directed that his son, Isaac, or his heirs, were to maintain Mary for her natural life. He gave his daughter, Margaret Jackson, by Bethiah, one-third part of his remaining moveable estate and £20 to be paid by Isaac when he reached 21 years of age.

He appointed his neighbor, James Robbins, to be sole executor of his estate. Witnesses were Samuel Lucas, Joseph Lucas and Edward Doten. James Robens of Plympton, innholder, was named as executor, 6 April 1761. The inventory amounting to £271-10-0, was taken 26 January 1761. Bethiah's dower rights in the real estate was set off to her 25 April 1763.[10]

Children (**Jackson**), born in Plymouth, Mass.:[11]

i. **Isaac**[6], born 28 July 1745.
ii. **Margaret**, born 5 March 1747/8.

REFERENCES:

1. *Plympton VR*, 229; *MD* 5:182. 2. Plymouth Co. Prob. 19:367-69 (John Whiton) [FHL #550711]. 3. *Plympton VR*, 336; *MD* 17:132; *Plymouth VR*, 159. 4. *Plymouth VR,* 138. 5. *Plympton VR*, 336; *Plymouth VR*, 167. 6. *Plympton VR*, 228. 7. *Plymouth VR*, 42, 138. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. #11165, 16:88-90. 282-83, 297, 428-29 (Abraham Jackson) [FHL #551543]. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. 1:367-69 (John Whiton) [FHL #550711]. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. #11165, 16:88-90, 282-83, 297, 428-29 (Abraham Jackson) [FHL #551543]. 11. *MD* 7:176; *Plymouth VR*, 42.

264. **John Whiton/Witon/Whiting, Jr.**[5] (*Bethiah Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plympton, Plymouth Co., Mass., 27 February 1721/2,[1] the son of John and Bethiah (Crocker) Whiton. John Whiton died before 2 June 1757, the date his father, John Whiton of Plympton, made his will and did not mention John.[2]

John Whiton, Jr., married in Plympton (intentions) 19 February 1746 **Martha Tilson**,[3] who was probably born in Plympton 6 November 1725,[4] the daughter of Ephraim and Marcy (Rickard) Tilson, Jr. Martha Whitin [*sic*], "wife of John, Jr.," died in Plympton, 5 December 1748.[5]

John Whiton, Jr., was not mentioned by his father, John Whiton of Plympton, who made his will, 2 June 1757. John, Jr., almost certainly did not leave any surviving children, for his father did not mention any, as he did for John's brother, Zaccheus Whiton, who was called deceased in 1757, but was survived by his sons, Isaac and Zaccheus.[6]

No probate records were found for John Whiton, Jr., in Plymouth County.

Child (**Whiton**), born in Plympton. Mass.:[7]

i. **Sarah**[6], born 8 August 1748, died 16 October 1748.

REFERENCES:

1. *Plympton VR*, 229; *MD* 5:182. 2. Plymouth Co. Prob. 19:367-69 (John Whiton) [FHL #550711]. 3. *Plympton VR*, 412, 426. 4. *Plympton VR*, 214. 5. *Plympton VR*, 533. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. 19:367-68 (John Whiton) [FHL #550711]. 7. *Plympton VR*, 227.

265. **Jabez Crocker**[5-5] (*Nathan Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Joanna Bursley*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 10 June 1709,[1] the son of Nathan and Joanna (Bursley) Crocker. He

probably died in Barnstable after 27 March 1755, the date he married his third wife.[2]

Jabez Crocker married first, in Barnstable 6 July 1732 **Deliverance Jones**,[3] whose parentage has not been established. Deliverance died before 9 February 1737/8, the date Jabez married his second wife, **Mary Baker**,[4] in Barnstable. Mary Baker's parentage has not been found. Mary died before 27 March 1755, the date Jabez married third, in Barnstable **Remember Fuller**,[5] who was born in Barnstable 26 May 1701,[6] the daughter of Joseph and Thankful (Blossom) Fuller. Remember died after 13 August 1757, the date she was called "Remember Crocker" by her mother, Thankful Fuller, in her will.[7] Remember was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Edward Fuller.

Jabez Crocker was mentioned by his father, Nathan Crocker of Barnstable, in his will dated 17 May 1750, probated 5 June 1750, and was named as co-executor with his brother, Benoni Crocker.[8] His third wife, Remember Fuller, was mentioned by her father, Joseph Fuller, in his will dated 2 July 1750.[9] Remember's mother, Thankful Fuller, named her as "Remember Crocker" in her will dated 13 August 1757, proved 7 March 1758.[10]

Jabez Crocker had at least one child by his first wife, Deliverance Jones, who died young, and six by his second wife, Mary Baker. There were no children by his third wife, Remember Fuller. James R. Crocker, in his *Crocker Genealogy*, named an Ebenezer Crocker as Jabez Crocker's eldest son, in a garbled list of children, all ascribed to the second wife, Mary Baker.[11] These have been unscrambled by Maclean W. McLean with a careful reading of West Barnstable Church records. He could find no evidence of a son named Ebenezer in this family.

No probate records were found in Barnstable County for Jabez Crocker.

Children (**Crocker**), born in Barnstable, baptized in the West Parish Church in Barnstable:[12]

By his first wife, Deliverance Jones:

i. **Deliverance**[6-6], bapt. 24 April 1737, called "dau. of Deliverance and Jabez Crocker."

By his second wife, Mary Baker:

ii. **Anna**, born 6 March 1738/9, bapt. 30 May 1742 as "Hannah" with her sister, Deliverance, and brother, Asa, "children of Mary and Jabez Crocker."
iii. **Deliverance**, born 7 May 1740, bapt. 30 May 1742.
iv. **Asa**, born 4 September 1741, bapt. 30 May 1742.
v. **Ruth**, born 25 August 1743, bapt. 28 August 1743.
vi. **Lot**, bapt. 31 March 1744/5.
vii. **Mary**, bapt. 21 June 1747.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:23. 2. *MD* 31:10. 3. *MD* 34:20. 4. *MD* 33:169. 5. Barnstable VR 2:246 [FHL #947061]; *MD* 31:10; but *Mayflower Fams.* 4:117 and Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 40, give date as 27 May 1755; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:244 has no date. 6. *MD* 4:226. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:368-69 (Thankful Fuller). 8. Ibid. 8:256-57 (Nathan Crocker). 9. Ibid. 8:460 (Joseph

Fuller). 10. Ibid. 9:368-69 (Thankful Fuller). 11. Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 40-41. 12. *MD* 31:148; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs. 27a, 30a, 31a, 32a [FHL #22364].

266. **Benoni Crocker**[5-5] *(Nathan Crocker*[4]*, Ruth Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1] *(Joanna Bursley*[4]*, Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]*)* was born in Barnstable, Mass., 24 February 1711/2,[1] the son of Nathan and Joanna (Bursley) Crocker. Benoni died sometime after the birth of his last child in 1754.[2]

Benoni Crocker married in Barnstable 19 February 1735/6 (intentions 12 July 1735) his cousin, **Abigail Bursley**[5],[3] who was born in Barnstable 25 February 1713/4,[4] the daughter of Jabez Bursley[4] *(Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]*)* and his wife, Hannah Fuller. Abigail died after 1754, the year their last child was born.[5] [See *John Howland* 2:156-57].

Benoni Crocker's father, Nathan Crocker of Barnstable, in his will dated 17 May 1750, probated 5 June 1750, mentioned Benoni Crocker as one of his sons and made him a joint executor with his brother, Jabez.[6] Abigail's father, Jabez Bursley of Barnstable, in his will dated 5 January 1731/2, probated 20 and 26 January 1731/2, named Abigail as one of his daughters.[7]

Benoni and Abigail lived in "the old stone fort" which he had inherited and which he had enlarged.[8]

No probate records were found in Barnstable County for either Benoni or his wife, Abigail. The births of the first, third and fourth children were recorded in Barnstable, with the second child listed as "Their Son [*] Crocker Born," with no given name or date. Amos Otis, in *Barnstable Families*, states, "There is a blank in the record which I fill with the name of Barnabas."[9] The last probable child, Bursley Crocker, is found only in the *Crocker Genealogy*.

Children (**Crocker**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[10]

i. **Lemuel**[6-6-6], born 1 March 1737.
ii. **Barnabas**, probably born about 1740, name and date not entered.[11]
iii. **Abigail**, born 22 May 1745.
iv. **Abner**, born 18 August 1747.
v. [possible child] **Bursley**, possibly born in 1754; listed only in the *Crocker Genealogy*;[12] not in Otis.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:23. 2. *MD* 32:60. 3. *MD* 34:17, 21. 4. *MD* 3:53. 5. *MD* 32:60. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:256-57 (Nathan Crocker). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:76-79 (Jabez Bursley). 8. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:244. 9. Ibid. 1:244. 10. *MD* 32:60; Barnstable VR 1:275, 276, 304. 11. *MD* 32:60; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:244; Frederick Odell Conant, *History of the Conant Family* (Portland, Me. 1887), 529. 12. Crocker, *Crocker Genealogy*, 41, 70.

267. **Nathan Crocker**[5-5] *(Nathan Crocker*[4]*, Ruth Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*) (Joanna Bursley*[4]*, Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]*)* was born in Barnstable, Mass., 7 March 1713/4,[1] the son of Nathan and Joanna (Bursley) Crocker.

Nathan died before 11 May 1768, the date an administrator was appointed for his intestate estate.[2]

Nathan Crocker married in Barnstable 27 December 1739 (intentions 24 February 1738) his cousin, **Mehitable Crocker**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 16 September 1716,[4] the daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Hall) Crocker. Mehitable died after 1 December 1768, the date she received one-third of her husband's estate as her dower.[5]

Nathan's father, Nathan Crocker of Barnstable, in his will dated 17 May 1750, probated 5 June 1750, mentioned Nathan as one of his sons.[6] Since Mehitable's father, Ebenezer Crocker, died young, Mehitable Crocker, with her sisters, Susannah and Hannah, chose their uncle, William Crocker, husband of their father's sister, Mary Crocker, as their guardian, 25 February 1735. This was witnessed by Shubael Gorham and Thomas Bacon.[7] Ten years after her marriage to Nathan, Mehitable was admitted into membership by the church in the West Parish of Barnstable, 12 November 1749.[8]

Nathan Crocker died intestate. The administration of his estate was granted to Ebenezer Crocker, probably his wife's brother, in Barnstable, 11 May 1768. On 1 December 1768, widow Mehitable Crocker received as her dower, one-third of her husband's estate.[9] Ebenezer Crocker was appointed as the guardian of Nathan and Mehitable's five younger children, Nathan, Elijah, David, Jonathan and Mehitable, "the minor children of Nathan and Mehitable Crocker."[10]

Children (**Crocker**), born in Barnstable, Mass., bapt. in the West Parish Church:[11]

i. **Enoch**[6-6], born 1 June 1741, bapt. 5 April 1750.
ii. **Susannah**, born 9 April 1743, bapt. 5 April 1750.
iii. **Deborah**, born 30 March 1745, bapt. 5 April 1750.
iv. **Azubah**, born 14 August 1747, bapt. 5 April 1750.
v. **Elijah**, born 11 February 1749, bapt. 5 April 1750.
vi. **Nathan**, born 10 August 1753, bapt. 23 September 1753.
vii. **Jonathan**, born 23 March 1756, bapt. 9 May 1756.
viii. **Mehitable**, born 8 June 1758, bapt. 16 July 1758.
ix. **David**, born 15 March 1761, bapt. 3 May 1761.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:23-24. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 10:198[2] (Nathan Crocker). 3. *MD* 33:169, 171; Barnstable Town Recs. 2:419, 421 [FHL #947061]. 4. William A. Walter, "Corrections Concerning the Crocker Family of Barnstable, Mass.," *TAG* (October 1963) 39:202-3, for the identification of Mehitable Crocker and her brother, Ebenezer; Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 14. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 10:198[2] (Nathan Crocker). 6. Ibid. 8:256-57 (Nathan Crocker [father]). 7. Ibid., 5:257 (Guardianship) [FHL #904599]. 8. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 42 [FHL #22364]. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:379 (Nathan Crocker). 10. Ibid. 14:207-11 (Guardianship). 11. *MD* 31:149; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 33a, 34a, 35a, 36a, 37a [FHL #22364].

268. **Isaac Crocker**[5-5] *(Nathan Crocker*[4]*, Ruth Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*) (Joanna Bursley*[4]*, Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]*)* was born in Barnstable, Mass., 6 May 1719,[1] the son of Nathan and Joanna (Bursley) Crocker. The date of Isaac Crocker's death is not known.

Isaac Crocker married in Barnstable 22 March 1738/9 **Elizabeth Fuller**,[2] who was born in Barnstable 30 September 1720,[3] the daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Bodfish) Fuller and a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Edward Fuller. Elizabeth's date of death is not known.

Nathan Crocker, Isaac's father, in his will dated 17 May 1750, probated 5 June 1750, mentioned Isaac as one of his sons.[4] Isaac's wife, Elizabeth, was called "Elizabeth Crocker" by her father, Benjamin Fuller of Barnstable, in his will dated 17 December 1748, probated 8 February 1748/9.[5]

Nothing is known for certain about this family except the births of three children recorded in Barnstable between 1739 and 1743. In the Barnstable Town Records the names of two more children, Josiah, born 14 October 1762, and Ansel, born 22 January 1767, have been inserted into the record at a later date in a different hand, without stating they were the children of Isaac and Elizabeth Crocker. No actual proof for these two additional children, such as probate records or deeds for Isaac and Elizabeth Crocker, has been found.

Children (**Crocker**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[6]

i. **Ansel**[6-6], born 27 August 1739.
ii. **Rebecca**, born 24 March 1740/1.
iii. **Thomas**, born 19 September 1743.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:23. 2. *MD* 33:170. 3. *Mayflower Fams.* 4:53. 4. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:256-57 (Nathan Crocker). 5. Ibid. 8:193-96 (Benjamin Fuller). *NYGBR* 36:36 is in error in stating that this Elizabeth Fuller married James Goodspeed. 6. *MD* 31:150.

695. **John Crocker**[5-5] *(Nathan Crocker*[4]*, Ruth Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*) (Joanna Bursley*[4]*, Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]*)* was born in Barnstable, Mass., 11 January 1721/2,[1] the son of Nathan and Joanna (Bursley) Crocker. Lt. John Crocker, called "3rd," died in Barnstable 14 June 1776, in his 56th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[2]

John Crocker married in Barnstable 14 February 1750/1 his cousin, **Mary Bursley, Jr.**[5],[3] *(Jabez*[4]*, Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]*),* who was born in Barnstable in August 1723,[4] the daughter of Jabez and Hannah (Fuller) Bursley. Mary died there 29 April 1777,[5] in her 54th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery, called "Widow of Lieut. John Crocker." Mary was a descendant of two *Mayflower* passengers, John Howland and Edward Fuller. [See *John Howland* 2:159.]

John Crocker's father, Nathan Crocker of Barnstable, listed John as one of his sons when he made his will, 17 May 1750, probated 5 June 1750.[6] Mary's father, Jabez Bursley, in his will dated 5 January 1731/2, probated 20 and 26 January 1731/2, mentioned Mary as one of his daughters.[7]

Lt. John Crocker served in Canada during the French and Indian Wars and was known as "Cape Breton John."[8] On 14 November 1762, John Crocker 3rd registered his earmark in Barnstable.[9]

In his will written 14 June 1776, probated 9 January 1777, John Crocker, Jr., of Barnstable, gentleman, named his wife Mary, and gave her all of his real estate. After her death or remarriage, his two sons, Francis Crocker and Abraham Crocker, were to each inherit one third of his real estate, and each of his two daughters, Mary and Anne, were to have one-sixth of his estate. He named his wife Mary, and his son Francis, as co-executors.[10]

Children (**Crocker**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[11]

i. **Francis**[6-6-6], born 31 December 1753.
ii. **Mary**, born 30 October 1756.
iii. **Abraham**, born 6 April 1758.
iv. **Anna**, born 13 August 1760.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:23-24; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:245. 2. *MQ* 45:156; West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., MS, 8 [typescript says "56th yr." but 55th yr., as given by Gustavus A. Hinckley in his MS, is correct]. 3. *MD* 31:10; Barnstable VR 2:309, 310. 4. *MD* 3:53. 5. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., MS, 9; *MQ* 45:156. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:256-57 (Nathan Crocker). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:76-79 (Jabez Bursley). 8. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:245. 9. Barnstable VR 2:261 [FHL #947061]. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:426-27 (John Crocker). 11. Barnstable VR 3:362 [FHL #947062].

270. **Temperance Crocker**[5-5] *(Nathan Crocker*[4]*, Ruth Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*) (Joanna Bursley*[4]*, Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]*)* was born in Barnstable, Mass., 3 October 1724,[1] the daughter of Nathan and Joanna (Bursley) Crocker. Temperance died in Middlefield, Mass., 12 August 1820, at 97 years of age, called "wid. of Joseph [Annable] of E. Haddam, Conn."[2]

Temperance Crocker married in Barnstable 31 December 1744 **Joseph Annable**,[3] who was born there 19 March 1720,[4] the son of Samuel and Remember (Crocker) Annable. Joseph Annable died in Millington Parish, East Haddam, Conn., 9 September 1808.[5]

Temperance was called "Temperance Annable" by her father, Nathan Crocker, in his will dated 17 May 1750, probated 5 June 1750.[6]

Joseph and Temperance settled in East Haddam[7] shortly after their marriage, and their first four children were recorded there. Their last child, Anna, was recorded in Middlefield, Mass., as having been born in October 1762. Temperance joined the Middlefield Church in May, 1802.[8]

Joseph Annabel [*sic*] was a member of the South Company of the East Haddam Train Band in 1771-1772.[9] As Joseph Anibal [*sic*], he was listed in the U.S. Census of 1800, living in East Haddam, Conn., as head of a household of one male and one female, both over 45 years of age.[10]

No probate records were found for either Joseph of Temperance Annable.

Children (**Annable/Anibal**), first four born in East Haddam, Conn., fifth child recorded in Middlefield, Mass.:[11]

i. **Martha**[6-6], born 20 August 1748.
ii. **Mary**, born 25 February 1752.
iii. **Sarah**, born 25 April 1754.
iv. **Asenath**, born 4 February 1756.
v. **Anna**, born in October 1762.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:23-24. 2. *Middlefield VR*, 111; Mrs. Sophia (Smith) Martin, *Mack Genealogy, The Descendants of John Mack of Lyme, Conn.* (Rutland, Vt. 1903-1904) 2:1344. 3. *MD* 33:165. 4. *MD* 33:122. 5. Martin, *Mack Gen.* 2:1344. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:256-57 (Nathan Crocker). 7. David Dudley Field, *Hist. of the Towns of Haddam and East Haddam*, (Middletown, Conn. 1814, New York 1892), 48. 8. Martin, *Mack Gen.*, 2:1344. 9. *TAG* 15:171. 10. *U.S. Census of Connecticut, 1800*: Middlesex County, 406. 11. East Haddam VR LR 4:471.

271. **Joseph Bursley**[5-5] *(Sarah Crocker*[4]*, Ruth Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*)* (*Joseph*[4]*, Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]*)* was born in Barnstable, Mass., 8 March 1713/4,[1] the son of Joseph and Sarah (Crocker) Bursley. Joseph died in Barnstable 23 November 1778, in his 65th yr., and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[2]

Joseph Bursley married in Barnstable 20 December 1739 **Bethiah Fuller**[5],[3] who was born in Barnstable 1 September 1715,[4] the daughter of John Fuller and his wife, Thankful Gorham[4] *(John*[3]*, Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*)*. She was a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers John Howland and Edward Fuller. Bethiah died in Barnstable 2 February 1794, in her 79th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[5] [For her ancestry see *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:90-92, 373-74.]

Joseph's father, Joseph Bursley of Barnstable, in his will dated 14 June 1750, probated 5 July 1750, gave Joseph all of his real property and named him as the executor of his estate.[6] On 4 April 1740, Joseph Bursley, Jr., and Bethiah, his wife, "late Bethiah Fuller," received 40 shillings from her brother, John Fuller, "being with what the sd Bethiah hath heretofore received, the full sum of £50, in full of a legacy to the said Bethiah by her father, Mr. John Fuller's last will."[7]

Joseph Bursley, in his will dated 25 September 1778, probated 8 January 1779, mentioned his wife, Bethiah, his son John, who was named executor, his unmarried daughter, Abigail Bursley, and his two married daughters, Bethiah Jenkins, wife of Joseph Jenkins, and Sarah Nye, wife of Peleg Nye. The inventory of his estate was signed 12 January 1779 by Joseph Jenkins, Peleg Nye and Abigail Bursley. Abigail Bursley signed another receipt 27 January 1779, and her mother, Bethiah Bursley, gave her receipt to her son John the same day, "as he is executor."[8]

Children (**Bursley**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[9]

i. **John**[6-6-6], born 1 November 1741.
ii. **Bethiah**, born 2 March 1743.
iii. **Lemuel**, born 2 March 1745, died unmarried before 1778.
iv. **Sarah**, born 14 October 1748.
v. **Abigail**, born 23 October 1750, died unmarried 29 August 1790, in her 40th yr., buried in West Barnstable Cemetery as "Mrs.," a term of respect.[10]
vi. **Joseph**, born 27 March 1757, died in the Revolutionary War in 1776; not mentioned in his father's will.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 33:29. 2. *MQ* 45:94. 3. *MD* 33:169. 4. *MD* 4:226. 5. *MQ* 45:94. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:292-93 (Joseph Bursley, father). 7. Ibid. 5:30, 340 (John Fuller). 8. Ibid. 10:1[2]; 20:353, 355, 356 (Joseph Bursley). 9. *MD* 31:139. 10. *MQ* 45:94.

272. **Mercy Bursley**[5-5] *(Sarah Crocker*[4]*, Ruth Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*) (Joseph*[4]*, Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]*)* was born in Barnstable, Mass., 10 July 1721,[1] the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Crocker) Bursley. Mercy died there 10 May 1793, aged 72 years,[2] and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.

Mercy Bursley married in Barnstable 29 May 1757 (intentions 4 March 1753/4) after a long engagement, **John Goodspeed**,[3] who was born about 1720,[4] the son of Benjamin and Susannah (Allen) Goodspeed. John Goodspeed died in Barnstable 28 August 1786, aged 66 years, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[5]

Mercy Bursley was mentioned by her father, Joseph Bursley, in his will dated 14 June 1750, probated 5 July 1750.[6] John Goodspeed's father, Benjamin Goodspeed, Jr., in his will dated 16 June 1733, probated 11 July 1733, gave John his landing-place marsh north of Trasey's Brook Creek and one-third of his right on Sandy Neck.[7]

John Goodspeed was a carpenter and privateer who lived in Mystic, Conn., at the time he and Mercy Bursley became engaged, and he wanted to continue to live there after their marriage. Mercy insisted on staying on her farm at Great Marshes in Barnstable. After a lengthy engagement of four years, John Goodspeed finally agreed to return to Barnstable.[8]

Soon after their marriage, John Goodspeed shipped as a carpenter on a privateer during the French and Indian War. They captured a Spanish vessel loaded with Spanish silver dollars and bullion which was declared fair game because it had been trading with the French. John Goodspeed's share of the booty was said to have been $5,000 in silver. He was a frugal, cautious and successful businessman. Called "Silver John Goodspeed," he loaned money to the public at high rates of interest payable in Spanish milled dollars. His only surviving daughter, Mercy Goodspeed, married Dr. Jonas Whitman, who was also a successful investor like her father.[9]

John Goodspeed of Barnstable died intestate. On 15 March 1787, Daniel Davis, Esq., Judge of Probate, appointed Mary [*sic*] Goodspeed, widow, and [her son-in-law] Jonas Whiton [*sic*], physician, both of Barnstable, as joint administrators of John Goodspeed's estate.[10]

Children (**Goodspeed**), born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized in the West Parish Church of Barnstable:[11]

i. **Sarah**[6-6], bapt. 8 June 1760, died 23 July 1766, "in her 7th yr."; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[12]
ii. **Mercy**, bapt. 7 August 1763.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:29. 2. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 12. 3. *MD* 25:132; 31:6. 4. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:401-3. 5. West Barnstable Cemetery Inscriptions, 11. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:292-93 (Joseph Bursley). 7. Ibid. 5:134-35 (Benjamin Goodspeed) [FHL #904599]. 8. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:402. 9. Ibid. 1:402-3. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 19:147 (John Goodspeed) [FHL #904608]. 11. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 37a (Calef, 236) [FHL #22364]. 12. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 12.

273. **Lydia Crocker**[5] (*Theophilus Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plympton, Plymouth Co., Mass., 28 February 1731, recorded in Middleboro, Mass.,[1] the daughter of Theophilus and Lydia (Eddy) Crocker. Lydia died in Plymouth, Mass., 19 January 1824, at 93 years of age, and was buried in Plymouth.[2]

Lydia married in Plympton 3 April 1755 (intentions Plymouth 15 March 1754/5) **Benjamin Lucas**,[3] who was born in Plymouth 21 June 1731 and baptized 1 August 1731,[4] the son of William and Mehitable (Doty) Lucas. Benjamin was a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers Richard Warren and Edward Doty.[5] Benjamin Lucas was a brother of Priscilla Lucas who married Lydia's cousin, Ebenezer Robbins[5], daughter of Jeduthan and Rebecca (Crocker) Robbins. [See #290 Eleazer Robbins.] Benjamin Lucas died in Plymouth 8 September 1818, at 88 years of age.[6]

On 9 March 1768, Benjamin Lucas of Plymouth, yeoman, was appointed to be the guardian of Hannah Lucas, a minor over 14 years of age, daughter of John Lucas, late of Plympton, blacksmith, deceased.[7]

Benjamin's father, William Lucas of Plymouth, yeoman, in his will dated 30 August 1769, probated 1 January 1770, divided his property in Plymouth and Plympton between his two sons, Joseph and Benjamin, with Benjamin directed to pay £20 to his daughter, Priscilla Robbins, wife of Eleazer Robbins, and to Lucas Donham, son of his deceased daughter, Phoebe Donham.[8] The Census of 1790 lists Benjamin Lucas in Plymouth with one male over 16 and three females in his household.[9]

No probate records were found for Benjamin or Lydia Lucas in Plymouth County.

Children (**Lucas**), born in Plymouth, Mass.:[10]

i. **Bela**[6], born 3 February 1757.
ii. **Isaac**, born 6 January 1759.
iii. **Abigail**, born 8 March 1761.
iv. **Ezra**, born 19 May 1763.
v. **Lucy**, born 24 March 1765.
vi. **Lydia**, born 24 July 1767.
vii. **Naomi**, born 2 June 1770.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 16:14; *Middleboro VR* 1:79. 2. J. R. Crocker, *Crocker Genealogy*, 16. 3. *Plympton VR*, 297; *Plymouth VR*, 244; *MD* 25:52. 4. *MD* 13:168; *Plymouth VR*, 72; Kingsley, *Plymouth Church Recs.* 1:241; Davis, *Gen. Reg. of Plymouth Fams.*, 179. 5. *Mayflower Families: Edward Doty* 11:1:145; *Mayflower Families: Richard Warren* 18:1:173. 6. J. R. Crocker, *Crocker Genealogy*, 16. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. #13362, 10:22 (Guardianship) [FHL: #550711]. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. #13380, 20:304-5, 439; 21:41 (William Lucas) [FHL #550711]. 9. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1790:* Plymouth County, 178. 10. *MD* 19:6; *Plymouth VR*, 189.

274. **Ruth Crocker**[5] (*Theophilus Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plympton, Plymouth Co., Mass., recorded in Middleboro, 20 March 1732/3,[1] the daughter of Theophilus and Lydia (Eddy) Crocker. The date and place of Ruth's death have not been found.

Ruth Crocker married in Middleboro 17 March 1754 **Jacob Hayford**,[2] called "both of Middleboro." Jacob Hayford was born in Middleboro 11 December 1731,[3] the son of Benjamin and Mary Hayford. He was a brother of Mercy Hayford who married Ruth's brother, Theophilus Crocker. Jacob probably died soon after their first child was born, 15 October 1755,[4] since they had only one son recorded in Middleboro records. His father, Benjamin Hayford, called him "deceased" in 1761.[5]

Ruth (Crocker) Hayford may have married second, in Middleboro 6 December 1757 **John Eddy**,[6] called "both of Middleboro." John Eddy was probably born 16 April 1732,[7] the son of Benjamin and Abigail Eddy. The date of his death is not known.

Benjamin Hayford of Middleboro, called both husbandman and yeoman, the father of Ruth's first husband, Jacob Hayford, made his will 20 February 1761, which was approved 4 May 1761. In it Benjamin mentioned his grandson, Benjamin Hayford, son of his deceased son, Jacob Hayford, and bequeathed £40 to him. Benjamin Hayford also mentioned his three daughters, Mary Norcut, Mercy Crocker, (who married Ruth's brother, Theophilus Crocker), and Thankful Hayford.[8]

Nothing more has been found for Ruth (Crocker) Hayford. However, if she married John Eddy in 1757, she and her second husband may have moved to New Salem, Hampshire Co., near her brother, Theophilus. A John Eddy was living in New Salem when the Census of 1790 was taken. His household had one male over 16 and one female.[9]

No probate records have been found for Ruth Hayford or for her possible second husband, John Eddy.

Child (**Hayford**), by her first husband, Jacob Hayford, born in Middleboro, Mass.:[10]

i. **Benjamin**[6], born 15 October 1755.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 16:14; *Middleborough VR* 1:79. 2. *Middleborough VR* 2:52. 3. *Middleborough VR* 1:43. 4. *Middleborough VR* 1:95. 5. Plymouth Co. Prob. #9731, 16:134-35, 148-49 (Benjamin Hayford) [FHL #551543]. 6. *Middleborough VR* 1:124. 7. *Middleborough VR* 1:49. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. #9731, 16:134-35, 148-49 (Benjamin Hayford) [FHL #551543]. 9. *U.S. Census of 1790:* Hampshire County. New Salem Town, 118. 10. *Middleborough VR* 1:95.

275. **Theophilus Crocker**[5] (*Theophilus Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plympton, Plymouth Co., Mass., recorded in Middleboro, 23 January 1734/5,[1] the son of Theophilus and Lydia (Eddy) Crocker. Theophilus died in Shutesbury, then in Hampshire Co., now Franklin Co., Mass., after 1800, when his son was called Theophilus, Junr" in the Census of 1800.[2]

Theophilus was married in Middleboro by the Baptist minister, the Rev. Isaac Backus, 16 December 1756 (intentions 6 December 1756) to **Mercy Hayford**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 30 October 1735,[4] the daughter of Benjamin and Mary Hayford. Mercy probably died in Shutesbury, Hampshire Co., Mass., after 1790, the year her family was recorded in the 1790 census.[5]

Theophilus Crocker's father-in-law, Benjamin Hayford, in his will dated 20 February 1761, probated 4 May 1761, called his daughter "Mercy Crocker," and gave her a share in his estate.[6]

The Crockers and the Hayfords were ardent Baptists. The Rev. Isaac Bacchus, in his *Diary*, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1756, wrote, "I went to Mr. Benjamin Hayford's in the afternoon and married his daughter Marcy, to Theophilus Crocker."[7] In 1762 Theophilus Crocker contributed to building the First Baptist meeting house in Middleboro and the Rev. Backus preached at Theophilus Crocker's house several times each year from 1762 to 1778, when Theophilus was dismissed with a recommendation to Samuel Bigelow's Baptist Church in New Salem, Hampshire Co., Mass.[8]

Theophilus settled in Shutesbury, west of New Salem. In 1780 and 1781, Theophilus was chosen as messenger to the Warren Association from the New Salem church.[9] On 21 March 1790, Rev. Backus said that he received "a reviving letter from Brother [Theophilus] Crocker of Shutesbury, by his son Benjamin."[10]

Theophilus Crocker was listed as a grantee in New Salem in 1787 but the family definitely settled there earlier. On 26 March 1781, during the Revolutionary War, two of his sons, Oliver Crocker, age 19, and Benjamin, age 17, enlisted from New Salem for three years service in the Continental Army.[11]

Their older brother, Theophilus Crocker, had enlisted in 1776 while the family still lived in Middleboro. In his pension application filed in 1832, son Theophilus said that he was born in Middleboro, 17 August 1761, and "lived there until 1776 when he went to Boston to see the troops and enlisted shortly afterwards." His sister, Mercy Davenport of Buffalo, N.Y., aged 74 in 1832, said that she lived with her father, Theophilus Crocker, in Middlebury [*sic*] when her brother, Theophilus Crocker, enlisted at Nantasket, R.I., "and soldier's father then moved to New Salem, Mass. Soldier's father also served in the Rev. War in Rhode Island and soldier went there and served as his substitute." This is confirmed by Rhode Island records.[12]

Son Benjamin Crocker of Shutesbury applied for an invalid pension according to a list dated 31 December 1794, which stated that he served as a private and had been disabled at Newburg, in December 1782. In a separate application, Benjamin's widow, Hannah, said that Benjamin was born in October 1763, and had enlisted at New Salem, Mass. They were married in Shutesbury, Mass., 29 March 1791. Benjamin applied for a pension 9 July 1818 in Seneca Co., N.Y., and died 27 July 1824 at Wolcott, Wayne Co., N.Y.[13]

The 1790 census for Shutesbury, Hampshire Co., Mass., lists the families of both Theophilus Crockers, Senior and Junior. Theophilus, [Sr.], had three males 16 years and over, no males under 16, and two females. Theophilus, "Junr.," had 2 males 16 and over, 1 male under 16 and 3 females.[14] The Census of 1800 did not list Theophilus, Sr., but his eldest son was still called "Theophilus, Junr.," indicating that his father was still living.[15]

No probate records were found Theophilus Crocker in Hampshire County nor in Franklin County.

Children (**Crocker**), born in Middleboro, Mass., perhaps incomplete:[16]

i. **Mercy**[6], born in 1758; called Mercy Davenport when she was mentioned in her brother's pension application.[17]
ii. Unnamed child probably born in 1759 or 1760; buried 22 April 1768 when Rev. Isaac Backus preached at the funeral.[18]
iii. **Theophilus**[6], born 17 August 1761.[19]
iv. **Oliver**, born in 1762; said he was 19 years of age when he enlisted in March 1781.[20]
v. **Benjamin**, born in October 1763; said he was 17 years of age when he enlisted in 1781; delivered a letter from his father to Isaac Backus in 1790.[21]

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 16:14; *Middleborough VR* 1:79. 2. *US Census of Massachusetts, 1800:* Hampshire County, 57. 3. *MD* 19:48; *Middleborough VR* 1:120; 2:51. 4. *MD* 8:30. 5. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1790*: Hampshire County, Shutesbury Town, 123. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. #9731, 16:134-35, 148-49 (Benjamin Hayford) [FHL #551543]. 7. McLoughlin, W.G., ed., *Diary of Isaac Backus* (Providence, R.I., 1979) 1:437. 8. Ibid. 1:437-38, 560, 593, 601, 613,620, 623, 662, 755. 9. Ibid. 1:438. 10. Ibid.3:1287. 11. *New Salem VR*, 176; *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the War of the Revolution* 4:115, 124. 12. White, *Abstracts of Rev.*

War Pension Files 1:818; Arnold, *Vital Records of Rhode Island, 1636-1850*, Cowell's Spirit of '76, 12:144. 13. Ibid., 1:817 (2 entries). 14. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1790:* Hampshire County, Shutesbury Town, 123. 15. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1800:* Hampshire County, 109. 16. James R. Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 42. 17. White, *Abstracts of Rev. War Pension Files* 1:818 (Theophilus Crocker, [Jr.], S12627). 18. McLoughlin, *Diary of Isaac Backus* 1:684. 19. White, *Abstracts of Rev. War Pension Files* 1:818 (Theophilus Crocker, [Jr.], S12627). 20. *New Salem VR*, 176; *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the War of the Revolution* 4:124. 21. *New Salem VR*, 176; *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the War of the Revolution* 4:115; White, *Abstracts of Rev. War Pension Files* 1:817; McLoughlin, *Diary of Isaac Backus* 3:1287.

276. **Joseph Crocker**[5] (*Eleazer Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Haverhill, Essex Co., Mass., 4 March 1720/21,[1] the son of Eleazer and Judith (Sanders) Crocker. Capt. Joseph Crocker died in Willington, Conn., 13 March 1802, in his 82nd year, and was buried in the Willington Hill Old Cemetery.[2]

Joseph Crocker married in Willington 8 November 1744 **Anna Fenton**,[3] who was born in Willington 2 October 1723,[4] the daughter of Capt. Francis and Anna (--) Fenton and the sister of Joseph's brother Benjamin's wife, Elizabeth Fenton. Anna died in Willington 19 April 1797, in her 75th year.[5]

When he was a small boy, Joseph moved to Windham, Connecticut, with his parents and his brother, Benjamin. The family eventually settled in Willington, Conn., where Joseph and his wife, Anna, were listed as members in full communion with the church, 28 November 1759, when the Rev. Mr. Noble was ordained as pastor. Joseph's parents, Eleazer and Judah Crocker, his sister, Hannah, and his brother, Benjamin and his wife, Elizabeth, were also members.[6]

Joseph's wife's parents, Frances and Anna Fenton, also lived in Willington and were members of the Willington church. In his will dated 30 October 1765, probated 31 March 1781, Frances Fenton of Willington, mentioned his wife Anna, his sons, Elijah, Eleazer, Francis, Nathaniel, his daughters, Anna Crocker, Elizabeth Crocker, Abigail Abbott, and the children of his deceased son, Nathaniel Fenton.[7] Joseph's wife's mother, Anne [*sic*] Fenton, made her will, 14 March 1782, probated in 1785, in which she named her daughter, Anne Crocker, and the children of her deceased daughter, Elizabeth Crocker.[8]

Joseph is credited with supporting the patriot cause during the Revolutonary War.[9]

After his wife died, Joseph Crocker of Willington made his will, 6 February 1798, in which he gave his unmarried daughter, Anna, $100, "in consideration of her extra services." Daughter Anna was also given the use of two rooms in his house, with privileges in the kitchen and a part of the cellar as long as she remained unmarried. In addition, she was to share equally in the estate with her two married sisters, Mary Nye, wife of Benjamin Nye, and Lois Pearl, wife of Timothy Pearl. Joseph gave his grandson, Joseph Crocker, son of his deceased son, Joseph, a double share of his estate. Joseph named his son-in-law, Timothy Pearl, and his grandson, Joseph Crocker, as joint executors. Witnesses were Isaac Holt, Samuel Dunston and Levine Dunston. On 5 March 1802, Timothy

Pearl and Joseph Crocker, with Benjamin Nye as surety, gave their bond as executors of the will of Capt. Joseph Crocker of Willington. The will was accepted for probate 19 March 1802. The inventory was taken 3 April 1802 by Frederick Freeman, Zebulon Crocker and Caleb Holt, Jr., and totaled $5741.29. The distribution of the estate, dated 24 April 1802, covered eleven pages. Daughters Anna Crocker, Mary Nye and Lois Pearl each received $1531.97 in personal property and land, with grandson Joseph Crocker's share being $3063.94. An additional distribution was made 30 January 1804, with the daughters receiving $15.30 each, and the grandson, $30.30. The building was set off to Anna Crocker 2 February 1804.[10]

Children (**Crocker**), born in Willington, Conn., last two baptized in the Willington Church:[11]

i. **Eleazer**[6], born 7 October 1745, died in his 7th year.[12]
ii. **Anna**, born 17 December 1747; unmarried when her father made his will.
iii. **Mary**, born 19 August 1749; called "Mary Nye" in her father's will; married, as his second wife about 1771, **Benjamin Nye** by whom she had Mary, Phebe, Joseph, Elijah, Benjamin, Ebenezer and Silas.[13]
iv. **Joseph**, born 21 December 1753; married Zerviah Case and died 5 October 1776, leaving a son, Joseph, who was bapt. in Willington in September 1777, "son of Joseph Crocker, deceased";[14] son named as joint executor of his grandfather's will.
v. **Elijah**, born 19 January 1757, died 20 September 1776.
vi. **Hannah**, born 12 November 1759, bapt. 17 February 1760; died 14 December 1767.
vii. **Lois**, born 9 December 1763, bapt. 8 April 1764; called "Lois Pearl" in her father's will; married 9 January 1783 **Timothy Pearl**.

NOTE: NEHGR (April 1913) 67:119 — Marah, daughter of Benjamin Nye and Mary his wife bapt. — May 1771.

[On previous pages, Benjamin Nye's wife was Phebe; so Mary Crocker would have been Benjamin's second wife.]

67:120 Phebe, daughter of Benjamin Nye and Mary his wife bapt. Sept. 1772

67:121 Joseph, son of Benjamin Nye [no wife mentioned] bapt. June 1774

67:122 Elijah, son of Benjamin Nye bapt. Nov. 1776

67:123 Silas, son of Benjamin Nye bapt Oct. 1785

68:337 Mr. Benjamin Nye died 9 Aug. 1818 age 90.

Mrs. Phebe Nye, wife to Mr. Benjamin Nye, died 4 May 1769 in her 34th year.

NOTE: Baptismal records skip from 1776 to 1785, omitting Benjamin and Ebenezer listed in *Crocker Gen.*, 43. Also omitting the Pearl children.

REFERENCES:
1. *Haverhill VR* 1:80. 2. Willington VR A:10; *NEHGR* (Jan. 1913) 67:65. 3. Willington VR A:9. 4. Willington VR A:15. 5. *NEHGR* (Jan. 1913) 67:65. 6. *NEHGR* (July 1913) 67:216. 7. Stafford Prob. Dist. (1781) #765 (Francis Fenton) [FHL #1028041]. 8. Stafford Prob. Dist. (1785) #757 (Anne Fenton) [FHL #1028041]. 9. *DAR Patriot Index*, 72. 10. Stafford Prob. Dist. (1802) #543 (Joseph Crocker) [FHL #1028038]. 11. Willington VR A:9, 10; *NEHGR* (April 1913) 67:115, 117, 120-23; Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 42-43. 12. *NEHGR* (Jan. 1913) 67:65. 13. *NEHGR* (April 1913) 67:120-23; Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 42-43. 14. *NEHGR* (Apr. 1913) 67:122; James R. Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 72.

277. **Benjamin Crocker**[5] (*Eleazer Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Haverhill, Essex Co., Mass., 3 March 1722/3,[1] the son of Eleazer and Judith (Sanders) Crocker. Benjamin died in Willington, Conn., 31 August 1776.[2]

Benjamin Crocker married in Willington 18 November 1745 **Elizabeth Fenton**.[3] who was born in Willington 21 February 1726/7,[4] the daughter of Capt. Francis and Ann (--) Fenton. Elizabeth died in Willington 5 September 1776.[5] Elizabeth was a sister of the wife of Benjamin's brother, Joseph Crocker.

Benjamin moved from Haverhill, Mass., to Windham, Conn., with his parents and brother, Joseph, when he was very young. The family then settled in Willington before 1741, the date his father, Eleazer Crocker, signed a receipt as the guardian of Theodore, David and Samuel Preston.[6] Benjamin and Elizabeth were married in Willington and their first child was born there before they moved with Benjamin's parents to Glastonbury, Conn., where their second child was born.[7] Benjamin Crocker was chosen as collector in Glastonbury 17 December 1747.[8] From 1749 until 1757, they lived in Tolland where the births of their next four children were recorded. Their seventh child, Nathaniel, was born in Willington in 1758 and the Willington Church accepted Benjamin and Elizabeth Crocker as members, 18 September 1759, on the recommendation of another church, not named.[9] The towns of Tolland and Willington are next to each other.

Benjamin's wife's parents, Frances and Anna Fenton, also lived in Willington and were members of the Willington church. In his will dated 30 October 1765, probated 31 March 1781, Frances Fenton of Willington, mentioned his daughter, Elizabeth Crocker, among his heirs.[10] Elizabeth died before her mother, Anne [*sic*] Fenton. In her will dated 14 March 1782, probated in 1785, her mother mentioned the children of her deceased daughter, Elizabeth Crocker.[11]

Benjamin Crocker of Willington, in his will dated 29 August 1776, probated 9 November 1776, bequeathed to his wife, Elizabeth, the use and improvement of one-third part of his estate as long as she remained his widow. She was also given one-third part of his personal estate to use at her discretion. He gave his son, Seth Crocker, 5 shillings, he having had his portion previously. Daughter Ruth received 3 shillings, she too having received her portion earlier. Daughter Elizabeth was given £15. Son Eleazer was appointed executor and was given

one-half of his father's land, including his dwelling house and barn, two-thirds at his father's death, and the other third at his mother's decease or remarriage. Eleazer was to pay all legacies and expenses out of his share. Son Nathaniel received the other half of his father's land and the dwelling house and barn "where my honoured father lives, he to come into possession at his grandfather's decease." Benjamin described the land as "land my Hon[d] Father has willed to me." Benjamin bequeathed to each of his three younger daughters, Sarah, Eunice and Olive, £15 in moveable estate or money when they reached 18 years of age. Witnesses were Samuel Cobb, Jonathan Fuller and Sybil Whiton.[12]

Children (**Crocker**), born and recorded in Willington, Glastonbury and Tolland, Conn,:[13]

i. **Seth**[6], born in Willington, Conn., 27 March 1746; mentioned in his father's will; served as a captain in the Revolutionary War.[14]
ii. **Ruth**, born in Glastonbury, Conn., 4 October 1747; mentioned in her father's will.
iii. **John**, born in Tolland, Conn., 20 October 1749, died 19 February 1769.
iv. **Elizabeth**, born in Tolland, 10 April 1754; mentioned in her father's will.
v. **Eleazer**, born in Tolland, 10 April 1754; mentioned in his father's will; served as a private in the Revolutionary War.[15]
vi. **Abigail**, born in Tolland 20 March 1756, died in Willington 27 February 1774.
vii. **Nathaniel**, born in Willington 16 April 1758, bapt. there 29 July 1759; mentioned in his father's will.[16]
viii. **Francis**, born in Willington 13 April 1760, bapt. there 20 April 1760,[17] died 31 March [before 1776].
ix. **Sarah**, born in Willington 29 November 1761, bapt. 6 December 1761;[18] mentioned in her father's will.
x. **Eunice**, born in Willington 22 February 1764, bapt. 26 February 1764; mentioned in her father's will.[19]
xi. **Olive**, born in Willington 30 March 1766, bapt. 6 April 1766; mentioned in her father's will.[20]
xii. **Hannah**, born in Willington 8 May 1768, died 4 May 1774.

REFERENCES:

1. *Haverhill VR* 1:80. 2. Willington VR A:4. 3. Willington VR A:3. 4. Willington VR C:22. 5. Willington VR A:4. 6. Donald Lines Jacobus, "Crockers of Willington," *TAG* 16:214; erroneously omits daughter Ruth. 7. Glastonbury VR 1:91. 8. *TAG* 16:214. 9. *NEHGR* (Apr., Jul., 1913) 67:121, 216. 10. Stafford Prob. Dist. (1781) #765 (Francis Fenton) [FHL #1028041]. 11. Stafford Prob. Dist. (1785) #757 (Anne Fenton) [FHL #1028041]. 12. Stafford Prob. Dist. #2878 1:168-69 (Benjamin Crocker) [FHL #5742; #1028038]. There are two versions of Benjamin's will, almost exactly the same. 13. Tolland VR 1:53; Willington VR 1:A:3, 4; Glastonbury VR 1:91. 14. *DAR Patriot Index* (1966), 164. 15. Ibid. 16.

NEHGR (Apr. 1913) 67:115. 17. *NEHGR* (July 1913) 67:115. 18. *NEHGR* (July 1913) 67:116. 19. *NEHGR* (July 1913) 67:116. 20. *NEHGR* (July 1913) 67:117.

278. **Ebenezer Crocker**[5] (*Eleazer Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Windham, Windham Co., Conn., 2 January 1724/5,[1] the son of Eleazer and Judith (Sanders) Crocker. Mr. Ebenezer Crocker died in Willington, Tolland Co., Conn., 22 August 1786, in his 62[d] year.[2]

Ebenezer married in Willington 27 May 1756 **Hannah Hatch**,[3] who was born in Tolland, Tolland Co., Conn., 15 January 1728/9,[4] the daughter of Edy and Sarah (--) Hatch. "Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Ebenezer Crocker," died in Willington 14 September 1818, at 90 years of age.[5]

Ebenezer Crocker's parents became members of the Willington Church at the same time that Hannah's father, Edy Hatch, became a member in 1758, having been recommended by the church in Tolland.[6] Hannah's mother was not mentioned and may have died earlier.

Ebenezer Crocker of Willington died intestate before 18 April 1788, the date his widow, Hannah, declined to administer her late husband's estate. On the dame day, son Stephen Crocker was named as administrator and posted a bond of $300, with Samuel Dunham as surety. Witnesses were John Phelps and Josiah Phelps.[7] An agreement, also dated 18 April, stated that Hannah Crocker, widow and relict of Ebenezer Crocker, late of Willington, and (her sons), Zebulon and Stephen Crocker were the only heirs and legatees. They signed an agreement saying that Hannah Crocker was to have all of the household furniture, one cow and six sheep, the improvement of one-third of the real estate during her natural life, and "convenient house room." Stephen and Zebulon shared their father's wearing apparel equally. Zebulon was given one ox, three sheep and 15 acres of land in Willington, which he agreed was his full share in addition to what he had received in advance. They agreed that all of the remainder of the estate, both real and personal, would belong to Stephen, who was to collect all debts due to the estate and pay all debts and rates due from the estate. Witnesses were Seth Crocker and John Thompson. On the same date, all three heirs personally acknowledged this to be their mutual agreement.[8]

Children (**Crocker**), born in Willington, Conn.:[9]

i. **Zebulon**[6], born 5 March 1757.
ii. **Stephen**, born 14 March 1760, bapt. in April 1761.[10]

REFERENCES:

1. Windham VR 1:76. 2. Willington VR A:8; *NEHGR* 67:65. 3. Willington VR A:7; *TAG* 16:217. 4. Tolland VR 1:57; Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 44. 5. *NEHGR* (Jan. 1913) 67:65. 6. *NEHGR* (Apr. 1913) 67:121. 7. Stafford Prob. Dist. (1776) #539 (Ebenezer Crocker) [FHL #1028038]. 8. Stafford Prob. Dist. 3:218 (Ebenezer Crocker) [FHL #5743]. 8. Willington VR A:7. 9. *NEHGR* (Apr. 1913) 67:116.

279. **Hannah Crocker**[5] (*Eleazer Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Windham, Windham Co., Conn., 27 June 1729,[1] the daughter of Eleazer and Judith (Sanders) Crocker. Hannah died in Ashford, Windham Co., Conn., 3 May 1809.[2]

Hannah Crocker married, as his second wife, in Ashford, Conn., 23 November 1758 **Elijah Whiton**,[3] who was born in Hingham, Plymouth Co., Mass., 7 July 1714,[4] the son of Joseph and Martha (Tower) Whiton. Elijah Whiton married first Priscilla Russ[5], the daughter of Joseph and Priscilla (Moore) Russ, by whom he had eight children, who were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. His first wife died in Ashford 19 July 1756.[6] Elijah Whiton died in Westford Hill, Ashford, Conn., 20 August 1784.[7]

Hannah was listed under her maiden name as a member of the Willington Church 28 November 1759, along with her parents and her brothers, Joseph and Benjamin, and their wives.[8]

Elijah Whiton was a farmer, cooper and wheelwright in Ashford. He is credited with giving community service during the Revolutionary War.[9]

In his will dated 9 July 1784, probated 31 August 1784, Elijah Whiton of Ashford mentioned his beloved second wife, Hannah, to whom he gave the improvement of one-third of real estate and one-third of his moveable estate, as long as she remained his widow, but whatever she gave to her children should be deducted from their portions by his executor. He mentioned all fourteen of his living children from both marriages. He gave his eldest son by his first wife, Joseph Whiton, one-seventh part more, (a double share), than his other sons, namely Elijah and Israel, by his first wife, and Boaz and Tower, by his second wife. He mentioned his eight daughters, Sibyl, Abigail and Priscilla, by his first wife, and Judeth, Hannah, Ruth, Sarah and Amy, by his second wife. He mentioned his granddaughter, Eunice, daughter of his deceased son, Stephen Whiton, the son of his first wife. Eunice was to be brought up at the expense of the estate, if she chose to remain in his household. He appointed his two sons, Joseph, by his first wife, and Boaz, by his second wife, as his executors. Witnesses were James Whiton, Wilson Whiton and Mary Whiton. On 31 August 1784, all three witnesses acknowledged the will and on 7 September Joseph Whiton and Boaz Whiton, the executors, presented the will for probate, which was accepted. The executors asked for a division of the estate of Elijah Whiton, Esq., 11 October 1784. Capt. Simeon Smith, Deac. John Hanks and Lt. William Walker, all Freeholders of Ashford, were appointed for the purpose. Distribution of the widow's dower was not made until 6 June 1809, a month after her death. Distribution to the remaining heirs was made 16 June 1809.[10]

Children (**Whiton**), by his second wife, Hannah Crocker, born in Ashford, Windham Co., Conn.:[11]

i. **Martha**[6], born 8 July 1759 [twin]; died 17 January 1776.[12]
ii. **Judith**, born 8 July 1759 [twin].
iii. **Hannah**, born 2 May 1761.
iv. **Boaz**, born 25 December 1762 [twin].

v. **Ruth**, born 25 December 1762 [twin],
vi. **Sarah**, born 26 October 1764.
vii. **Eleazer**, born 7 August 1766, died 1 March 1776.[13]
viii. **Tower**, born 2 February 1768.
ix. **Amy**, born 16 August 1773.

REFERENCES:

1. Windham VR 1:76. 2. Augustus Sherrill Whiton, *Whiton Family in America* (1932, New York), 40-43. 3. Ashford VR 1:101. 4. *Hist. of Hingham* 2:291. 5. A.S. Whiton, *Whiton Fam.*, 40-43. 6. Ashford VR 1:94. 7. Ashford VR 3:29. 8. *NEHGR* (Apr. 1913) 67:121. 9. *DAR Patriot Index*, 740. 10. Pomfret Prob. Dist. (1784) #4407 (Elijah Whiton) [FHL #1027461]. 11. Ashford VR 3:29. 12. *Ashford VR* 1:105. 13. Ibid.

280. **Sarah Fuller**[5] (*Ruth Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 3 August 1719,[1] the daughter of Samuel Fuller and his first wife, Ruth Crocker. Sarah Fuller died after 5 May 1758, the date her father, Samuel Fuller of Bolton, Conn., called her "Sarah Fuller" in his will.[2]

Sarah accompanied her father and step-mother to Colchester, Conn., and then to Bolton, Conn., where her parents joined the church in Bolton in 1749.[3] When Sarah's father, Samuel Fuller of Bolton, Conn., made his will 5 May 1758, probated 5 June 1758, he mentioned his second wife, Lydia, and his sons Barnabas and Eleazer, by his first wife, and sons Joshua and Lot, by his second wife. Sarah's brother, Barnabas, shared in her father's land was was directed to pay Sarah £10.[4]

No further information has been found for Sarah after 1758. She may have married and had children.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:24. 2. Hartford Prob. Dist. #2087 (Samuel Fuller) [FHL #1020590]. 3. *Mayflower Fams.: Edward Fuller* (2nd edition, 1990) 4:114-15. 4. Hartford Prob. Dist. #2087 (Samuel Fuller) [FHL #1020590].

281. **Barnabas Fuller**[5] (*Ruth Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 1 April 1721,[1] and baptized in Bolton, Conn., the son of Samuel Fuller and his first wife, Ruth Crocker. Barnabas probably died in Glastonbury after 1790 when he was recorded in the census, and before 1800 when he was no longer listed.[2]

Barnabas Fuller probably married in Bolton about 1757 a wife named **Deborah**[3] who has not been identified. Deborah probably died in Glastonbury after 1771, the year her last child was born.[4]

Barnabas Fuller's father, Samuel Fuller of Bolton, Conn., named Barnabas as a joint executor of his will dated, 5 May 1758, probated 5 June 1758. Barnabas and his half-brother, Joshua Fuller, inherited the largest part of their father's property and live-stock, jointly. Barnabas also received his father's

longest gun. Out of his share, he was directed to pay his sister, Sarah Fuller, £10, and his brother, Eleazer Fuller £10.[5]

Barnabas and his wife, Deborah, lived in the Eastbury Parish of Glastonbury, Conn.[6] The 1790 census shows Barnabas Fuller still living in Glastonbury with one male over 16 and two females.[8] He was no longer there in the 1800 census.

No probate records were found for Barnabas Fuller in Connecticut.

Children (**Fuller**), first born in Bolton, Conn., next three born in Glastonbury, Conn.:[9]

i. **Daniel**[6], born in Bolton, 22 August 1758.
ii. **Ruth**, born in Glastonbury, 1 September 1761.
iii. **Christiana**, born in Glastonbury, 27 April 1765.
iv. **Elijah**, born in Glastonbury, 30 April 1771.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:24; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:375. 2. *U.S. Census of Connecticut, 1790:* Glastonbury, 42. 3. Estimated from birth date of first child, Bolton VR 1:249. 4. Estimated from birth of last child, Glastonbury VR 1:15. 5. Hartford Prob. Dist. #2087 (Samuel Fuller) [FHL #1020590]. 6. Homer Brainerd, "Fuller Gen.," *NYGBR* (Jan. 1905) 36:36 [This also says that Samuel Fuller moved to Bolton, Ct., and Glastonbury, Conn., not to Rochester, Mass.] ; W.H. Fuller, *Fuller Gen.* (1908), 54, 56-57. 8. U.S. Census of Connecticut, 1790: Glastonbury, 42. 9. Bolton VR 1:249 (Daniel); Glastonbury VR 1:15 (Ruth, Christiana, Elijah).

282. **Eleazer Fuller**[5] (*Ruth Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 9 February 1723/4,[1] the son of Samuel Fuller/Fullor and his first wife, Ruth Crocker. Eleazer Fuller is said to have died in Falmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., in July 1759, only one year after his father.

Eleazer Fuller married in Falmouth, 4 February 1757 (intentions Barnstable 23 October 1756) **Elizabeth Hatch** of Falmouth,[2] who has not been identified further. Nothing more is known about Elizabeth.

Eleazer Fuller's father and step-mother moved to Connecticut in the 1740s. When his father, Samuel Fuller of Bolton, Conn., made his will, dated 5 May 1758, probated 5 June 1758, he mentioned Eleazer as one of his children and directed his brother, Barnabas, and half-brothers, Joshua and Lot, to each pay Eleazer £10.[3] The other sons shared in Samuel's land and livestock, indicating that Eleazer was not living in Connecticut near his father.

However, there is no proof that the Eleazer Fuller who married Elizabeth Hatch in Falmouth was the son of Samuel Fuller and his first wife, Ruth Crocker, except as stated by Amos Otis in *Barnstable Families* 1:375, with no documentation.

No children have been found for this couple. No further records pertaining to this couple have been found.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 33:24. 2. *MD* 27:7; *Falmouth VR*, 164, 174; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:375. 3. Hartford Prob. Dist. #2087 (Samuel Fuller) [FHL #1020590].

283. **Rebecca Crocker**[5] (*Abel Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 15 July 1719, and was baptized in the church in West Barnstable in December 1723,[1] the daughter of Abel and Mary (Isham) Crocker. Rebeckah, wife of Dea. Sylvanus, died in Plympton 1 December 1798, aged 79 years, 4 months, 5 days, New Style.[2]

Rebecca Crocker married in Plympton 22 February 1738 **Sylvanus Dunham/Donham**,[3] who was born in Plympton 26 May 1714,[4] the son of Israel and Joanna (Rickard) Dunham. Sylvanus was a brother of Susannah Dunham who married Rebecca's brother, Daniel Crocker. Deac. Sylvanus Dunham died in Plympton 8 May 1796, aged 81 years, 11 months, 1 day, New Style.[5]

Rebecca's parents did not leave any probate records. They seem to have moved back and forth between Barnstable and the area of Plympton which became Carver.

Sylvanus Dunham's father, Israel Dunham of Plympton, died intestate and his mother, Joanna Dunham, was appointed as the administratrix, 5 September 1726. When the estate was settled, 20 January 1737, Sylvanus, as the eldest son, was given the homestead farm. Since the value was greater than his double share, Sylvanus was to pay his sister, Susannah, and his brothers, Ebenezer and James specified sums. His brother, Cornelus, received his share in property in Wareham.[6] His sister, Susannah Dunham, married Rebecca's brother, Daniel Crocker[5], as his first wife, and his mother, Joanna (Rickard) Dunham, married, as his first wife, Elisha Whiton, who married second, Rebecca's cousin, Jedidah Whiton.[5] [See #260 Jedidah Whiton].

Rebecca's husband was called "Deacon" Sylvanus Dunham when his children's births were recorded in Plympton.[7] On 11 July 1765, Sylvanus Donham, yeoman, sold his part of a cedar swamp in Plympton to his brother, Cornelius Donham for £5.[8] Sylvanus has been credited with service as a private during the Revolutionary War.[9]

Rebecca's brother, Eleazer Crocker, died intestate in Carver, 9 March 1784. Eleazer was married but childless. In the distribution of his estate, 2 May 1785, Rebecca was called "wife of Deacon Sylvanus Donham," and received one-fifth of the residue after the widow's dower was set off. A final distribution of personal property was made 25 April 1791.[10]

No probate records were found Plymouth County for either Sylvanus or Rebecca Dunham.

Children (**Dunham/Donham**), born in Plympton, Mass.:[10]

i. **Patience**[6], born 8 April 1740.
ii. **Israel**, born 20 October 1741; served in the Revolutionary War as a private.[11]
iii. **Sylvanus**, born 9 March 1744, died 7 May 1744.[12]

iv. **Rebecca**, born 11 March 1745/6.
v. **Simeon**, born 25 April 1747.
vi. **Silas**, born 17 March 1749/50; served in the Revolutionary War as a private.[13]
vii. **Susannah**, born 9 July 1751.
viii. **Elijah**, born 22 May 1753; served as a private in the Revolutionary War.[14]
ix. **Isaac**, born 31 March 1755.
x. **Molly**, born 13 February 1757.
xi. **Asa/Asey**, born 25 January 1759; served as a private in the Revolutionary War.[15]
xii. **Eleazer**, born 24 August 1761.

REFERENCES:
1. *Plympton VR*, 77-78. 2. *Plympton VR*, 475; note that her age at death matches her birth date. 3. *Plympton VR*, 311. 4. *Plympton VR*, 95. 5. *Plympton VR*, 475. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. 5:133-34, 184-85; 7:367-68 (Israel Dunham) [FHL #550-511; #550513]. 7. *Plympton VR*, 94, 95. 8. Plymouth Co. Deeds 50:68 [FHL #559118]. 9. *DAR Patriot Index, Cent. Ed.* 1:894. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. #5216, 27;147; 29:146-47, 245, 284-87; 31:379. (Eleazer Crocker) [FHL #550714, #550715, #550716]. 10. *Plympton VR*, 94, 95. 11. *DAR Patriot Index, Cent. Ed.* 1:892. 12. *Plympton VR*, 475. 13. *DAR Patriot Ind., Cent. Ed.* 1:894. 14. Ibid. 1:892. 15. Ibid. 1:892.

284. **Daniel Crocker**[5] (*Abel Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 28 August 1722, and was baptized in the church in West Barnstable in December 1723,[1] the son of Abel and Mary (Isham) Crocker. Daniel Crocker died in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, 24 March 1787, at 65 years of age.[2]

Daniel Crocker married first in Plympton 31 December 1741 **Susannah Dunham**,[3] who was born in Plympton 16 July 1721,[4] the daughter of Israel and Joanna (Rickard) Dunham. Susannah was a sister of Daniel's sister's husband, Sylvanus Dunham. Susannah died in Carver, Mass., in October 1763, at 42 years of age.[5]

Daniel Crokker [*sic*] married second in Argyle, N.S., 30 March 1766 **Nabbe/Abigail Roberts**,[6] who was born in 1741[7] and died in Yarmouth, N.S., 17 July 1826, at 85 years of age. She was buried in Old Hebron Cemetery.[8]

Deac. Able Crocker, Daniel's father, did not leave any probate records but on 13 February 1765, Daniel Crocker of Plympton, yeoman, sold upland, meadow and swampland in Plympton for £53-6-8, "which I bought of my honoured Father Abel Crocker."[9]

Israel Dunham, the father of Daniel's first wife, Susannah, died intestate and her mother, Joanna Dunham, was appointed as the administratrix of the estate, 5 September 1726. Widow Joanna Dunham soon married as her second husband, Elisha Whiton of Plympton. When Israel Dunham's estate was settled, 20 January 1737, Susannah Dunham was paid £28 by her older brother,

Sylvanus Dunham, out of his double share, and her younger brother, Cornelius Dunham, gave her £23-10sh, as part of her share.[10]

On 2 February 1764, Eleazer Robbins of Plympton, yeoman, sold for £4-13-4 to Daniel Crocker of Plympton, yeoman, three acres of meadow land in the Swanhold section of Plympton. One of the bounds was described as "between the meadow of Robert Brown, Esq., and the meadow that was my Hon[d] Father Jeduthan Robbins." Witnesses were Samuel Lucas and Lemuel Crooker. The deed was acknowledged 15 April 1764.[11] On 8 February 1764, Daniel Crocker bought two acres of land in Swanhold from Lemuel Crooker of Plympton for £6-13-4, which Lemuel Crooker had bought of David Hersey. Lemuel Crooker and his wife, Margaret, acknowledged the deed 13 April 1764.[12] On 29 October 1764, Daniel Crocker of Plympton sold to Benjamin Crosby of Yarmouth, N.S., for £100 about 30 acres of upland and meadow with his dwelling house and barn, extending from Doten's Pond, etc., to Eleazer Robbins's fence, then "to the land which my honoured Father Jeduthan Robbins [*sic*] bought of Nathaniel Donham and Ephraim Donham . . . . until it comes to the land of Cornelius Donham. . . ." Witnesses were Samuel Lucas and Eleazer Robbins. It was signed by Daniel Crocker but no wife gave her consent.[13] This signifies that Daniel had not yet married his second wife, Abigail Roberts. The mention of Jeduthan Robbins as his "father" must be in error, since the clerk earlier, in the deed from Eleazer Robbins to Daniel Crocker, had correctly stated that Eleazer Robbins's land was "meadow that was my Hon[d]. Father Jeduthan Robbins's." If Daniel's second wife, Abigail Roberts, was actually Abigail "Robbins," she would have had to have been an unrecorded daughter of Daniel Crocker's aunt, Rebecca Crocker, who married Jeduthan Robbins, Jr., but no daughter named Abigail was mentioned in Plympton records, nor in Jeduthan Robbins's will.[14] Instead, since the land Daniel sold was bounded by the land of his brother-in-law, Cornelius Donham/Dunham, the brother of Daniel's deceased wife, Susannah Dunham, it may have been land which Susannah had inherited from the estate of her father, Israel Dunham.[15]

On 13 February 1765, after accumulating an attractive parcel of saleable land, Daniel Crocker sold to John Donham of Plympton, for £53-6-8, the upland, meadow and swamp that he had bought from his father, Able Crocker, as well as land in Wareham on the cart way to Plymouth, bounded by Jonathan King's land, Eleazer Robbins's meadow, the river, and Cornelius Donham's meadow, etc. Also included were two acres of meadow which he had purchased from Lemuel Crooker, 28 February 1764, and a meadow on the south side of Swanhold River which he bought from Eleazer Robbins, 2 February 1764. Witnesses were Samuel Lucas and Nathaniel Cobb, Jr. Daniel acknowledged this deed 29 April 1765.[16] Again, no wife signed away her dower rights which indicates that Daniel had not remarried yet.

After disposing of his property in Plympton, Daniel moved to Argyle, Nova Scotia, before going on to Yarmouth in 1765. Yarmouth records say that he came there from Argyle without mentioning Plympton, Mass.[17] Daughter Hazadiah had already married Micah Foster in Plympton, 7 March 1765, and she and some of the other children remained behind.[18]

As a grantee, Daniel was given Lot. #17 in the First Division, containing 138 acres, Lot #94 in the Second Division with 542 acres, and Lot #91 in the Third Division with 151 acres, for a total of 841 acres. He also received Lot #20, of one acre, at Chebogue Town Point.[19] When the census was taken in Yarmouth in 1773, Daniel's household contained one man, three boys, one woman and three girls, eight people, all Americans.[20] In 1773, the three boys were probably Elijah, the youngest son from his first marriage, and Daniel and Eleazer from his second marriage. The three girls were probably Abigail, Hannah and Lydia from his second marriage.

Daniel's brother, Eleazer Crocker, died intestate in Carver 2 March 1784, after Daniel had moved to Nova Scotia. Eleazer was married but had no children. In the distribution of his estate, 2 May 1785, Daniel received one-fifth of the residue after the widow's dower was set off to her. A final distribution of personal property was made 25 April 1791,[21] which was paid to Heman Crocker of Plympton, Daniel's eldest son by his first wife.[22]

In his will dated 17 March 1787, probated 6 November 1787, Daniel Crocker of Yarmouth, County of Shelburne, Province of Nova Scotia, gave his true and faithful wife, Nabby, the whole use and improvement of his homestead containing 100 acres of upland, his dwelling house and household goods, the barn with 16 acres of salt marsh, and 60 acres of woodland lying near the ponds in Cape Forcu [*sic*] in Yarmouth, livestock and farming utensils, and his pew in the meeting house at Jebogue, for her own use and for bringing up their minor children. Should she marry, she was to have only one-third of the estate. Daniel gave land in Plympton which he had inherited from his brother, Eleazer, to be equally divided among his children, Hazadiah Foster, Phebe Tillson, Rebeckah Cobb, Heman Crocker, Rhoda Perry, Rowland Crocker, and Susannah Cole. Heman Crocker, as his eldest son, was to inherit any interest his father might receive from the estate of Eleazer's widow, Hannah Crocker. He gave his son, Elijah Crocker, two acres of salt marsh near his homestead and all of the Third Division of wild land in Yarmouth, or its equivalent in value, from his estate. He gave his sons, Daniel and Eleazer Crocker, all of his Second Division wild lands, divided between them, and two acres of salt marsh each, and two cows or a yoke of oxen, when they reached 21 years of age. At his wife's decease, his son Joseph Crocker, was to inherit the homestead with 16 acres of salt marsh, 30 acres of woodland, the house and barn on the homestead, and the remainder of the livestock and all of the farming utensils, providing Joseph paid his six sisters, Nabby, Hannah, Lydia, Sarah, Deborah and Mary, £8-6-8 each. If any of them needed the money while his wife was still living, his wife was directed to give it to them and it was to be deducted from the money Joseph was to pay them. He appointed his beloved wife, Nabby, sole executrix of his will and guardian of his minor children. Witnesses were Moses Scott, Joseph Robertson and Jonathan Scott. The inventory, taken by John Crawley and James Robins, was appraised at £377-12-6, and was submitted 11 April 1788.[23]

Children (**Crocker**):
By his first wife, Susannah Dunham, born in the section of Plympton which became Carver, listed in their father's will:[24]

i. **Hasadiah**[6], born in 1743; mentioned first and called Hasadiah Foster in her father's will.
ii. **Phebe**, born in 1747; called Phebe Tillson in her father's will.
iii. **Rebecca**, born about 1748; called Rebeckah Cobb in her father's will.
iv. **Heman**, born probably 1750; called eldest son in his father's will.
v. **Rhoda**, born probably about 1754; called Rhoda Perry in her father's will.
vi. **Rowland**, born 8 April 1757; mentioned in his father's will.
vii. **Susannah**, born 13 February 1762; called Susannah Cole in her father's will.
viii. **Elijah,** prob, born in October 1763; mentioned in his father's will.

By his second wife, Abigail Roberts, born and recorded in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, names listed in *Plympton Vital Records* and *Crocker Genealogy*:[25]

ix. **Daniel, Jr**., born 16 March 1767; mentioned in his father's will.
x. **Nabbe/Abigail**, born 22 July 1768; called Nabby in her father's will.
xi **Eleazer**, born 20 June 1770; mentioned in his father's will.
xii. **Hannah**, born 3 October 1771; mentioned in her father's will.
xiii. **Lydia**, born 7 March 1772; called **Lucy** in *Plympton VR*; called Lydia in her father's will.
xiv. **Sarah**, born 25 December 1774; mentioned in her father's will.[26]
xv. **Deborah**, born 1 November 1776; mentioned in her father's will.[27]
xvi. **Mary**, born 22 June 1778; mentioned in her father's will.
xvii. **Joseph**, born 23 August 1781; mentioned in his father's will.

REFERENCES:

1. *Plympton VR*, 77; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 21a. 2. Fred E. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia" (microfilm), #3: Crocker; Plympton VR, 466 (no date); George S. Brown, "Yarmouth Genealogies," (microfilm), #78: The Crocker Family [FHL #1378307]. 3. *Plympton VR*, 297, 311. 4. *Plympton VR*, 95; *MD* 3:94. 5. *Plympton VR*, 297. 6. Gwen Guiou Trask, ed., *Early Vital Records of the Township of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, 1762-1811* (Yarmouth, N.S. 1982), 1-15, where the date, 1762, is obviously a misprint for 1766 since Daniel Crocker's first wife did not die until 1763 and Daniel did not go to Nova Scotia until late 1765. Daniel and Abigail's first child was not born until 16 March 1767; *Plympton VR*, 297, no date given; Crocker, *Crocker Gen*., 44, also misstated the year as 1762; George S. Brown, *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, A Sequel to Campbell's History* (Boston 1888), 161; Fred E. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia," (microfilm), #102, under "Jeduthan (4) Robbins," states that Jeduthan Robbins's wife, Rebecca [Crocker], was an aunt of Daniel Crocker who settled at Yarmouth, [N.S.], in 1765." 7. Birth year estimated from

Abigail's age at death. 8. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia" (microfilm), #3 Crocker; "Cemetery Transcriptions: Yarmouth County, [N.S.], 1769-1946," (microfilm), 74 [FHL #1378307]; Brown, "Yarmouth Genealogies," (microfilm), #78: The Crocker Family [FHL #1378307]. 9. Plymouth Co. Deeds 50:6 [FHL #559118]. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. 5:133-34, 184-85; 7:367-68 (Israel Dunham) [FHL #550511; #550513]. 11. Plymouth Co. Deeds 50:5 [FHL #559118]. 12. Plymouth Co. Deeds 50:5-6 [FHL #559118]. 13. Plymouth Co. Deeds 50:6-7 [FHL #559118]. 14. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17057 8:264-68, 298-99; 9:232 (Jeduthan Robbins, [Jr.]) [FHL #551531, #551533]. 15. Plymouth Co. Prob. 5:133-34, 184-85; 7:367-68 (Israel Dunham) [FHL #550511; #550513]. 16. Plymouth Co. Deeds 50:6 [[FHL #559118]. 17. Brown, *Yarmouth, N.S., A Sequel to Campbell's Hist.,* 160. 18. *Plympton VR*, 297. 19. Brown, *Yarmouth, N.S., A Sequel to Campbell's Hist.*, 175, 180. 20. B. C. Richard, *Nova Scotia Census, 1770, etc.* (Chicago 1972), 25. 21. Plymouth Co. Prob. #5216, 27;147; 29:146-47, 245, 284-87; 31:379 (Eleazer Crocker) [FHL #550714, #550715, #550716]. 22. Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 75. 23. Shelburne Co., Nova Scotia, Prob. Records, Estate File A-42, 1787 (Daniel Crocker) [FHL #836920]. 24. *Plympton VR*, 77-79, listed for both wives without dates; Crocker, *Crocker Genealogy*, 44-47, with some dates; 74-76 (Rowland and Heman). 25. Trask, ed., *Early Vital Records Yarmouth, N. S.* 1-15 (Daniel, Eleazer, Nabbe, Hannah, Lydia, Sarah (with wrong date, Deborah omitted), Marey, and Joseph; Errata, inside front cover, Sarah with correct date and Deborah; *Plympton VR*, 77-79, listed for both wives without dates; Crocker, *Crocker Genealogy*, 44-47, with some dates; 74-76 (Eleazer and Joseph). 26. Trask, ed., *Early Vital Records Yarmouth, N. S.*, Errata, inside front cover. 27. Ibid.

Helen K. Benter of Riverside, Calif., and J. Benjamin Crocker of Boston, Mass., contributed to this segment.

285. **Eleazer Crocker**[5] (*Abel Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 16 July 1725, and baptized in the church in West Barnstable in August 1725,[1] the son of Abel and Mary (Isham) Crocker. Eleazer died in Carver, Plymouth Co., 2 March 1784, aged 59 years.[2]

Eleazer Crocker/Croocker married in Plympton 10 May 1748 **Hannah Cobb**[3] of Rochester, Mass., who was born in Plymouth, Mass., 6 September 1728,[4] the daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (--) Cobb. Widow Hannah Crocker died in Carver 6 March 1822, in her 94th year.[5]

Eleazer's father, Abel Crocker, did not leave any probate records. Eleazer and Hannah lived in the area of Plympton that became Carver. Eleazer seems to have been a successful businessman but he and Hannah did not have any children.

Eleazer Crocker of Plympton, yeoman, died intestate. His widow, Hannah Crocker, was appointed as the administratrix, 7 April 1784, with Francis Shurtleff and Thomas Gannett as sureties in the sum of £600. The inventory of his estate, filed 7 March 1785, was taken by Francis Shurtleff, Willison Atwood and Nehemiah Cobb and amounted to £537-3-7. Division of the real estate was made 2 May 1785. Widow Hannah Crocker received her dower thirds. The remainder was divided into five equal parts and distributed to his brothers and sisters, named as his elder brother, Daniel Crocker, youngest brother, Joseph Crocker, Rebecca Donham, wife of Deacon Sylvanus Donham,

Mary Savory, wife of Deacon Thomas Savory and Sarah Perry, wife of Mr. Elijah Perry. In a final division of personal property in Carver, 25 April 1791, Hannah set off to herself £32-14-7 in moveables, with £6-10-11 each paid to Elijah Perry, Sylvanus Donham, Thomas Savory, Heman Crocker for Daniel Crocker, and to Joseph Crocker. Hannah's accounts were accepted by the court 6 June 1791.[6]

Widow Hannah Crocker, now called "of Carver," also died intestate. Levi Vaughn of Carver, Gentleman, was appointed as the administrator, 17 June 1722. His sureties were Stephen Lucas and William Nelson who posted bond of $2,000.00. Hannah's personal property, appraised by Thomas Cobb, Gent., and Rufus Sherman, housewright, amounted to $77.03 and was submitted 12 August 1822. The personal estate was sold at auction. The administrator's expenses amounted to $92.47. The account was allowed 17 March 1723.[7]

REFERENCES:

1. *Plympton VR*, 78, under "Eleizer." 2. *Carver VR*, 152. 3. *Plympton VR*, 289, (Cobb); 298, under "Croocker." 4. *Plymouth VR*, 68; Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 47, gives Hannah's exact date of birth, but says that she was born in Rochester. 5. *Carver VR*, 152. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. #5216, 27:147; 29:146-47, 245, 284-87; 31:379 (Eleazer Crocker) [FHL #550714, #550715, #550716]. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. #5220, 52:153; 55:30; 56:109-110, 472 (Hannah Crocker) [FHL #550907, #550908, #550909].

286. **Mary Crocker**[5] (*Abel Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plympton, now Carver, Plymouth Co., Mass., 25 July 1727,[1] the daughter of Abel and Mary (Isham) Crocker. Mary, "wife of Deac. Thomas Savery, died in Carver, Mass., 10 September 1796, in her 70th year.[2]

Mary Crocker married in Plympton, 30 May 1771, as his third wife, **Thomas Savery**,[3] who was born in Plymouth, Mass., 1 July 1736,[4] the son of Thomas and Priscilla (Paddock) Savery. Thomas's sister, Esther Savery, married Mary Crocker's cousin, Lemuel Jackson. [See #234] Thomas Savery, [Jr.], married first in Plympton, 23 October 1760, Zilpha Barrows,[5] by whom he had Mary, born 28 August 1761, and Peleg and Thomas, [twins], born 7 March 1764,[6] who were not descendants of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland of the *Mayflower*. Zilpha died in Plympton or Carver, 27 March 1764, in her 25th year.[7] Thomas Savery married second in Plympton, 24 October 1765, Hannah Bennett,[8] who was also a descendant of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, and of Francis Cooke of the *Mayflower*. By Hannah, Thomas Savery had Zilpha, born 16 August 1766, and Marcy, born 26 June 1768,[9] who were descendants of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland through their mother. Hannah died in Plympton or Carver, 4 March 1769, in her 34th year.[10] After the death of his third wife, Mary Crocker, Thomas Savery married fourth, 9 March 1797, Widow Mary (--) Shurtleff,[11] who died in Carver, 1 March 1816, in her 74th year.[12] Thomas Savery's fourth wife was 55 years old when they were married, too old to have been the mother of any of his children. Deacon Thomas Savery died in Carver, 11 March 1822, in his 86th year.[13]

On 2 March 1784, Eleazer Crocker, the brother of Thomas Savery's third wife, Mary Crocker, died intestate in Carver, leaving a widow but no children. When Eleazer's estate was distributed, 2 May 1785 and 25 April 1791, Mary was called "wife of Deacon Thomas Savery" when she received her share, along with her brothers and sisters.[14]

Thomas Savery of Carver, yeoman, died intestate. On 18 March 1822, Jacob Bennett of Middleborough, Esq., was named as the administrator of the estate. The inventory, presented 27 March 1822, amounted to $188.24. A list of claims against the estate was presented 11 November 1722 and allowed 15 August 1823. A second accounting was presented 23 August 1823 and approved 2 September 1823, when the estate was declared to be insolvent.[15]

Children (**Savery**), by Thomas Savery's third wife, Mary Crocker, birth dates estimated from the date of their marriage, probably born in Carver, Mass.:[16]

i. **Samuel**[6], probably born about 1772.
ii. **Nathan**, probably born about 1774.
iii. **Isaac**, probably born about 1776.

REFERENCES:

1. *Plympton VR*, 78. 2. *Carver VR*, 166. 3. *Plympton VR*, 297, 385. 4. *Plymouth VR*, 114; A. W. Savery, "Savery Families of America," *NEHGR* (Oct. 1887) 41:383. 5. *Plympton VR*, 250, 385. 6. *Plympton VR*, 183. 7. *Plympton VR*, 514; *Carver VR*, 167. 8. *Plympton VR*, 253, 385; Ralph V. Wood, Jr., *Mayflower Families: Francis Cooke* 229, 574-75. 9. *Plympton VR*, 183. 10. *Plympton VR*, 514; *Carver VR*, 166. 11. *Carver VR*, 123. 12. *Carver VR*, 166. 13. *Carver VR*, 167. 14. Plymouth Co. Prob. #5216, 27:147; 29:146-47, 245, 284-87; 31:379 (Eleazer Crocker) [FHL #550714, #550715, #550716]. 15. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17733, 52:119; 54:441, 496-97; 57:265-67, 297-98 (Thomas Savery) [FHL #550907, #550908, #500909. 16. J. R. Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 18; William T. Davis, *Genealogical Register of Plymouth Families* (reprt. Baltimore 1975), 232.

287. **Sarah Crocker**[5] (*Abel Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plympton, now Carver, Plymouth Co., Mass., 12 June 1733,[1] the daughter of Abel and Mary (Isham) Crocker. Sarah died in Middleboro, Plymouth Co., Mass., 25 July 1813, in her 84th year.[2]

Sarah Crocker married in Plympton 1 August 1751 **Elijah Perry/Parree** of Middleboro,[3] who was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 19 March 1727/8,[4] the son of Elijah and Hannah (Damon) Perry. Deacon Elijah Perry died in Middleboro, 28 January 1812, in his 86th year.[5]

Elijah Perry's father, Elijah Perry of Sandwich, husbandman, in his will dated 30 May 1768, gave Elijah a share of his lands in Sandwich and Middleboro some personal apparel.[6] Elijah Perry moved to Middleboro before 1751 as shown by his marriage record in which he was called "of Middleborough."[7] All of his children were recorded in Middleboro.

On 2 March 1784, Sarah's brother, Eleazer Crocker, died intestate in Carver. He and his wife, Hannah, were childless, resulting in Hannah receiving one-third of the estate as her dower, and Eleazer's brothers and sisters, including Sarah Perry, sharing the remaining two-thirds equally. In the distribution, 2

May 1785 and 25 April 1791, Sarah was called "wife of Mr. Elijah Perry," when she received her share, along with her brothers and sisters.[8]

Elijah Perry of Middleboro, yeoman, in his will dated 17 October 1801, probated 6 March 1812, bequeathed to his well-beloved wife, Sarah, the use and income from all of his buildings during her natural life, and one-third of the produce or increase of all of his real and personal property, including his furniture not otherwise disposed of. In addition to what he had already given his children, he gave his son, Daniel Perry, $10.00 in money; his son, James Perry, $1.00 in money, and one-third of his wearing apparel; and his son Elijah Perry, Jr., $1.00 and one-third of his father's wearing apparel. Elijah, Sr., said that, since he had already assisted his three sons, Daniel, James and Elijah, to settlements in Vermont, "and not being able to perform the labor necessary on my farm," he had taken James Sturtevant "into my family to assist my son, Eleazer, to carry on the farming business and do consider him as an adopted son." He bequeathed to son Eleazer and James Sturtevant, jointly, all of his homestead lands and buildings, subject to his wife's use. He gave son Eleazer and James Sturtevant all of his outlands lying in Middleborough "and also my right in the thirds or dower set off out of the estate of Eleazer Crocker, deceased, to Hannah Crocker, his now widow." He included his cedar swamp in Carver, all of his livestock and outdoor moveables, reserving their use to his wife as long as she lived. Son Eleazer received the last third of his father's wearing apparel. He made bequests of one-quarter of what he owned in the 15th great lot in South Meadow to each of his daughters, Sarah, wife of Thomas Caswell, Mary, wife of Thomas Atwood, and Relief, wife of Benjamin Shaw. The last one-quarter he gave to his grandchildren, Seth Peirce, Sarah Peirce, Joanna Peirce and Hannah Peirce, children of William Peirce and his wife Lydia, deceased, "who was my daughter," to be divided between them. Witnesses were Jacob Bennett, Stephen Bennett and Patia Bennett. On 6 March 1812, son Eleazer Perry was appointed executor of the estate. The inventory, amounting to $2828.08, was taken 6 March 1812, presented 8 April 1812, and approved 8 October 1812.[9]

Children (**Perry**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[10]

i. **Daniel**[6], born 6 May 1752.
ii. **Sarah**, born 6 April 1754.
iii. **Mary**, born 1 March 1756.
iv. **James**, born 19 May 1758.
v. **Lydia**, born 22 July 1760.
vi. **Elijah**, born 21 April 1763.
vii. **Relief**, born 22 September 1765.
viii. **Eleazer**, born 23 December 1778; died in October 1821, "aet. 44."[11]

REFERENCES:

1. *Plympton VR*, 78. 2. *Middleboro Deaths*, 132. 3. *Plympton VR*, 297, 357. 4. Sandwich Town Records 1:185. 5. *Middleboro Deaths*, 132. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:127-30 (Elijah Perry), as cited in Brownson and McLean, "Ezra Perry of Sandwich, Mass. (c. 1625-1689),

Genealogies of Mayflower Families 3:25-27; 50; *NEHGR* (Oct. 1962, July 1962) 115:282-83; 116:191-92. 7. *Plympton VR*, 357. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. #5216, 27:147; 29:146-47, 245, 284-87; 31:379 (Eleazer Crocker) [FHL #550714, #550715, #550716]. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. #15682, 44:120-2, 352-53 (Elijah Perry) [#550903]. 10. *Middleborough VR* 1:146 (Daniel, Sarah, Mary, James, Lydia and Elijah), 159 (Relief), 187 (Eleazer). 11. *Gen. Mayflower Fams.* 3:51.

288. **Joseph Crocker**[5] (*Abel Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plympton, now Carver, Plymouth Co., Mass., 25 September 1737,[1] the son of Abel and Mary (Isham) Crocker. Joseph Crocker probably died in Greene, then in Kennebec County, now in Androscoggin Co., Maine, after 9 January 1815, the date one of his sons was called "Joseph Crocker, Junior," in a deed, showing that his father was still living.[2]

Joseph Crocker married first in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 3 January 1759 (intentions 25 August 1759) **Relief Lovell**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 5 April 1732,[4] and baptized in the West Parish Church in Barnstable 15 December 1735,[5] the daughter of Jonathan and Martha (--) Lovell. Relief died before 4 June 1767,[6] the date her husband married his second wife.

Joseph Crocker married second, in Plympton, 4 June 1767 **Margaret Jackson**,[7] who was probably the one born in Plymouth. 5 March 1747/8,[8] the daughter of Abraham Jackson and his second wife, Bethiah Whiton, Joseph Crocker's cousin. [See #263 Bethiah Whiton[5]]. Margaret died before 31 March 1774,[9] the date Joseph Crocker married his third wife.

Joseph Crocker married third, in Plympton, 31 March 1774, **Deborah Ransom**,[10] whose parentage has not been ascertained. Deborah probably died in Greene, Maine, after 1810, the date their family was listed there in the 1810 census.[11]

Joseph's father, Abel Crocker, did not leave any probate records. Proof that Joseph Crocker belonged in this family was found in the intestate probate records of his childless brother, Eleazer Crocker of Carver, who died 2 March 1784. After the Widow Hannah Crocker's dower thirds were set off to her, the remaining two thirds of Eleazer Crocker's estate was divided equally among his brothers and sisters, Joseph being called, "youngest brother." The first division was made 2 May 1785, with the final settlement 25 April 1791.[12]

On 3 January 1772, Joseph Crocker, husbandman, bought from his cousin, Alpheus Whiton of Plympton, yeoman, [See #262] and his wife, Ruth, two pieces of land in Plympton for £66-13-4 that included Alpheus Whiton's dwelling house, barn, orchard and fences. Witnesses were Consider Chase and James Donham. This was acknowledged 27 January 1772.[13] On 26 March 1783, Joseph Crocker, now called "yeoman," and his third wife, Deborough, sold for £48, the same two pieces of land to Rufus Sherman and John Sherman, Jr., of Plympton, husbandmen. Witnesses were John Whiting and Consider Chase.[14]

Joseph Crocker moved to Littleborough Plantation, Lincoln Co., Me., before the 1790 census was taken, and was listed there with two males over 16, one male under sixteen and four females [*sic*].[15] Added proof that he was in Maine

before 1793 was found in the report of a legal meeting of the Pejepscot proprietors held in Newburyport, Essex Co., Mass., 5 April 1803. Moses Little of Newbury, for the sum of $1302.25 to be paid in December 1805, was authorized to execute deeds to nine settlers, all yeomen and all of Leeds, Kennebec County, "who were on the land 29 June 1793." One of these settlers was Joseph Crocker. This deed was acknowledged 18 December 1805 and recorded in Kennebec 16 September 1806.[16]

Joseph was missed when the 1800 census was taken but in the 1810 census, he and his family were listed as #909, living in Greene, Kennebec County, which had been formed from Lincoln County in 1799. His eldest daughter, Relief, who had married Abner Highland, was also living in Greene, as family #912. Son Abel Crocker, who had married Lydia Bates, was listed there as #909, along with son Joseph Crocker, Jr., also at #909.[17] Son Warren Crocker was listed as #930, in Wayne, Kennebec County, with his wife, Polly Howe, whom he had married in Middleboro, (intentions) 4 April 1801, called "Mr. Warren Crocker of the U.S. Army."[18] Son James Crocker was listed as #586, living in Machias, Washington Co., Maine.[19]

On 29 June 1799, Joseph Crocker of Greene, miller, sold to Zoar Sampson of Littleborough, yeoman, for $100, a grist mill on Twenty-mile Brook, "about half a mile down the brook from Twenty-mile Pond," and a piece of land beginning at the bridge near the mill. Witnesses were Cyrus Deane and Abel Crocker, Joseph's son. Joseph did not acknowledge this deed until 3 May 1813.[20]

On 11 March 1808, Joseph's son, Abel Crocker, and his wife, Lydia, of Greene, sold to Joseph Crocker, Jr., of Greene, part of Lot #199 with buildings, in Greene, for $600. This deed was acknowledged 11 March 1808 and recorded 18 April 1811.[21] On 9 January 1815, Joseph Crocker, Jr., of Greene, sold to Abel Sampson of Greene, for $500, part of Lot #199, supposed to contain about 45 acres. His wife, Sally, signed away her dower rights. Witnesses were Luther Robbins, John Caswell, John Tappan and John Robbins. Joseph acknowledged this deed 23 April 1814 and it was recorded 9 January 1815.[22]

No probate records have survived in this region of Maine.

Children (**Crocker**), probably born in Carver, Mass., possibly incomplete; lived near their parents in Maine:[23]

By his first wife, Relief Lovell:

i. **Relief**[6], born about 1760; "married Abner Highland"; lived in Greene, Kennebec Co., Maine, in 1810.

By his second wife, Margaret Jackson:

ii. **Abel**, born about 1770; died in St. Albans, Somerset Co., Maine; mar. 1 Jan. 1800 Lydia Bates; eleven children recorded in Greene, Me., between 9 July 1801 and 10 April 1817.[24]

By his third wife, Deborah Ransom:

iii. **Warren**, born about 1775; lived in Wayne, Kennebec Co., Maine, in 1810; died in Wayne 19 Sept. 1844, ae. 69 yrs., married Polly Howe.

iv. **Joseph, Jr.**, born about 1778; lived in Greene, Me., in 1810.
v. **James**, born about 1880; lived in Machias, Washington Co, Maine in 1810.

REFERENCES:

1. *Plympton VR*, 78. 2. Kennebec Co. Deeds 23:404 [FHL #11082]. 3. *MD* 23:128; 25:130. 4. *MD* 32:59. 5. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 26a. 6. *Plympton VR*, 297, mar. to Margaret Jackson. 7. *Plympton VR*, 297. 8. *Plymouth VR*, 42. 9. *Plympton VR*, 297. 10. Ibid. mar. to Deborah Ransom. 11. *U.S. Census of Maine, 1810*, (then in Massachusetts): Kennebec County, 17. 12. Plymouth Co. Prob. #5216, 27:147; 29:146-47, 245, 284-87; 31:379 (Eleazer Crocker) [FHL #550714, #550715, #550716]. 13. Plymouth Co. Deeds 62:25(a) and (b) [FHL #559124]. 14. Plymouth Co. Deeds 62:25(b) [FHL #559124]. 15. *U.S. Census of Maine, 1790*: Lincoln Co., 40. 16. Kennebec Co. Deeds 10:300 [FHL #11073], contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 17. *U.S. Census of Maine, 1810*: Kennebec Co., 17. 18. *Middleborough VR* 2:85. 19. *U.S. Census of Maine, 1810*: Washington Co., 17. 20. Kennebec Co. Deeds 18:285-86, contributed by Clayton R. Adams. 21. Kennebec Co. Deeds 23:405 [FHL #11082]. 22. Kennebec Co. Deeds 23:404 [FHL #11082]. 23. Concluded from deeds and census records in Green, Me.; J. R. Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 47. 24. Greene, Me., VR [FHL #10920], contributed by Clayton R. Adams.

289. **Mary Robbins**[5] (*Rebecca Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plympton, Plymouth Co., Mass., 25 October 1721,[1] the daughter of Jeduthan and Rebecca (Crocker) Robbins. Mary died after 29 October 1765, the date she filed a statement concerning her first husband's estate,[2] and before 22 January 1774, when her son-in-law and daughter, Jeduthan and Mary (Jenne) Hammond, sold one-half of the property laid out to the "heirs of Lettice Jenne."[3] This indicates that their mother had died and her two daughters had inherited the property.

It is certain that an error in the published *Vital Records of Plympton* and in the *Vital Records of Dartmouth* has obscured Mary's marriage until now. The names, "Mercy" and "Mary" are often very difficult to differentiate from each other in colonial handwriting. In both books Mary was called *Mercy* Robbins when she married first, in Plympton 17 November 1743 **Lettice/Leteres Jenney/Jenne**,[4] who was born in Dartmouth, Bristol Co., Mass., 8 September 1708,[5] the son of Mark and Elizabeth (Barlow) Jenney of Dartmouth. Lettice Jenney died in Dartmouth, 6 January 1752.[6]

Proof that she was *Mary* Robbins and not Mercy Robbins was found in every public record after her first marriage, in her first husband's probate records and in her children's guardianship records.[7] As *Mary* Jenne of Dartmouth, (intentions, widow of Littes Jenne), Mary married second, in Dartmouth 22 November 1753 **John Robins/Robbins** of Dartmouth,[8] whose parentage has not been ascertained.

Mary Robbins was nineteen years of age and unmarried when her father, Jeduthan Robbins of Plympton, made his will 26 November 1740, proved 23 December 1740. Her father gave Mary £30 which was to be paid to her by her brother, Eleazer Robbins, executor of her father's estate, within four years after the death of her grandmother, Hannah (Pratt) Robbins, at which time Eleazer

would come into possession of the land and meadows granted to him. She also received £20 in household goods, two cows, and a steer "she now calls her own."[9]

Mark Jenne of Dartmouth, yeoman, Lettice Jenne's father, in his will dated 29 January 1734, probated 19 August 1740, mentioned his sons, Nathan, Samuel, Lettice and Aaron, and his daughters, Anne, Beulah and Elizabeth.[10] Lettice's younger daughter, Mary, lived with her father's sister, Beulah Jenne, for one year after her father's death.[11] When she grew up, daughter Mary married her cousin, Jeduthan Hammond,[12] the son of another of her father's sisters, Elizabeth Jenne, who married Jedediah Hammond as his first wife.[13] Lettice's older daughter, Hepzibah Jenne, also married a cousin, Simpson Jenne,[14] the son of Lettice's brother, Samuel Jenne.[15]

Lettice Jenney was an office holder in Dartmouth in 1745 and 1747, before his early death.[16] He was called "of Dartmouth, husbandman," when he died intestate, 6 January 1752. On 5 May 1752, his widow, Mary Jenney of Dartmouth, was appointed as the administratrix of his estate. The inventory of his estate had been taken 10 February 1752 by James Cushman, Job Jenne and Thomas West. His personal estate amounted to £139-2-8, and his real estate was valued at £53-3-12.[17] On 5 May 1752, Mary Jenney of Dartmouth, widow, was appointed as the guardian of Hephzibah and Mary Jenney, both daughters of Lettice Jenney, dec. Bartholomew Taber of Dartmouth and Thomas Durfey of Freetown, both yeoman, signed Mary's bond. Witnesses were John Anthony and George Leonard, Jr.[18]

In a deed filed by Nathaniel Blackwell, 10 June 1755, Nathaniel deeded to the heirs of Lettis Jenne, late of Dartmouth, "for and in consideration that Lettis Jenne . . . did in his lifetime, unwittingly build his house partly on my land, now for the regard that I have to the widow and fatherless children, have given & granted . . . unto the heirs of the said Lettis Jenne . . . a certain piece of land in Dartmouth where on the house stands." Witnesses were Nathaniel Spooner and John Robins. It was acknowledged 16 December 1755 and recorded one year later.[19] This deed refers to Mary (Robbins) (Jenney) Robbins, not to the widow of an earlier Lettice Jenne, partly because Mary's second husband, John Robbins, signed the deed as one of the witnesses. Additional proof was found in a deed dated 22 January 1774, in which Lettice Jenney's daughter, Mary, and her husband, Jeduthan Hammond, sold two parcels of land, one of which was part of this property, "laid out to the heirs of Lettis Jenne, deceased, — also that little piece of land that Nathaniel Blackwell gave to us." The deed was witnessed by Micah Spooner and Phillip Spooner. Both Jeduthan and Mary Hammond signed the deed and they both acknowledged it 25 January 1774.[20]

An accounting of the estate of Lettice Jenney was made after Mary's marriage to John Robbins. On 2 May 1758, "Mary Robins, late Mary Jenne, administratrix on the estate of Lettice Jenne of Dartmouth, deceased," presented her accounts which were accepted the same day.[21] Several years later, Mary and her daughters had an argument about property lines with her sister-in-law's widower, Jedediah Hammond, who had married Mary's husband's sister, Elizabeth Jenne, now deceased. Jedediah Hammond was also

the father of Jeduthan Hammond who had married Mary's daughter, also named Mary.[22] Mary (Robbins) (Jenne) Robbins and her two children had inherited the land from her husband, Lettice Jenney. In another accounting, filed 29 October 1765, "Mary Jenne, now Mary Robbins of Dartmouth, guardian of Mary Jenne, a minor daughter of Lettice Jenne, deceased, of Dartmouth," stated that one-third part of the estate had been apportioned to herself, as her dower, including an allowance "to keeping the said minor from 5 May 1752 (old style) to 8 May 1756, at which time minor was seven years old, [one year excepted that she lived with Bulah Jenny]."[23]

Because Lettice Jenney's daughters had inherited property from their father's estate, colonial law required that a male relative must be appointed as their guardian to protect their property rights. Both girls were married in 1764. Hepzibah was 17 years of age and Mary was 15. The following year, 24 June 1765, Hephzibah Jenne of Dartmouth, "a minor daughter of Lettice Jenne, late of Dartmouth, deceased, of fourteen years but under the age of twenty-one years, do elect and depute [her husband], Simpson Jenne of Dartmouth, yeoman, my guardian, to take possession of the goods of my father for my benefit during my minority." Witnesses were Jonathan Crane and Elisha Tobey. Hephzibah acknowledged the petition the same day.[24] On 25 June 1765, Simpson Jenne of Dartmouth, husbandman, was "allowed" to be the guardian of Hepzibah Jenne, she "having chosen you."[25] On 28 October 1765, Hephzibah's younger sister, "Mary Hammond of Dartmouth, a minor daughter of Lettice Jenne, deceased," chose [her husband], Jeduthan Hammond of Dartmouth, cordwainer, to receive her portion of her inheritance.[26]

On 18 January 1774, an agreement was signed for the division of property between daughter Mary's husband, Jeduthan Hammond of Dartmouth, and his father, Jedidiah Hammond of Rochester, cordwainer, which concerned 14 1/2 acres of land in Dartmouth which was first laid out to the heirs of Lettis Jenny.[27] A few days later, 22 January 1774, Mary's husband, "Jeduthan Hammond of Dartmouth, yeoman, and Mary, his wife," sold to Nathaniel Spooner of Dartmouth, yeoman, for £36, two pieces of land in Dartmouth. One lot was land "whereon we now live," which was next to John Robbins's land. The other piece was "the eastwardly half of that lot of land that was laid out to the heirs of Lettis Jenne, deceased, and contains about eleven acres and a half ... also that little piece of land that Nathaniel Blackwell gave to s[d] heirs." [The westerly half belonged to Mary's sister, Hephzibah, who had married Simpson Jenne.] Witnesses were Micah Spooner and Philip Spooner. Jeduthan and Mary Hammond acknowledged this deed 25 January 1774.[28]

No probate records were found for either Mary (Robbins) (Jenney) Robbins or for her second husband, John Robbins.

Children, (**Jenney**), both by her first husband, Lettice Jenney, born in Dartmouth, Mass.:[29]

i. **Hephzibah**[6], born 23 March 1746/7; married in Dartmouth (intentions) 5 July 1764 her cousin, **Simpson Jenne**,[30] born 2

April 1737, bapt. 29 June 1742 son of Samuel and Jerusha (Patterson) Jenne.[31]

ii. **Mary**, born 7 May 1749; married in Dartmouth, (intentions) 3 November 1764 her cousin, **Jeduthan Hammond**,[32] born in Dartmouth 14 April 1740,[33] the son of Jedidiah Hammond and his first wife, Elizabeth Jenne.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 2:52; *Plympton VR*, 173. 2. Bristol Co. Prob. 19:260 (Guardianship): Rounds, "Bristol Co. Prob. Recs.," *MD* (Jan. 1998) 48:61. 3. Bristol Co. Deeds 56:51-52 [FHL #466914]. 4. *Plympton VR*, 337, 378; *Dartmouth VR* 2:272; where she was mistakenly called "Mercy" in both books, apparently due to difficult handwriting which was badly transcribed. She was called "Mary" when both of her children were born and when she was appointed as the administratrix of her deceased husband's estate. She was also called "Mary Jenny" when she married her second husband, John Robbins. 5. *Dartmouth VR* 1:189. 6. *Dartmouth VR* 3:42. 7. Bristol Co. Prob. 13:139, 147 (Lettice Jenne); Bristol Co. Prob. 124:33-34 (Guardianships) (alpha) [FHL #573212]. 8. *Dartmouth VR* 2:272. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17057 8:264-68, 298-99; 9:232 (Jeduthan Robbins) [FHL #551531, #551533]. 10. Bristol Co. Prob. 9:466-69 (Mark Jenney). 11. Bristol Co. Prob. 19:260 (Guardianship): *MD* (Jan. 1998) 48:61. 12. *Dartmouth VR* 2:272. 13. *Dartmouth VR* 1:105. 14. *Dartmouth VR* 2:271. 15. *Dartmouth VR* 1:140. 16. Judith Jenney Gurney, ed., *The Jenny Book: John Jenny of Plymouth, Mass.*, 55-56 [FHL #6104622]. 17. Bristol Co. Prob. 13:139, 147 (Lettice Jenne). 18. Bristol Co. Prob. 124:33-34 (Guardianships) (alpha) [FHL #573212]. 19. Bristol Co. Deeds 42:153; *Mayflower Fams.: Richard Warren* 18:1:147 also claims this deed because Nathaniel Blackwell's sister, Desire Blackwell, married an older Lettice Jenney who died twenty-three years earlier, in 1731/2. 20. Bristol Co. Deeds 56:51-52 [FHL #466914]. 21. Bristol Co. Prob. 16:41; 16:340 (Lettice Jenne) [FHL #461888]. 22. *Dartmouth VR* 1:105. 23. Bristol Co. Prob. 19:260, as abstracted in *MD* 48:61. 24. Bristol Co. Prob. alpha. (Lettice Jenne, Guardianship) [FHL #573212]. 25. Bristol Co. Prob. 127:287 (Lettice Jenne, Guardianship) [FHL #461901]. 26. Bristol Co. Prob. 127:350 (Lettice Jenne, Guardianship) [FHL #461901]. 27. Bristol Co. Deeds 56:50-51 [FHL #466914]. 28. Bristol Co. Deeds 56:51-52 [FHL #466914]. 29. *Dartmouth VR* 1:138 (Hephzibah), 139 (Mary). 30. *Dartmouth VR* 2:271. 31. *Dartmouth VR* 1:140. 32. *Dartmouth VR* 2:272. 33. *Dartmouth VR* 1:105.

Gregory J. Weinig of Newark, Delaware, contributed to this section.

290. **Eleazer Robbins**[5] (*Rebecca Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plympton, Plymouth Co., Mass., 9 June 1724,[1] the son of Jeduthan and Rebecca (Crocker) Robbins. Eleazer Robbins died in Carver, Mass., 19 October 1776.[2]

Eleazer Robbins married first in Plymouth, Mass., 7 May 1747 (intentions 8 April 1747) **Rebeckah/Rebecca Jackson**,[3] whose parentage has not been determined. Rebecca Robbins, "wife of Eleazer," died in Plympton 17 October 1761, after the birth of her seventh child, Consider.[4]

Eleazer married second in Plympton, 7 December 1762 **Priscilla/Prisela/Preclea Lucas**,[5] who was born in Plymouth, 19 April 1727, and baptized 27 July 1729,[6] the daughter of William and Mehitable (Doty) Lucas. Priscilla was a descendant of Francis Cooke, Richard Warren and Edward Doty.[7] She was a sister of Benjamin Lucas who married Eleazer

Robbins's cousin, Lydia Crocker. [See #273 Lydia Crocker[5]]. Priscilla, called "Preclea Robins," married second, in Plympton, 13 July 1777, Lemuel Barrows.[8] Priscilla had five children by her first husband, Eleazer Robbins, but none by her second husband, Lemuel Barrows.

Eleazer Robbins was mentioned by his father, Jeduthan Robbins of Plympton, yeoman, in his will dated 26 November 1740, probated 23 December 1740. Eleazer was sixteen years of age and, as the eldest surviving son, was given his father's dwelling house and half of his lands in Plympton, and six acres of meadow at Swanhold Neck, and cedar swamp, subject to his mother's rights. In return, Eleazer was to pay his younger brothers, Rufus and Benjamin, £50 each, Ebenezer £20, and his sister, Mary, £30 after he came into possession of his property.[9]

William Lucas of Plymouth, yeoman, the father of Eleazer's wife, Priscilla, in his will dated 30 August 1769, probated 1 January 1770, called Priscilla, "wife of Eleazer Robbins" and gave her one-fourth of his moveable estate. In addition she was to receive £20 to be paid to her in equal shares by her brothers, Joseph and Benjamin. Witnesses were Samuel Lucas, Jacob Doten and Sarah Doten.[10]

Eleazer was still a minor when his father died. On 22 December 1743, Eleazer chose John Doty, Jr., of Plympton to be his guardian.[11] Proof that Eleazer belongs in this family was found in a deed dated 2 February 1764, in which Eleazer Robbins of Plympton, yeoman, sold to [his cousin], Daniel Crocker of Plympton, yeoman, 3 acres of meadow at Swanhole in Plympton for £4-13-4, that had belonged to his "hon[rd] Father Jeduthan Robbins." Witnesses were Samuel Lucas and Lemuel Crooker. The deed was acknowledged 15 April 1764.[12]

On 25 November 1766, Eleazer Robbins of Plympton, yeoman, sold a piece of land at Beaver Dam Cedar Swamp in Plympton to his widowed sister-in-law, Abigail Robbins of Kingston, widow of Benjamin Robbins, deceased, for £5, it being "my share of undivided swamp." Eleazer acknowledged his deed the same day.[13]

Eleazer Robbins has been credited with service as a private from Massachusetts during the Revolutionary War.[14]

Eleazer Robbins died intestate. His eldest son by his first wife, Eleazer Robbins, [Jr.], of Plympton, yeoman, was appointed as the administrator of the estate. Samuel Lucas and Benjamin Lucas were his bondsmen. Samuel Lucas, Eleazer Crocker and Ebenezer Doten took the inventory 1 February 1777. The real estate was valued at £327-18-11, livestock at £54-14-7, and the personal estate at £64-14-7. On 28 April 1777, one-third of the estate was set off to the widow, Priscilla Robbins. The remaining two-thirds was divided into ten parts, with the eldest son, Eleazer Robbins receiving two-tenths, and the remaining children one-tenth each. They were named as daughter Rebecca Fuller, wife of John Fuller, son Consider Robbins, daughter Sarah Sears, wife of Willard Sears, son Seth Robbins, son Silvanus Robbins, daughter Jemima Lucas, wife of Samuel Lucas, daughter Mary Robbins and daughter, Elizabeth Robbins. On 22 May 1777, Samuel Lucas, 3rd and his wife, Jemima, signed a receipt for

moveables worth £2-18-1. Isaac Jackson, "guardian for Silvanus and Seth Robbins," signed for two shares of moveables worth £11-16-2. John Fuller signed a receipt for £5-18-1 for his wife, Rebecca's share. Widow Priscilla Robbins signed a receipt for £29-10-6 in moveables. Ebenezer Doten, guardian, signed for two shares of moveables, valued at £11-16-2, [for unmarried daughters Mary and Elizabeth]. Eleazer Robbins, eldest son and administrator, received one share of moveables valued at £5-16-2. On 4 November 1777, Eleazer Robbins reported to the judge that he had found an additional piece of cedar swamp belonging to the estate which was appraised at £15. Eleazer's final accounts were accepted by the court 7 September 1778,[15] after his father's widow had married her second husband.

Before Priscilla remarried, guardians were appointed for her children and step-children. On 8 April 1777, Consider Robbins, over 14 years of age, chose Eleazer Crocker as his guardian. On 2 June 1777, Isaac Jackson was appointed as the guardian of Seth Robbins, aged 7 years. On the same day, Ebenezer Doten was named as the guardian of Elizabeth Robbins, aged 10 years.[16] On 6 April 1785, Seth Robbins, now above 14 years of age, chose John Fuller of Kingston as his guardian.[17]

After Priscilla's second marriage, she was apparently allowed to keep the property she had inherited as her dower from her first husband because she had small children to care for. On 5 December 1792, when the youngest child reached legal age, the court ordered the division of the real estate that was set off as her dower. The heirs were Eleazer Robbins, Rebecca, wife of John Fuller, Jemima, wife of Samuel Lucas, Mary, wife of Abijah Lucas, Sarah, wife of Willard Sears, Consider Robbins, Silvanus Robbins, Elizabeth Robbins and Seth Robbins. The distribution was completed 18 April 1793 by Nehemiah Cobb, Joseph Vaughn and Barnabas Cobb.[18]

Children (**Robbins**), born in Plympton, Mass.:[19]
By his first wife, Rebeckah Jackson:

i. **Rebeckah**[6], born 3 March 1748; called "wife of John Fuller" in father's probate records.
ii. **Elizabeth**, born 1 January 1749/50; died young.
iii. **Sarah**, born 14 January 1752; called "wife of Willard Sears" in father's probate records.
iv. **Eleazer**, born 1 December 1754; administrator of father's intestate estate.
v. **Jemimah**, born 25 May 1757; called "wife of Samuel Lucas, 3rd" in father's probate records.
vi. **Mary**, born 14 May 1759; her guardian, Ebenezer Doten, signed for her share of her father's moveable estate, 23 June 1777; called "wife of Abijah Lucas" in the division of her step-mother's dower, 18 April 1793.
vii. **Consider**, born 7 October 1761; chose Eleazer Crocker as his guardian, 8 April 1777, who received his share, 25 May 1777.

By his second wife, Priscilla Lucas, mistakenly recorded in Plympton records under the name "Elisabeth"; surviving children mentioned by their father in his probate records:

viii. **James**, born 19 August 1763; died young; not mentioned in his father's probate records.

ix. **Benjamin**, born 17 July 1765; died young; not mentioned in his father's probate records.

x. **Elizabeth**, born 27 February 1767; her guardian, Ebenezer Doten, signed for her share of her father's moveable estate, 23 June 1777; unmarried when her mother's dower was distributed among the heirs, 18 April 1793.

xi. **Seth**, born 12 May 1769; his guardian, Isaac Jackson, signed for his share of his father's moveable estate, 22 May 1777; "above 14" when he chose John Fuller of Kingston as his guardian, 6 April 1785; of legal age 18 April 1793 when his mother's dower was ordered to be distributed among the heirs.

xii. **Silvanus**, born about 1771; his guardian, Isaac Jackson, signed for his share of his father's moveable estate, 22 May 1777; of legal age 18 April 1793 when his mother's dower was distributed among the heirs.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 2:51; *Plympton VR*, 173. 2. *Carver VR*, 166. 3. *MD* 17:8; *Plymouth VR*, 156; *Plympton VR*, 378. 4. *Plympton VR*, 510. 5. *Plympton VR*, 346, 378. 6. *MD* 13:168; *Plymouth Ch. Recs.* 1:236. 7. *Mayflower Fams.: Richard Warren* 18:1:173-74; *Mayflower Fams.: Edward Doty* 11:1:44; mistakenly states that Priscilla did not have any children by either husband because of errors in the birth records as published in *Vital Records of Plympton*, 173, where Eleazer's second wife's name is mistakenly given as "Elisabeth." 8. *Plympton VR*, 379. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17057 8:264-68, 298-99; 9:232 (Jeduthan Robbins, [Jr.]) [FHL #551531, #551533]. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. #13380 20:304-5, 439 (William Lucas) [FHL #550711]. 11. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17085, 9:185 (Guardianship) [FHL #551533]. 12. Plymouth Co. Deeds 50:5 [FHL #559118]. 13. Plymouth Co. Deeds 52:244 [FHL #559119]. 14. *DAR Patriot Index*, 573. 15. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17035, 23:119; 24:308, 310-13; 25:69-70, 390 (Eleazer Robbins) [FHL #550712-13]. 16. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17094, 22:121, 122, 215 (Guardianship) [FHL #550712]. 17. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17094, 26:423 (Guardianship) [FHL #550714]. 18. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17035, 33:324-27 (Eleazer Robbins, Division of Dower) [FHL #550717]. 19. *Plympton VR*, 173; all except Silvanus; first seven under Eleazer and Rebecca, next four under Eleazer and Elisabeth [*sic*], a mistake for Priscilla, who survived her husband; all mentioned in Plymouth Co. Prob. (Eleazer Robbins) #17035, 23:119; 24:308 (Division to children), 310-13 (Division to widow); 25:69-70 (Receipts from heirs), 390 (Inventory, Accounts) [FHL #550712-13]; 33:324-27 (Division of Dower) [FHL #550717]; #17094 22:121, 122, 215 (Guardianships) [FHL #550712]; 26:423 (Guardianship) [FHL #550714].

291. **James Robbins**[5] (*Rebecca Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plympton, Plymouth Co., Mass., 23 September 1727,[1] the son of Jeduthan and Rebecca (Crocker) Robbins. Deacon James Robbins is said to have died in North Yarmouth, Me., in 1827, "in his 100th year."[2]

James Robbins married first, in Duxbury 20 March 1749 **Ruth Prince** of Duxbury,[3] who was born in North Yarmouth, Maine [then in Massachusetts], 20 January 1730, baptized 28 February 1731,[4] the daughter of Benjamin Prince and his first wife, Abiel Nelson. Ruth probably died in North Yarmouth, Maine, after she, her husband, and their son, John, and his family, moved back to her birthplace in 1789. She died before 23 September 1800, the date her husband probably married his second wife.[5]

Deacon James Robbins may have married second, in North Yarmouth, Me., 23 September 1800, (intentions 7 September) **Sarah Sweetser**,[6] who died in North Yarmouth, 18 February 1837, aged 87 years, called "widow of Deacon James Robbins."[7]

James Robbins was only thirteen years old when his father, Jeduthan Robbins of Plympton, died. In his will dated 26 November 1740, probated 23 December 1740, his father gave James and his brother, Eleazer, equal shares in the upland and meadow in Swanhold Neck. James also received land at South Meadow Plain and the remaining cedar swamp and land at Newfound Meadows, providing he pay his brother, Ebenezer, £30 when he arrived at the age of 21 years.[8] James was only thirteen years of age when his father died. On 22 December 1743, John Doty. Jr., of Plympton was appointed as James's guardian.[9]

Benjamin Prince, the father of James's wife, Ruth, was a shipwright in Duxbury before he moved to North Yarmouth, Me., where he died when Ruth was very young. In his will dated 30 November 1727, probated 7 January 1737/8, Benjamin Prince mentioned his daughter, Ruth Prince, and gave her a share in his estate.[10]

James and Ruth Robbins took their children to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia about 1762 where he and his brother, Benjamin, were among the original proprietors.[11] Benjamin drowned a year or so after they arrived in Yarmouth and Benjamin's widow, Abigail, returned to Plympton.[12] On 1 April 1765, James was called "of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia" when he sold for £2, to Abigail Robbins, widow of Benjamin, deceased, a piece of undivided land in Cedar Swamp, Kingston, called Beaver Dam Swamp, which my honoured father, Jeduthan Robbins, gave me in his last will and testament." James Robbins acknowledged this deed in Plymouth, 2 April 1765.[13]

In John Crawley's *Return of Inhabitants of Yarmouth and Chebogue, 1763–1764*, James Robbins was listed as head of a family of eight persons. with 21 head of cattle, 22 sheep, 5 hogs, and 5 acres of cleared land.[14] As an original grantee in Yarmouth, James Robbins was given one and one-half shares in the First Division in Lot #98, containing 173 acres; one and one-half shares in the Second Division in Lot #86 with 257 acres and in Lot #145, with 525 acres; and one and one-half shares in the Third Division in Lot #76 with 121 acres and in Lot #121 with 186 acres, for a total of 1,262 acres.[15]

James Robbins was recorded in the 1773 Census of Yarmouth as head of a family with "one man, three boys, one woman and three girls, Total 8, all Americans."[16] On 21 November 1776, his daughter, Ruth Robbins, married Amasa Durkee in Yarmouth.[17] On 25 December 1785, his son, James Robbins,

Jr., married Sherah Ring in Yarmouth.[18] Sherah was also a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*, and of Stephen Hopkins, as well. His daughter, Sarah Robbins, married Nathaniel Allen in Yarmouth 5 June 1783.[19] His son, Abial Robbins, married Mary Sanders in Yarmouth 23 November 1786 and had children named Asa, John, Maria, James and Ruth.[20] His son, John Robbins, married Lucy Redding in Yarmouth 25 December 1787.[21] A daughter, Molley/Mary, married in Yarmouth 24 December 1789 Eleazer Crocker, son of Daniel Crocker and his second wife, Abigail/Nabby Roberts.[22] Eleazer Crocker was also a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. [See #284 Daniel Crocker[5].]

James Robbins was still living in Yarmouth, N.S., in 1789 when he served as a grand juror.[23] George S. Brown states that Deacon James Robbins and his wife moved to North Yarmouth, Me., with their son, John, and his family, "and both died there and were buried in North Yarmouth Cemetery."[24]

No probate records were found for James Robbins in either Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, or in North Yarmouth, Maine.

Children (**Robbins**), first two born in Duxbury, Mass., third and fourth and probably fifth born in Plympton, Mass., last three born in Yarmouth, N.S.:[25]

i. **Prince**, born Duxbury, 23 June 1751; drowned in a boating accident 8 December 1771.
ii. **Lydia**, born Duxbury, 14 July 1754; married (intentions) 24 February 1771 **John Frost** of Argyle; drowned in a boating accident 8 December 1771.
iii. **James**, born in Plympton 23 April 1756; married in Yarmouth, 16 December 1779, **Sherah Ring**.[26]
iv. **Ruth**, born Plympton, 25 January 1758; married **Amasa Durkee**.[27]
v. **Abial**, (male), born about 1760 named for his grandmother, Abiel Nelson; married in Yarmouth, N.S., 23 November 1786 **Mary Sanders;** named children Asa, John, Maria, James and Ruth Robbins.[28]
vi. **John**, born about 1762; married in Yarmouth, N.S., 25 December 1787 **Lucy Redding**.[29]
vii. **Sarah**, born about 1764; married in Yarmouth, N.S., 28 February 1782 **Nathaniel Allen**; ch., Nathaniel, Jr.[30]
viii. **Molley/Mary**, born about 1770; married in Yarmouth, N.S., 24 December 1789 **Eleazer Crocker**, born in Yarmouth, 20 June 1769.[31]

REFERENCES:

1. *Plympton VR*, 173. 2. Martha and William Reamy, ed, George S. Brown, *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia Genealogies* (Baltimore, 1993), 200; Fred E. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia," (microfilm) #102 Robbins: James [5] Robbins; however, *North Yarmouth, Me., VR*, 309, states that "Deacon James Robbins died in North Yarmouth, Me., 9 November 1816, age about 70," making his year of birth about 1746. This would indicate that this Deacon James Robbins was a different person. 3. *Duxbury VR*, 295. 4. *North Yarmouth, Maine, VR*,

91. 5. *North Yarmouth, Me., VR*, 309; Reamy, ed, George S. Brown, *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia Genealogies*, 200; Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia," (microfilm) #102 Robbins: James [5] Robbins. 6. *North Yarmouth, Me., VR*, 191. 7. *North Yarmouth, Me., VR*, 309. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17057 8:264-68, 298-99; 9:232 (Jeduthan Robbins) [FHL #551531, #551533]. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17085 9:187-88 (Guardianship) [FHL #551533]. 10. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia," #102 Robbins: James (5) Robbins. 11. George S. Brown, *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia: A Sequel to Campbell's History* (Boston 1888), 159. 12. Ibid., 165. 13. Plymouth Co. Deeds 52:243 [FHL #559119]. 14. Reamy, ed., Brown, *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia Genealogies*, 200 and John Crawley's *Return of Inhabitants of Yarmouth and Chebogue, 1763–1764*. 15. Brown, *Yarmouth, N.S.: A Sequel to Campbell's Hist.*, 177. 16. Bernice C. Richards, (Chicago 1972) *Nova Scotia Census, 1770, 1773 and 1787*, 28. 17. *MD* 9:41; *Yarmouth, N.S., VR,* 1-16 (Ruth's marriage to Amasa Durkee). 18. *MD* 9:132; *Yarmouth, N.S., VR*, 1-47 (James's marriage to Sherah Ring; ch. James, Sherah and Prince); Austin, *Mayflower Fams.* 6:513-14. 19. *MD* 9:133; *Yarmouth, N.S., VR*, 1-24. 20. *MD* 9:135; *Yarmouth, N.S., VR*, 2-84. 21. *MD* 9:197. 22. *MD* 10:3; James R. Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 76. 23. Fred S. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia," #102 Robbins, James [5] Robbins. 24. Reamy, ed., Brown, *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia Genealogies*, 200. 25. *Plympton VR*, 173 (James and Ruth); *MD* 12:167 Lydia), 168 (Prince); Reamy, ed., Brown, *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia Genealogies*, 200-1. 26. *MD* 9:132; *Yarmouth, N.S., VR*, 1-47. 27. *MD* 9:41; *Yarmouth, N.S., VR*, 1-6. 28. *MD* 9:135; *Yarmouth, N.S., VR*, 2-84. 29. *MD* 25:197. 30. *MD* 9:133; *Yarmouth, N.S., VR*, 1:24. 31. *MD* 10:3; *Crocker Gen.*, 76.

292. **Rufus/Jorufus Robbins**[5] (*Rebecca Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plympton, Plymouth Co., Mass., 27 October 1729,[1] the son of Jeduthan and Rebecca (Crocker) Robbins. Rufus died in Plymouth, 31 October 1796.[2]

Rufus Robbins married in Dartmouth, Bristol Co., Mass., 31 January 1750 **Bathsheba/Bersheba Joy**,[3] who was born in Dartmouth 14 January 1731,[4] the daughter of Samuel Joy, Jr., and his wife, Content. Bathsheba probably died in Plymouth after 11 May 1797, the date she was named as executrix of her deceased husband's estate.[5]

Rufus was only eleven years of age when his father, Jeduthan Robbins, died. His mother died shortly afterwards. In his will dated 26 November 1740, probated 23 December 1740, Jeduthan Robbins gave Rufus £50, which was to be paid to him by his brother, Eleazer, when Rufus reached 21 years of age.[6] On 10 March 1743/[4], Rufus chose his maternal uncle, Abel Crocker of Plympton, yeoman, as his guardian.[7]

Rufus and Bathsheba Robbins apparently lived in Plymouth at the time of Rufus's death, but their children were not recorded in Plymouth town records nor were they baptized in the Plymouth Church. Rufus, himself, was baptized in Plymouth, at home on his death bed, 25 October 1796.[8] Meanwhile, Plymouth church records show that "Rufus Robbins's child died 18 April 1775," and another child died 29 June 1790.[9] The deaths of these children would not have been recorded in Plymouth church records unless at least one parent was a member of the church. This indicates that Rufus Robbins's wife, Bathsheba, must have joined another church previously, and transferred her membership to the Plymouth Church before 1775.

Rufus Robbins of Plymouth, yeoman, died intestate. The court appointed his widow, Bathsheba Robbins, as his administratrix, 11 May 1797. Samuel Coles and Samuel Robbins were her sureties and posted a bond of $300.[10] Nothing more was found in the court records.

Children (**Robbins**), birth and baptismal place unknown, dates approximated from parents' marriage in 1750 and the first mention of the family in Plymouth Church Records in 1775:[11]

i. **Lemuel**[6], born probably late in 1750.
ii. **William**, born perhaps in 1752.
iii. **Charles**, born perhaps in 1754.
iv. **Seth**, born perhaps in 1756.
v. **Benjamin**, born perhaps in 1758.
vi. **Samuel**, born perhaps in 1760.
vii. **Nathaniel**, born perhaps in 1762.
viii. **Rufus, Jr.**, born perhaps in 1764; married in Plymouth 13 November 1785 **Temperance Otis**,[12] called "both of Plymouth"; Capt. Rufus Robbins, Jr., died in the West Indies 25 October 1796;[13] one child; Temperance married, second, Josiah Cotton and had five more children.[14]
ix. **Lois**, born perhaps in 1766.
x. **Sally**, born perhaps in 1768.
xi. **Lydia**, born perhaps in 1770.
xii. **Remembrance**, born perhaps in 1772.

REFERENCES:
1. *Plympton VR*, 173. 2. Kingsley, *Plymouth Ch. Recs.* 1:420. 3. *Dartmouth VR* 2:277, 393. 4. *Dartmouth VR* 1:142. 5. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17084, 34:111 (Rufus Robbins) [FHL #550718]. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17057 8:264-68, 298-99; 9:232 (Jeduthan Robbins, [Jr.]) [FHL #551531, #551533]. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17085, 9:235-36 (Guardianship). 8. Kingsley, *Plymouth Ch. Recs.* 2:477. 9. Kingsley, *Plymouth Ch. Recs.* 2:403, 418. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17084, 34:111 (Rufus Robbins) [FHL #550718]. 11. William T. Davis, *Gen. Reg. of Plymouth Families*, (Boston 1899; rept. Baltimore 1975), 220. 12. *Plymouth VR*, 365; Kingsley, *Plymouth Ch. Recs.* 2:502. 13. Kingsley, *Plymouth Ch. Recs.* 1:422. 14. William A. Otis, *Otis Family in America* (Chicago, Ill. 1924), 192.

Helen K. Benter of Riverside, Calif., a member of the California Society, contributed information concerning this family.

293. **Benjamin Robbins**[5] (*Rebecca Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plympton, Plymouth Co., Mass., 7 November 1732,[1] the son of Jeduthan and Rebecca (Crocker) Robbins. Benjamin drowned in a lobster pond in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in 1763.[2]

Benjamin Robbins "of Plymouth," married in Kingston, Plymouth Co., Mass., 4 December 1755 **Abigail Cushman**,[3] who was born in Kingston 3 April 1737,[4] the daughter of Robert and Mercy (Washburn) Cushman, a descendant of John Howland, John Billington and Isaac Allerton of the

Mayflower. Abigail married second, as his second wife, Lemuel Crooker of Plympton, whose first wife was named Margaret.[5] This marriage took place after 13 September 1767, the date Abigail was called "spinster" when she sold land in Kingston,[6] and before 9 May 1780, the date she and her second husband, Lemuel Crooker of Plympton, quitclaimed to David Hersey all rights in land in Yarmouth, N.S., which had been laid out to Abigail's first husband, Benjamin Robbins.[7] Abigail died after 12 May 1780, when she acknowledged the deed.[8] A stone marker was erected in Town Point Cemetery, Yarmouth, N.S., to the memory of "Abigail Cushman Robbins Crooker, 1737-[--]," identified as "widow of Benj. 1st," but the date of her death was missing.[9]

Benjamin's father, Jeduthan Robbins of Plympton, yeoman, in his will dated 26 November 1740, probated 23 December 1740, gave Benjamin £50, to be paid by his older brother, Eleazer, when Benjamin reached 21 years of age.[10] On 22 December 1743, John Doty, Jr., was appointed as Benjamin's guardian.[11]

Abigail Cushman's father, Robert Cushman of Kingston, yeoman, in his will dated 2 September 1751, probated 7 October 1751, gave all of his land to Abigail's brother, Robert Cushman, who was to pay bequests to his brother and sisters, including Abigail, after the death of their mother. On 2 May 1760, the court ordered Robert Cushman's real estate to be distributed to his eldest son, reserving his mother's dower and paying their shares to his brother and sisters, including Abigail Robins.[12]

Benjamin and Abigail Robbins went to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, about 1762 with his brother and sister-in-law, James and Ruth (Prince) Robbins.[13] As an original grantee, they settled at Chebogue Point in Yarmouth, across the harbor from the place where James and Ruth built their house. With them were their two small children, Joseph and Mercy. Before they had received title to the land, Benjamin drowned in a lobster pond near his home. In a second tragedy, their young daughter, Mercy, burned to death and was buried there also. Abigail and her son, Joseph, returned to Massachusetts but the widow renewed her husband's application for a grant and her name appears on the list of grantees.[14] The distribution was not made until April 1767. In it Abigail Robbins was granted one share in Lot #1 in the First Division containing 116 acres, one share in Lot #129 in the Second Division with 628 acres, and one share in Lot #110 in the Third Division with 172 acres, for a total of 916 acres.[15]

After returning to Massachusetts, Abigail Robbins, widow, on 1 April 1765, bought land in Cedar Swamp, Plympton, from her brother-in-law, James Robbins, "of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia," which he had inherited from his father, Jeduthan Robbins. James Robbins acknowledged the deed 2 April 1765.[16] In a deed dated 3 November 1766, Abigail, called "widow of Benjamin Robbins," joined her brothers and sisters in selling seven acres of land in Kingston which they had inherited from their father, Robert Cushman of Kingston, deceased.[17] On 25 November 1766, Abigail Robbins of Kingston, widow, bought land in Beaver Dam Swamp from her brother-in-law, Eleazer Robbins of Plympton.[18] On 13 February 1767, Abigail Robbins sold the land in Cedar Swamp that she

had bought from James and Eleazer Robbins.[19] On 11 September 1767 Abigail Robbins, spinster, bought land from her brother, Thomas Cushman, that had been her father's.[20] Two days later, 13 September 1767, Abigail sold the same land.[21] On 9 May 1780, she was called "Abigail, wife of Lemuel Crooker, when she and Lemuel Crooker of Plympton, for £13-10sh, quitclaimed to David Hersey of Yarmouth, N.S., all of their right in land in Yarmouth that was laid out to Benjamin Robbins, deceased, in 1763. This deed was acknowledged in Plymouth, 12 May 1780.[22] Two years later, 1 April 1782, Benjamin and Abigail's son, Joseph Robbins of Plymouth, bought the same land back from David Hersey for £17-10sh.[23] In 1788 Joseph and his wife, Elizabeth Stephens, settled in Yarmouth, N.S., with their children: Joseph, born in Plympton 4 November 1779, Mary, born in Plymouth 1 August 1781, died before 1794, Lemuel Stephens, born in Plymouth 25 January 1783, died 1 April 1786, and Betsey, born in Plymouth 21 October 1785. In Yarmouth, N.S., they had Benjamin, born 28 December 1790, Phebe, born 11 May 1792, Mary, again, born 2 December 1794, Joanna, born 8 May 1796, Zilpha, born 19 October 1800, Lemuel, born 14 May 1802, and Ira, born 26 July 1804.[24]

Abigail apparently went to Nova Scotia in her old age and died there at an unknown date, although her gravestone, without her date of death, is in Town Point Cemetery in Yarmouth, as mentioned above.

Children (**Robbins**), born in Kingston, Mass.:[25]

i. **Joseph**[6], born 12 December 1757.
ii. **Mercy**, born about 1759; died in Nova Scotia about 1763.

REFERENCES:

1. Plympton VR, 173. 2. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia," (microfilm) #102 Robbins: Benjamin [5] Robbins. 3. *Kingston VR*, 202, 270. 4. *Mayf. Fams.: Isaac Allerton* 17:79; *Mayf. Fams: John Billington* 5:117. 5. Plymouth Co. Deeds 50:5-6 [FHL #559118]. 6. Plymouth Co. Deeds 63:140. [Bowman microfiche] 7. Yarmouth, N.S., Deeds 1:169. 8. Ibid. 9. "Cemetery Transcriptions: Yarmouth County, [N.S.], ca. 1769-1946," (microfilm) alpha., under Robbins [FHL #1378307]. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17057, 8:264-68, 298-99; 9:232 (Jeduthan Robbins, [Jr.]) [FHL #551531, #551533.] 11. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17085, 9:187 (Guardianship) [FHL #551533]. 12. Plymouth Co. Prob. 12:387; 15:497 (Robert Cushman), as stated in Harriet W. Hodge, *Mayf. Fams.: John Billington* 5:118; also see *Mayf. Fams.: Isaac Allerton* 17:79. 13. Brown, *Yarmouth, N.S., A Sequel to Campbell's Hist.*, 159. 14. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia," #102 Robbins: Benjamin [5] Robbins. 15. Brown, *Yarmouth, N.S., A Sequel to Campbell's Hist.*, 171, 172, 177. 16. Plymouth Co. Deeds 52:243 [FHL #559119]. 17. Plymouth Co. Deeds 53:129. 18. Plymouth Co. Deeds 52:244 [FHL #559119]. 19. Plymouth Co. Deeds 82:13. 20. Plymouth Co. Deeds 54:34; 63:140. 21. Plymouth Co. Deeds 63:140. 22. Yarmouth, N.S., Deeds 1:169; also see Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia," (microfilm) #102 Robbins: Benjamin [5] Robbins. 23. Yarmouth, N.S., Deeds 1:220. 24. *MD* 24:15; *Yarmouth, N.S., VR*, 2-51. 25. *MD* 24:15.

294. **Ebenezer Robbins**[5] (*Rebecca Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), whose birth was not recorded, was probably born in Plympton,

Plymouth Co., Mass., about 1735,[1] the youngest son of Jeduthan and Rebecca (Crocker) Robbins. Ebenezer died in Plymouth, Mass., 23 June 1799.[2]

Ebenezer Robbins married first, in Kingston, Plymouth Co., Mass., 28 July 1760 (intentions 31 May 1760) **Eunice Fuller**,[3] who was born in Kingston 5 May 1736,[4] the daughter of Ebenezer and Joanna (Gray) Fuller. Eunice was a descendant of James Chilton and Samuel Fuller, both *Mayflower* passengers.[5] Eunice died in Plymouth 4 June 1781, in her 46th year, and was buried on Burial Hill with their son, Ebenezer, and four infants, Consider, Levi, Joanna and Levi, again.[6]

Ebenezer Robbins married second, in Plymouth 4 October 1781 (intentions 8 September 1781) **Mercy (Harlow) Doten**,[7] the widow of Elisha Doten, by whom she had two daughters, Mercy and Jerusha Doten.[8] Mercy Harlow was born in Plymouth, 10 April 1752,[9] the daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Bradford) Harlow, and a descendant of Gov. William Bradford of the *Mayflower*. Mercy probably died in Plymouth but the date was not found.

Ebenezer's birth was not recorded in Plympton town records, with the rest of his family but guardianship papers were filed 22 December 1743 in which John Doty, Jr., was named as his guardian, calling Ebenezer "a minor son of Jeduthan Robbins."[10] It has been said that he was born a twin with his brother, Eleazer, but no record has been found to support that statement. When his father, Jeduthan Robbins of Plympton made his will, 26 November 1740, his older brothers, Eleazer and James, were given their father's land, divided between them. His brothers, Rufus and Benjamin, being younger sons, were given £50 each when they reached 21 years of age, and Ebenezer, certainly the youngest son, was to be paid £20 by his oldest brother, Eleazer, and £30 by his second oldest brother, James.[11] If Ebenezer had been Eleazer's twin, Ebenezer, not James, would have been mentioned after Eleazer in his father's will, and been given half of his father's land.

Ebenezer's first wife, Eunice Fuller, was mentioned by her father, Ebenezer Fuller of Kingston, cordwainer, in his will written in 1755, probated 1 December 1772, in which he called her one of his daughters.[12]

Ebenezer's second wife, Mercy (Harlow) Doten, was called "widow of E. Doten," 12 August 1781, when she was received into communion with the Plymouth church. On 9 December 1781, her children, Marcy and Jerusha, "children of Mercy Robbins, Eben[r]'s wife, formerly Doten," were baptized.[13]

On 4 March 1791, Ebenezer Robbins of Plymouth, chairmaker, and his wife, Mercy, sold land in Plymouth to Nathaniel Goodwin.[14]

No probate records for Ebenezer Robbins were found in Plymouth County.
Children (**Robbins**), born in Plymouth, Mass.:
By his first wife, Esther Fuller:[15]

i. **Levi**[6], born 21 January 1761; died young.
ii. **Ebenezer**, born 4 August 1762; died in 1783 as a prisoner during the Revolutionary War.
iii. **Thaddeus**, born 25 August 1764.
iv. **Consider**, born 25 May 1766; died 20 June 1766.
v. **James**, born 29 October 1767.

vi. **Ansel**, born 29 September 1769.
vii. **Levi**, born 29 August 1771; died 12 May 1772.[16]
viii. **Joanna**, birth not recorded; died young; mentioned on mother's gravestone.

By his second wife, Mercy (Harlow) Doten, baptized in the Plymouth Church:[17]

ix. **Ebenezer**, bapt. 7 July 1782.
x. **George Harlow**, bapt. 1 August 1784 [twin].
xi. **Elizabeth/Betsy**, bapt. 1 August 1784 [twin].
xii. **Levi**, bapt. 1 October 1786, probably died 15 September 1787.[18]
xiii. **Andrew**, bapt. 20 January 1791, "being very sick"; probably died 23 June 1791.[19]
xiv. **Benjamin**, bapt. 29 June 1794.

REFERENCES:
1. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17057 8:264-68, 298-99; 9:232 (Jeduthan Robbins) [FHL #551531l; #551533]. 2. Kingsley, *Plymouth Ch. Recs., 1620-1859* 2:621. 3. *Kingston VR*, 226, 270. 4. *Kingston VR*, 78. 5. *Mayflower Fams.: Samuel Fuller* 10:16-17, 44; *Mayflower Fams.: Francis Eaton* 9:69-70. 6. Kingsley, *Plymouth Ch. Recs., 1620-1859.*; 1;410; Kingman, *Epitaphs from Burial Hill, Plymouth, Mass.*, 53. 7. *MD* 28:71; *Plymouth VR*, 269, 364; Kingsley, *Plymouth Ch. Recs.* 2:500. 8. Kingsley, *Plymouth Ch. Recs.* 1:464; Peter Hill, *Mayflower Families: Edward Doty* 11:1:195-96. 9. *Plymouth VR*, 43. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17085 (Guardianship) [FHL #551533]. 11. Plymouth Co. Prob. #17057 8:264-68, 298-99; 9:232 (Jeduthan Robbins) [FHL #551531l#551533]. 12. Plymouth Co. Prob. 21:192 (Ebenezer Fuller). 13. Kingsley, *Plymouth Church Recs., 1620-1859* 1:464. 14. Plymouth Co. Deeds 71:251, as given in *Mayflower Fams.: Samuel Fuller*, 44. 15. *MD* 23:8; *Plymouth VR*, 230-31. 16. Kingsley, *Plymouth Ch. Recs., 1620-1859* 1:408. 17. *Plymouth Church Recs.* 1:465 (Ebenezer), 466 (George Harlow and Elizabeth), 467 (Levi); 2:478 (Andrew), 482 (Benjamin). 18. Kingsley, *Plymouth Ch. Recs.* 1:415. 19. Kingsley, *Plymouth Ch. Recs.* 1:418; 2:478.

295. **Jonathan Bassett**[5] (*Mary Gale*[4], *Bethiah Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 10 September 1709,[1] the son of Jonathan and Mary (Gale) Bassett. Jonathan Bassett died sometime after 23 January 1755, the date he was living in Saybrook, Conn., when he and his wife conveyed property in Wethersfield to his brother-in-law, Elisha Francis.[2]

Jonathan Bassett probably married first, about 1735 a wife named **Abigail**[3] who has not been identified. Abigail apparently died soon, without leaving heirs. About 1738 Jonathan married in Wethersfield, Conn., probably as his second wife, **Mary Francis**,[4] who was born in Wethersfield about 1714, the daughter of John Francis and his first wife, Mary Hatch.[5] Mary died sometime after 23 January 1755, the date she joined her husband in selling property in Wethersfield.[6]

Jonathan's paternal grandfather, William Bassett, Sr., of Sandwich, in his will dated 22 February 1720, probated 16 October 1721, gave Jonathan a parcel of land in Sandwich as well as all of his land in Connecticut.[7] Jonathan Bassett

settled in Wethersfield, Conn., before 1738. Jonathan's identity was confirmed when Jonathan sold land in Wethersfield, 12 May 1753, and his step-father, Ichabod Hinckley of Tolland, Conn., signed the deed as a witness, guaranteeing Jonathan's right to sell the property.[8]

John Francis, the father of Jonathan's wife, Mary, died intestate before 6 November 1749. Mary's older brother, Elisha Francis, and her step-mother, Eunice, were named as co-administrators of the estate, 14 November 1750. The inventory amounted to £6069-03-04. When the estate was distributed to the heirs, 1 January 1750/1, Mary Bassit [*sic*], received a single share.[9]

On 21 March 1753, Mary's step-mother, Eunice Francis of Wethersfield, widow of John Francis, in exchange for giving up Mary's rights in one-third part of her father's dwelling house and one-twelfth part of the home lot, quit-claimed to Jonathan and Mary two pieces of land in Wethersfield, described as three acres lying in the Great Meadow and 8 acres 3 to the said Jonathan and Mary Basset." Witnesses were James Mitchell and Samuel Rose.[10]

On the same day, Jonathan and Mary Bassett sold to James Knowles of Wethersfield for £525, the same piece of land containing 8 acres 3 roods, bordered on the lands of Robert Francis and the heirs of John Francis, dec. Witnesses were James Mitchell and Samuel Rose. Jonathan Bassett and Mary, his wife, acknowledged the deed the same day.[11]

Also on 21 March 1753, Jonathan and Mary Bassett sold 3 acres of land in the great meadow of Wethersfield to Capt. Samuel Rose of Wethersfield for £600. This land was on the road leading to Smith's Landing and bordered on the land of the heirs of John Francis. Witnesses were James Mitchell and William Samson. Jonathan and Mary acknowledged the deed the same day.[12]

At about the same time, the Committee of Proprietors of the common and undivided land of Wethersfield, laid out to Jonathan Bassett a piece of land containing 3 acres 1 rood and 22 rods, costing £153-11sh. Jonathan was No. 15 on the list.[13] On 12 May 1753, Jonathan and Mary Bassett sold to Lt. James Mitchell of Wethersfield for £153-11sh, the same land, 3 acres 1 rood and 22 rods in Tier #12. The witnesses were Jonathan's step-father, Ichabod Hinckley [of Tolland], and Elizur Goodrich. Jonathan and Mary acknowledged this deed the same day and it was recorded 21 May 1753.[14]

The following year, 5 August 1754, Jonathan Bassett and Mary his wife of Wethersfield, quit-claimed to Mary's step-mother, Eunice Francis, all claim or right in the dwelling-house and barn of John Francis, late of Wethersfield, "and one-fourth part of our right in said home lott." Witnesses were Samuel Dimock and Elisha Francis. Jonathan and Mary Bassett acknowledged this deed in Saybrook, New London Co., Conn., the same day. This deed was recorded at Wethersfield 13 May 1755.[15]

Jonathan Bassett moved to Saybrook in the autumn of 1754, as is shown by a deed dated 23 January 1755, in which Jonathan and Mary his wife, "both of Saybrook in the County of New London," conveyed to Mary's brother, Elisha Francis of Wethersfield, for £100 "one certain parcel of land" bounded by heirs of Josiah Standish, deceased, . . . and lands of the widow Eunice Francis."

Witnesses were Samuel Dimock and John Parmele. Jonathan and Mary acknowledged the deed in Saybrook the same day.[16]

No probate records were found for either Jonathan Bassett or his wife.

Children (**Bassett**), born in Wethersfield, Conn., baptized by the Rev. Mr. James Lockwood, Wethersfield Congregational Church: [17]

i. **Abigail**[6], born 6 September 1739; possibly named for his deceased first wife.
ii. **Jonathan**, born 14 November, bapt. 20 November 1743; named for his father or paternal grandfather.
iii. **Mary**, born 20 May bapt. before 1 September 1745; named for her mother or for her paternal grandmother, Mary Gale.
iv. **Hannah**, born 13 February 1747, bapt. before March 1747.
v. **William**, born 28 April, bapt. 30 April 1749; named for his great-grandfather, William Bassett, who gave his father land in Connecticut.
vi. **Nathan**, born 11 December 1751; named for his uncle, Nathan Bassett; married Olive Clark; DAR states "born in Guilford"; served in the Revolutionary War from Colchester, Conn.[18]
vii. **Elisha**, born 6 May, bapt. 13 May 1753; named for her brother, Elisha Francis.

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296. **Bethiah Bassett**[5] (*Mary Gale*[4], *Bethiah Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 10 March 1710,[1] the daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Gale) Bassett. Bethiah probably died in Willington, Conn., before 4 June 1750, the date her husband sold property to her step-father and Bethiah did not sign the quit-claim deed. She was certainly dead before 28 November 1759, the date her name was missing from a list of members of the Willington Church.[2]

Bethiah Bassett married in Barnstable, Mass., (intentions) 24 May 1729, **Nehemiah Parker** "of Woodstock,"[3] who was born in Barnstable, the last of

October 1708,[4] the son of Judge Daniel and Mary (Lumbert) Parker. Nehemiah Parker died in Willington, Conn., 10 January 1789.[5]

Bethiah Bassett's father, Jonathan Bassett of Barnstable, died as a young man, leaving two children, Bethiah and her older brother, Jonathan. Their paternal grandfather, William Bassett, Sr., of Sandwich, in his will dated 22 February 1720, probated 16 October 1721, called Bethiah "my granddaughter," and directed his son, Nathan Bassett, to pay Bethiah £10 when she arrived at the age of 18 years, or married.[6]

Nehemiah's father, Judge Daniel Parker of Barnstable, in his will dated 11 September 1724, probated in 1728, gave Nehemiah £160 to be paid over a period of eight years. In addition, Nehemiah received a one-half share of his father's lands "abroad in the country," his best riding horse and tackling, and his man Coffee. Nehemiah was also to share in the residuary estate.[7]

Nehemiah Parker moved to Woodstock before his marriage to Bethiah. At that time, Woodstock was in Suffolk Co., Mass., not in Connecticut. On 29 June 1729, one month after their marriage, Nehemiah bought a fulling mill and mill dam from Joseph Wright, along with 12 acres of land.[8] On 24 June 1730/1, Bethiah Parker, wife of Nehemiah, was baptized and admitted to full communion with the Woodstock Congregational Church. Their first two daughters were baptized there before the family moved to Willington, Conn., in 1734. On 13 October 1734, Bethiah Parker was dismissed and recommended by letter to the church at Willington."[9]

On 4 June 1750, Nehemiah Parker of Willington sold to his wife's step-father, Ichabod Hinckley of Tolland, a tract of 200 acres in Willington which included a dwelling house, etc.[10] In another deed dated 19 December 1750, Nehemiah conveyed to Roger Wolcott, Esq., of Windsor, 100 acres of land in Willington. On the same date, Roger Wolcott conveyed 50 acres in Willington to Nehemiah Parker.[11]

When the Rev. Mr. Noble was ordained as pastor of the Willington Church, 28 November 1759, the names of those who were in full communion included Nehemiah Parker, Abigail Parker, Elizabeth Parker, Experience Parker and Robert Parker. Bethiah's name was missing, indicating that she had died earlier.[12]

Children (**Parker**), first two born in Woodstock, Conn., last seven born in Willington, Conn.:[13]

i. **Mary**[6], born 18 November 1730.
ii. **Hannah**, born 16 May 1732.
iii. **Bethiah**, born 24 June 1734.
iv. **Jonathan**, born 26 April 1736.
v. **Rebecca**, born 19 February 1737/8.
vi. **Thankful**, born 3 February 1740/1,
vii. **Marcy**, born 5 April 1742.
viii. **Daniel**, born 14 April 1744.
ix. **Chloe**, born 26 June 1746.

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297. **Thankful Hinckley**[5] *(Mary [Gale] Bassett*[4]*, Bethiah Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*)* was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., in December 1722, and baptized in the West Parish Church in Barnstable, 16 December 1722,[1] the daughter of Ichabod and Mary (Gale) (Bassett) Hinckley. Thankful died in Weathersfield, Vt., in 1802 at the home of her son, Jonathan Nye.[2]

Thankful Hinckley married first, in Tolland, Conn., 1 September 1740 **Jonathan Hatch**,[3] who was born in Tolland, 29 September 1718,[4] the son of Joseph Hatch and his wife, Mercy Delano, a descendant of Richard Warren of the *Mayflower*. Jonathan Hatch died in Tolland 5 February 1742/3.[5]

Thankful (Hinckley) Hatch married second, in Tolland, about 1745, **George Nye**,[6] who was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, 7 January 1717,[7] the son of John and Sarah (Cooke) Nye. George Nye died in Tolland, 1 December 1778.[8]

On 19 January 1740/1, after Jonathan's marriage, his father, Joseph Hatch of Tolland, yeoman, gave Jonathan 28 acres of land in Hardwick, Mass.[9] Jonathan died two years later when he was only 24 years of age. In his will dated 27 January 1742/3, probated 5 April 1743, Jonathan Hatch of Tolland directed that his land in Kent was to be sold to pay his debts. He gave his beloved wife, Thankful, one-half of his farm at Lambstown to be hers forever, and all of his moveable estate and "creatures," and all that remained from the sale of his land in Kent. He bequeathed the other half of his farm at Lambstown to his two daughters, Rebeckah and Thankful, when they reached full age. He appointed his father-in-law, Ichabod Hinckley to be his sole administrator. Witnesses were Ebenezer Nye, Jonathan Delano and Joseph Hatch, Jr. The inventory of his personal estate amounted to £97-9-3. The land sold by order of the will came to £275-9-0. Total value of the estate was £372-9-3. Witnesses were Nehemiah Parker, Ichabod Hinckley's brother-in-law, and Samuel Cobb. Ichabod Hinckley submitted his final accounting to the court, 1 May 1748. His daughter, Thankful, and her new husband, George Nye, signed a receipt, saying that they were satisfied, which was accepted by the court.[10]

Jonathan Hatch's father, Joseph Hatch of Tolland, in his will dated 2 April 1750, probated 15 June 1750, gave his granddaughter, Thankful Hatch, "one small Bible, having given to her father, Jonathan Hatch, in his lifetime his portion of my estate."[11] Jonathan's other daughter, Rebekah, had died in 1749.

Thankful's second husband, George Nye, was sent to Tolland to live with his uncle, Ebenezer Nye, when he was eight years of age, after the early death

in 1725 of his father, John Nye of Kingstown, R.I. His mother, Sarah Nye of South Kingstown, widow, in her will dated 26 October 1746, proved 18 November 1746, mentioned her six children, including George, and gave George 20 shillings.[12]

Thankful and George Nye lived in Tolland and raised their children there. George served in the French and Indian War in 1756. He was living in Tolland when he died in 1778.[13]

The following year, 22 December 1779, Thankful Nye and her son, Jonathan Nye, as principles, and Elijah Robinson as surety, gave their bond for £5000 as administrators of the large estate of George Nye of Tolland. The inventory, dated 2 March 1780, amounted to £3635-12-6. An addition included a note on John Bigsbee for £15-0-0; another on Ebenezer Nye for £21-0-0; upper leather valued at £15-15-0, sole leather, £19-10-0 and cowhide, £13-00-0; as well as one dwelling house standing on lands belonging to Mrs. Thankful Nye, valued at £50-0-0. In the distribution, dated 22 March 1781, the widow received one third of the house and her dower share of her husband's possessions. The remainder was divided among the three youngest sons, Jonathan, Ichabod and George, and the two youngest daughters, Rebecca and Sarah, with Ichabod receiving one-half of the house as part of his share, and Sarah being given the kitchen and bedroom with the cellar and chamber. The three oldest children, Ebenezer, Mercy Balding and Mary Johnson, had already received their shares of the estate.[14]

On 3 April 1780, George Nye, aged above 14 years, chose Samuel Cobb, Jr., as his guardian. On 20 June 1780, George Hubbard was appointed as the guardian of Ichabod Nye, aged about 18 years.[15]

After the estate was settled, Widow Thankful Nye went to Weathersfield, Vermont, to live with her son, Jonathan.[16]

Children (**Hatch**), by her first husband, Jonathan Hatch, born in Tolland, Conn.:[17]

i. **Rebecca**[6], born 14 February 1740/1; died 28 November 1749.
ii. **Thankful**, born 24 October 1742.

Children (**Nye**), by her second husband, George Nye. born in Tolland, Conn.:[18]

iii. **Mary**[6], born 4 July 1746; called Mary Johnson in the division of her father's estate.
iv. **Mercy**, born 10 December 1748;[19] called Mercy Balding [*sic*] in the division of her father's estate.
v. **Ebenezer**, born 10 October 1750.
vi. **Rebecca**, born 25 August 1753, listed with Sarah as "two youngest daughters" in father's probate records.
vii. **Jonathan**, born 4 June 1756; served in the Revolutionary War.[20]
viii. **Sarah**, born 31 January 1758; listed with Rebecca as "two youngest daughters" in father's probate records.
ix. **Ichabod**, born 21 December 1762; aged "about 18" 20 June 1780 when George Hubbard was chosen as his guardian.

x. **George**, born 28 February 1766; aged "above 14 years" when Samuel Cobb, Jr., was chosen as his guardian, 3 April 1780.

NOTE: Tolland Vital Records name both the first and second children "Mary," but George Nye's probate records confirm that the listing as published in *Genealogy of the Nye Family*, by George Hyatt Nye and Frank E. Best, with David Fisher Nye, ed., (2nd ed; 1907) 1:127, is correct in calling the second daughter "Mercy." It also adds birth dates for Sarah, born 31 October 1758, Ichabod, born 21 December 1762, and George, born 28 February 1766, which are not in Tolland Vital Records. Ichabod Nye named a son, "Ichabod Hinckley Nye," who was born in Marietta, Ohio, 27 August 1807.[21]

REFERENCES:

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298. **Mercy Dimmock**[5] (*Jabez Dimmock*[4], *Bethiah (Chipman) Gale*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was baptized in the Second Church, Boston, Mass., 11 March 172[3]/4,[1] the daughter of Jabez and Mary (Newcomb) Dimmock. According to Stepney Church Records, Mercy, wife of Abraham Nott, died in Wethersfield, Conn., 27 December 1787, "in the 65th year of her age."[2]

Mercy Dimmock married in Wethersfield, Conn., 15 July 1742 **Abraham Nott**,[3] who was born in Wethersfield, 31 July 1719,[4] the son of William and Elizabeth (Hall) Nott. Abraham Nott died in Wethersfield, 29 July 1794, in his 76th year.[5]

Mercy Dimmock spent her childhood in Falmouth, now Portland, Me., where her father was a sea captain and a member of the church. She was the

oldest of five sisters. About 1738, when she was about fourteen years of age, her father, Jabez Dimmock, died "beyond the seas." She was about eighteen years old when her mother, Mary Dimmock of Falmouth, widow, petitioned the probate court in Falmouth, 21 January 1742, to appoint Samuel Waldo, Esq., of Boston, to administer on the estate.[6]

After her father's death, Mercy and her two youngest sisters, Bathsheba and Desire, may have gone to Connecticut to visit their father's half-sister, Mary (Gale) (Bassett) Hinckley in Tolland, Conn., and their cousin, Jonathan Bassett, who lived in Stepney Parish in the southern part of Wethersfield, Conn.[7] It was there that Mercy Dimmock met and married Abraham Nott.

As shown below, Abraham and Mercy (Dimmock) Nott named their first son "William" after Abraham's father. They named their first daughter "Mary" for Mercy's mother, and their second son [third child] after Mercy's father, Jabez Dimmock, giving him his full name, "Jabez Dimock Nott." Two given names was an unusual occurrence in colonial times and indicates that the Mercy Dimmock who married Abraham Nott was indeed the daughter of Jabez and Mary (Newcomb) Dimmock of Falmouth, Me. Their fourth child, Elizabeth, was named after Abraham's mother, Elizabeth (Hall) Nott.

Abraham's mother, Elizabeth Nott of Stepney Parish, Wethersfield, in her probate records dated 1 May 1733, probated 7 August 1733, divided land which she had inherited from her father, John Hall, dec^{d}, among her children, including Abraham. She appointed her husband, William Nott, as her executor.[8] Abraham's father, William Nott of Stepney in Wethersfield, in his will dated 9 November 1737, probated 3 January 1737/8, mentioned his second wife, Abigail, and bequeathed parcels of land to his three sons, including Abraham, who was named a joint executor of his father's will, along with his step-mother, Abigail. His father directed that all of the land remaining after specific gifts, was to be divided equally among all of his children, both sons and daughters.[9]

Abraham Nott/Knott is credited by the DAR with service as a private in the Revolutionary War.[10]

No probate records were found for either Abraham or Mercy Nott.

Children (**Nott**), born in Wethersfield, Conn., recorded in Stepney Church Records.:[11]

i. **William**[6], born 7 January 1743/4; served during the Revolutionary War as a sea captain.[12]
ii. **Mary**, born 3 July 1745.
iii. **Jabez Dimock**, born 11 April 1747; died 15 January 1771.
iv. **Elizabeth**, born 29 September 1750.
v. **Tabitha**, born 21 July 1752.
vi. **Mercy**, born 18 March 1754.
vii. **John**, born 13/18 September 1755.
viii. **Louisa/ Lovisa**, born 10 December 1757.
ix. **Mehetable**, born 4 July 1761.

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299. **Mary Dimmock**[5] (*Jabez Dimmock*[4], *Bethiah (Chipman) Gale*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was baptized in Boston, Mass., 29 January 1726/7,[1] the daughter of Jabez and Mary (Newcomb) Dimmock. Mary may have been the Mary "Gerren" who died in Gloucester, Essex Co., Mass., and was buried from the North Church 22 March 1815.[2]

Mary Dimmock married in Gloucester 22 June 1750 **Edward Gearing/Geering/Gerren**[3], who was probably born in Gloucester,[4] the son of Edward Gearing. Edward died in Gloucester 14 February 1805.[5]

Mary Dimmick spent her childhood in Falmouth, Me., where her father was a sea captain. She was eleven years of age in 1738 when her father, Capt. Jabez Dimmock of Falmouth, now Portland, Me., died at sea, intestate. When Mary was sixteen years old, her mother, Mary Dimmock of Falmouth, widow, asked the probate court to appoint Samuel Waldo, Esq., of Boston, to administer on her husband's estate, 21 January 1742.[6]

Mary was twenty-four years old when Gloucester records show that she married Edward Gearing. The name of Edward's father, Edward Gearing, [Sr.], was found on a list of newcomers to Gloucester who were heads of families between 1701 and 1750.[7] According to the *Vital Records of Gloucester*, Mary and Edward must have been members of the First Church of Gloucester for their eight children were baptized there.[8]

When the Massachusetts Tax Valuation was taken in 1771, Edward Gearing was listed in Gloucester with one rateable poll. He apparently did not own any real estate.[9]

No probate records for Edward or Mary Gearing have been found in Essex County although records show that their children and grandchildren continued to live there.

Children (**Gearing/Geering/Gerren**), born in Gloucester, Mass., baptized in the First Church:[10]

i. **Edward**[6], bapt. 4 August 1751; served in the Revolutionary War.[11]
ii. **Mary**, bapt. 26 November 1752.
iii. **Jabez**, bapt. 15 June 1755; died young.
iv. **Mercy**, bapt. 14 November 1756.
v. **Joseph**, bapt. 3 December 1758.

vi. **Daniel**, bapt. 20 September 1761.
vii. **Jabez**, bapt. 15 September 1765.
viii. **Dorcas**, bapt. 23 December 1770.

REFERENCES:
1. John B. Newcomb, *Gen. Mem. of the Newcomb Fam.*, 31; Bowman Files: (microfiche) John Howland, 9. 2. *Gloucester VR* 3:141. 3. *Gloucester VR* 2:180, 225. 4. John J. Babson, *History of Gloucester, Mass.* (Gloucester 1860), 260. 5. Bowman Files (microfiche), John Howland, 9. 6. York Co. Prob. 6:31, 32 (Capt. Jabez Dimmock) [FHL #12784]. 7. Babson, *Hist. of Gloucester, Mass.*, (1860 ed.), 260. 8. *Gloucester VR* 1:275-76. 9. Pruit, *Mass. Tax Valuation List of 1771*, 0209-2131. 10. *Gloucester VR* 1:275-276. 11. White, *Rev. War Pension Abstr.* 2:1328.

300. **Bethiah Dimmock**[5] (*Jabez Dimmock*[4], *Bethiah (Chipman) Gale*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was baptized in Falmouth, now Portland, Me., 3 May 1730,[1] called "of Jabez," the daughter of Jabez and Mary (Newcomb) Dimmock. Bethiah probably died in Gloucester, Mass., after 2 December 1770, the birth of her last child.[2]

Bethiah Dimmock married in Gloucester 2 August 1753 **David Day**,[3] who was born in Gloucester 1 February 1732,[4] the son of Jonathan Day, deceased, and his wife, Sarah Ingersol. David Day was buried in Gloucester 1 May 1816, in his 84th year.[5]

Bethiah Dimmock was born in Falmouth, Me., and spent her childhood there. Her father, Capt. Jabez Dimmock, died at sea in 1738 when Bethiah was eight years of age. On 21 January 1742, when Bethiah was twelve, her mother, Mary Dimmock, widow, asked the probate court to appoint Samuel Waldo, Esq., of Boston, to administer on her husband's estate.[6]

When Bethiah was twenty-three years of age, she was married in Gloucester to David Day. Bethiah and her husband were members of the First Church of Gloucester where their children were baptized.[7]

David Day served in the French and Indian War and in the Revolutionary War.[8] A David Day served under Capt. William Williams as a private at Fort No. 4 for 15 weeks and 3 days, from 10 October 1754 to 5 January 1755, during the French and Indian conflict.[9] A David Day is listed as serving as a 1st Lieutenant at Fort William Henry in August 1757 under Col. Timothy Ruggles, in Capt. James Thomson's Company.[10]

The Massachusetts Tax Valuation taken in 1771 found David Day in Gloucester with one rateable poll. He owned a house with a shop adjoining, rated at 50 shillings, and a tan house rated at £1-0. The annual worth of his whole real estate was valued at £3.[11]

No probate records were found in Essex County for David Day.

Children (**Day**), born and baptized in Gloucester, Mass.:[12]

i. **Bethiah**, prob. born in 1754, bapt. 11 April 1756 with her sister, Sarah.
ii. **Sarah**, bapt. 11 April 1756, with her sister, Bethiah.

iii. **Mary**, bapt. 6 November 1757; died soon.
iv. **Mary**, bapt. 11 November 1759.
v. **Dimmock/Demick**, bapt. 28 June 1761; sailor, ship *America*, privateer, 8 June 1780; residence Gloucester[13].
vi. **Joseph Rowe**, bapt. 23 October 1763.
vii. **Judith**, bapt. 18 August 1765.
viii. **Samuel**, bapt. 15 March 1767.
ix. **Dorcas**, bapt. 29 January 1769.
x. **Lidia**, bapt. 2 December 1770.

REFERENCES:
1. Marquis W. King, *Baptisms and Admissions from the Records of the First Church in Falmouth, now Portland, Maine* (1898), 67 [FHL #1033703]. 2. *Gloucester VR* 1:205. 3. *Gloucester VR* 2:168, 180. 4. *Gloucester VR* 1:201; Babson, *Hist. of Gloucester, Mass.* (1860 ed.), 82. 5. *Gloucester VR* 3:112. 6. York Co. Prob. 6:31, 32 (Capt. Jabez Dimmock) [FHL #12784]. 7. Babson, *Hist. of Gloucester, Mass.* (1860 ed.), 80. 8. Ibid. 9. Robert E. MacKay, *Massachusetts Soldiers in the French and Indian Wars, 1744-1755*, 124. 10. Nancy S. Voye, *Massachusetts Officers in the French and Indian Wars, 1748-1763*, #1601. 11. Pruit, *Mass. Tax Valuation List of 1771*, 0209-2108. 12. *Gloucester VR* 1:200, 201, 204, 205, 207. 13. *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors, Rev. War* 4:569.

Virginia Cordes, 1085 Powderhorn Dr., Glens Mills, PA contributed information concerning this family.

301. **Bathsheba Dimmock**[5] (*Jabez Dimmock*[4], *Bethiah (Chipman) Gale*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was baptized in Falmouth, now Portland, Me., 10 June 1733, called "of Jabez."[1] She was the daughter of Jabez and Mary (Newcomb) Dimmock. Bathsheba died after 4 May 1762, the date she was mentioned in her husband's probate records.[2]

Bathsheba Dimmick was married by the Rev. Daniel Russell in Wethersfield, Conn., 30 January 1755 to **Benjamin Collins**,[3] who was born in Wethersfield 13 November 1724[4], the son of Samuel and Martha (--) Collins. Benjamin Collins died in Wethersfield after 1 January 1760, the date he made his will, and before 2 June 1760, the date his widow was named administratrix of his estate.[5]

Bathsheba spent her early years in Falmouth, now Portland, Me. She was only five years of age when her father, Capt. Jabez Dimmock of Falmouth, Me., was lost "beyond the seas" in 1738. On 21 January 1742, when she was nine years old, her mother, Widow Mercy Dimmock, requested the York County court to appoint an administrator to settle her deceased husband's estate.[6] Bathsheba and her youngest sister, Desire, and oldest sister, Mercy, went to live in Wethersfield, Conn., where their cousin, Jonathan Bassett, had settled. Their oldest sister, Mercy, married Abraham Nott in 1742.[7] Bathsheba, eleven years younger than Mercy, married Benjamin Collins there in 1755.[8]

Benjamin's father, Samuel Collins of Wethersfield, in his will dated 22 August 1753, probated 1 November 1757, gave Benjamin one-half of his home-lot and another small piece of land, as well as all of the remainder of his

moveable estate out of which Benjamin was to pay his father's debts. Benjamin and his mother, Martha, were named as joint executors. Witnesses were Thomas Curtis, Charles Butler and Dorothy Curtis.[9]

The Collinses were "mostly a Stepney family." Stepney Parish was located in the southern part of Wethersfield and eventually became known as Rocky Hill.[10]

Bathsheba's husband, Benjamin Collins, in his will dated 7 July 1759, gave his beloved wife, Bathsheba, one-third of his moveable estate to be her own forever, and one-third part of his buildings and land during her natural life. At her decease, he gave two-thirds of his buildings and land to his eldest son, Moses, and one-third to his other son, Elizur. Moses and Elizur were to inherit the remainder of the moveable estate to be divided between them equally. Benjamin appointed his brother, James Collins, as his executor. Witnesses were Thomas Curtis, Abigail Bulkley and Hannah Goodrich. On 1 January 1760, Thomas Curtis and Hannah Goodrich, Benjamin's sister, appeared and made oath that they and Abigail Bulkley had seen Benjamin sign his will. The will was not probated until 2 June 1761. Apparently, Benjamin's brother, James, who had been designated as the executor, was not willing to serve, although he was still living in Wethersfield.[11] The court appointed Benjamin's widow, Bathsheba Collins, as "administratrix with the will attached." Bathsheba Collins and Thomas Curtis gave their bond for £300. The inventory had been taken 12 April 1760 by Thomas Curtis and Jonathan Collins, another of Benjamin's brothers, and amounted to £105-7-4. Debts came to £28-11-10. Land to be sold was valued at £24-1-5. On 4 May 1762, the widow was given a certificate to sell the land.[12]

No more records have been found for Bathsheba (Dimmock) Collins.

Child (**Collins**), born in Wethersfield, Conn.:[13]

i. **Moses**[6], born 30 January 1756; mentioned in father's will.
ii. **Elizur**, born about 1758; mentioned in father's will.

REFERENCES:

1. King, *Falmouth, Me., First Ch. Recs.*, 67 [FHL #1033703]. 2. Hartford Prob. Dist. (1761) (Benjamin Collins) [FHL #1021225]. 3. Wethersfield VR 2:68; R.R. Hinman, "Records of Wethersfield, Conn.," *NEHGR* (April 1862) 16:141. 4. Wethersfield VR 1:12; Stiles, *Hist. of Ancient Wethersfield* 2:246-47; Ralph D. Smyth, "Edward and John Collins and Their Descendants," *Gens. of Connecticut Fams.* 1:470. 5. Hartford Prob. Dist. (1761) (Benjamin Collins) [FHL #1021225]. 6. York Co. Prob. 6:31, 32 (Capt. Jabez Dimmock) [FHL #12784]. 7. Wethersfield VR 2:2. 8. Wethersfield VR 2:68; R.R. Hinman, "Records of Wethersfield, Conn.," *NEHGR* (April 1862) 16:141. 9. Hartford Prob. Dist. (1757) (Samuel Collins) [FHL #1021225]. 10. William Darby and Theodore Dwight, Jr., *Gazetteer of the United States of America* (Hartford 1833), 599. 11. James Collins died 3 April 1805: see Stiles, *Hist. of Ancient Wethersfield* 2:247. 12. Hartford Prob. Dist. (1761), 7 pp. (Benjamin Collins) [FHL #1021225]. 13. Ibid.; Wethersfield VR 2:68.

302. **Desire Dimmock**[5] (*Jabez Dimmock*[4], *Bethiah (Chipman) Gale*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was baptized in Falmouth, now Portland, Me., in 1737, (date

incomplete), called "of Jabez."[1] She was the daughter of Jabez and Mary (Newcomb) Dimmock. Desire died after 20 March 1757, the date her son was baptized in the First Congregational Church of Wethersfield, Conn.[2]

Desire was a baby when her father, Capt. Jabez Dimmock, went to sea in 1738 and never returned. She spent her early childhood in Falmouth, now Portland, Me., with her mother and four older sisters. When she was barely five years old, her mother, Widow Mercy Dimmock, petitioned the York County probate court to appoint an administrator to settle her deceased husband's estate.[3]

Desire and her sister, Bathsheba, and their oldest sister, Mercy, settled in Wethersfield, Conn., where Mercy married Abraham Nott in 1742,[4] and Bathsheba married Benjamin Collins in 1755.[5]

The records of the Congregational Church of Wethersfield, kept by the Rev. Mr. James Lockwood from 1739 to 1770, show that on 16 January 1757, Deziah Dimock [*sic*] "confessed the sin of fornication." No husband's name was mentioned.[6] On 20 March, 1757, Desire's son, John Domock [*sic*], was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Lockwood.[7] The record of John's birth does not appear in the Barbour Collection with other Wethersfield baptisms.

In his section on the Dimmocks, Stiles has the following information, "John, s. of Deziah Dimock, bp. 20 Mch. 1757. - W.C.R."[8] He has appended this to a different Desire Dimock who was born in Mansfield, Conn., 22 January 1732/3, the daughter of Thomas and Anna (Mason) Dimock. This Desire Dimock of Mansfield married Timothy Dimock of Coventry. Both of these towns are a distance from Wethersfield. Coventry records show that Timothy and Desire (Dimock) Dimock had eleven children born between 1751 and 1772, none of whom were named John.[9] No further records have been found Desire Dimmock of Falmouth, Me., and Wethersfield, Conn.

Child (**Dimmock**), born in Wethersfield, Conn.,[10]

i. **John**[6], bapt. 20 March 1757.

REFERENCES:

1. King, *Falmouth, Me., First Ch. Recs.*, 67 [FHL #1033703]. 2. Rev. Mr. James Lockwood, "Wethersfield, Connecticut: First Congregational Church Records, 1739-1770," (microfilm) [FHL #6016]. 3. York Co. Prob. 6:31, 32 (Capt. Jabez Dimmock) [FHL #12784]. 4. Wethersfield VR 2:2. 5. Wethersfield VR 2:68. 6. Wethersfield, Conn., Congregational Ch. Recs., (microfilm), 23 [FHL #1014196]. 7. Wethersfield First Congregational Church Recs. (Microfilm), chronological [FHL #6016]. 8. Stiles, *Ancient Wethersfield, Conn.* 2:295-96. 9. Coventry VR 2:36; Stiles, *Ancient Wethersfield, Conn.* 2:297. 10. Rev. Mr. James Lockwood, "Wethersfield, Connecticut: First Congregational Church Records, 1739-1770," (microfilm) [FHL #6016].

303. **Hannah Coffin**[5] (*Mercy Skiffe*[4], *Mercy Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Nantucket, Nantucket Co., Mass., 15th 10 mo. 1728,[1] the daughter of Mercy Skiffe and her first husband, Prince Coffin. As Hannah Wilcox, "wife [*sic*] of John," she died in Nantucket 2nd 10 mo. 1814.[2]

Hannah Coffin married in Nantucket 22 December 1746 **John Wilcox**,[3] who was born in Nantucket in 1725,[4] the son of Stephen and Judith (Coffin) (Folger) (Barnard) Wilcox. John Wilcox died before 18 February 1792, the date Hannah sued to recover her dower in the estate of her late husband, John Wilcox.[5]

Hannah's father, Prince Coffin, died intestate in 1729, when she was a baby. Hannah and her sister, Mary, each inherited £59-9-4 from his estate. Their mother, Mercy Coffin, was named as their guardian.[6]

Widow Judith Wilcox of Sherborn, the mother of Hannah's husband, John Wilcox, made her will 7th day 7th mo. 1756, probated 2 January 1761. In it she gave her son, John, all of the real estate that she had inherited from her mother, Mary Coffin, and half an acre of house lot land she had received from the estate of her son, Nathaniel Barnard, deceased. Judith also mentioned several other children.[7]

On 18 February 1792, Hannah Wilcox of Sherborn, Nantucket County, widow of John Wilcox of Sherborn, deceased, appointed her friend and brother-in-law, Stephen Macy of Sherborn, boatright, to act as her attorney to recover her lawful possessions in Westport, Bristol Co., Mass., which was her dower from her late husband's estate. Witnesses were her daughter, Rhoda Wilcox, and Peleg Coffin, Jr.[8]

All of John and Hannah's children were recorded in Nantucket records but no probate records were found for either John or Hannah in Nantucket County.

Children (**Wilcox**), born in Nantucket, Mass.:[9]

i. **Judith**[6], born 25 July 1751.
ii. **Susannah**, born 14 February 1754.
iii. **Rhoda**, born 9 July 1757, died of old age, 29 May 1841.[10]
iv. **Stephen**, born 23 April 1759, died 1 February 1760.[11]
v. **Mary**, born 15 November 1761, died 3rd 10 mo. 1777.[12]
vi. **Prince**, born 10 June 1764, died 9 January 1784.[13]
vii. **Reuben**, born 14 September 1766.

REFERENCES:
1. *Nantucket VR* 1:217. 2. *Nantucket VR* 5:606. 3. *Nantucket VR* 3:207, 507. 4. *Nantucket VR* 2:615; Nantucket Co. Prob. 2:399-400 (Judith Wilcox) [FHL #906832]; Starbuck, *Hist. of Nantucket*, 702. 5. Nantucket Deeds 12:330 [FHL #906236]. 6. Nantucket Co. Prob. 1:162, 163, 164 (Prince Coffin); 1:165 (Guardianship) [FHL #906832]. 7. Nantucket Co. Prob. 2:399-400 (Judith Wilcox) [FHL #906832]. 8. Nantucket Deeds 12:330 [FHL #906236]. 9. *Nantucket VR* 2:615. 10. *Nantucket VR* 5:606. 11. Ibid. 12. Ibid. 13. Ibid.

304. **Mary Coffin**[5] (*Mercy Skiffe*[4], *Mercy Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Nantucket, Nantucket Co., Mass., 28th 2 mo. 1729/30,[1] the daughter of Mercy Skiffe and her first husband, Prince Coffin. Mary died in Nantucket 2d 9 mo. 1776.[2]

Mary Coffin married, as his first wife, in Nantucket 10th 11 mo. "called January" 1750 **Tristram Folger**,[3] who was born in Nantucket 10th 8 mo.

1727,[4] the son of Jethro and Mary (Starbuck) Folger. Tristram Folger married second, in Nantucket, 23 November 1782 **Mary (Wyer) Folger**,[5] widow of Nathaniel Folger, by whom she had at least one child, Thaddeus Folger.[6] Mary was born in Nantucket 3 July 1737,[7] the daughter of Timothy and Mary Wyer. Tristram Folger died in Nantucket, 4th 2 mo. 1786.[8] His second wife died there 8th 3 mo. 1801.[9]

Mary Coffin's father, Prince Coffin of Sherborn, died intestate just a few months before Mary was born. In the settlement of his estate, 25 May 1730, Mary was given £59-9-4 and her mother was named as her guardian.[10]

Mary's husband's father, Jethro Folger of Sherborn, in his will dated 16 February 1765, probated 5 June 1772, named Tristram and his brother, Jethro, as joint executors of his estate. Tristram was given half of his father's real estate and his bible.[11]

Tristram Folger of Sherborn, in his will dated 8 July 1785, probated 3 March 1786, gave his daughter, Hephzibah, the use of the east room of his house during the time she remained unmarried. He gave his son, Elijah, his right in the fish lot, All of the remaining part of his estate he gave to his beloved [second] wife, Mary, during her widowhood. "At the expiration thereof," daughter Hephzibah was to receive one-eighth part of the mill during the time she remained unmarried, after which it was to belong to son Jared. The other eighth of the mill "which I own," was given to son Lebbeus. He gave his two daughters, Hephzibah and Amy, all of the household furniture "that I had with their Mother," to be equally divided between them. Sons Jared, Elijah and Tristram received his horses, cattle, sheep and farming gear divided between them. Tristram was given his bible and his dwelling house, shop and barn, and the land belonging to it. His mowing lot was divided among five of his sons, Lebbeus, Abraham, Joseph, Jared and Elijah. His three youngest sons were to have the privilege of living in his house until they reached 21 years of age. He requested that his [second] wife, Mary, his daughter, Hephzibah, and his other children, "do agree together in a kind and Christian manner." His wife, Mary, and his sons, Abraham and Joseph, were named as joint executors. Witnesses were Peleg Folger, Anna Folger and Charles Folger.[12]

Children (**Folger**), born in Nantucket, Mass.:[13]

i. **Tristram**[6], born 18th 4 mo. 1752, died young.
ii. **Hephzibah**, born 10th 10 mo. 1754.
iii. **Libbeas**, born 22d 11 mo. 1756.
iv. **Abraham**, born 11th 6 mo.1759.
v. **Joseph**, born 7th 9 mo. 1761.
vi. **Almy**, born 15th 7 mo. 1764; called *Amy* in father's will.
vii. **Jared**, born 13th 10 mo. 1766.
viii. **Elijah**, born 9th 8 mo. 1769.
ix. **Tristram**, born 25th 10 mo. 1772, died in Cincinnati 10th 10 mo. 1814.[14]

REFERENCES:

1. *Nantucket VR* 1:217. 2. *Nantucket VR* 5:230. 3. *Nantucket VR* 3:291, 472. 4. *Nantucket VR* 1:510. 5. *Nantucket VR* 3:473. 6. *Nantucket VR* 2:508 (no date). 7. *Nantucket VR* 2:611. 8. *Nantucket VR* 5:280. 9. *Nantucket VR* 5:270. 10. Nantucket Co. Prob. 1:162, 163, 164 (Prince Coffin); 1:165 [Guardianship) [FHL #906832]. 11. Nantucket Co. Prob. 3:178-79, 189b (Jethro Folger) [FHL #906832]. 12. Nantucket Co. Prob. 3;446-47, 447b (Tristram Folger) [FHL #906832]. 13. *Nantucket VR* 1:466, 467, 475, 483, 484, 486, 488, 510. 14. *Nantucket VR* 5:230.

305. **Abigail Allen**[5] (*Mercy (Skiffe) Coffin*[4], *Mercy Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Nantucket, Nantucket Co., Mass., 10th 4 mo. 1733,[1] the daughter of Mercy (Skiffe) Coffin and her second husband, Nathaniel Allen. Abigail Mooers, "widow of Jonathan [son of Jonathan]," died in Nantucket 4 February 1817, at 83 years 9 months of age.[2]

Abigail Allen married, as his second wife, in Nantucket 5 May 1785 **Jonathan Mooers**,[3] who was born in Nantucket 12 June 1725,[4] the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Oder) Mooers. Jonathan married first, in Nantucket, Deborah Baxter, who died in Nantucket, 27th 11 mo. 1782, as the wife of Jonathan, (son of Jonathan).[5] Jonathan Mooers died before 4 February 1817, the date his wife was called "widow of Jonathan" in her death notice.[6]

Jonathan's younger brother, William Mooers, who was born in Nantucket 3 May 1727,[7] had a wife named Charity, who died in Nantucket, 2nd 5th mo. 1784,[8] before Jonathan married Abigail. On 3 June 1787, William Mooers and Jonathan Mooers, both of Sherborn, sold their dwelling house in the Newtown section of Sherborn that Jonathan then lived in, and all the land adjoining with the barn, to Henry Fitzgerald of Sherborn, mariner, for £68. During his lifetime, Jonathan Mooers was to have the use of the west room, the west bedroom, the northwest milkroom and one-third of the kitchen and garden. After Jonathan's death, these areas were to go to Henry Fitzgerald. The deed was signed by William Mooers, Jonathan Mooers and Abigail Mooers. Witnesses were Jethro Starbuck, Jr., and Thaddeus Waterman. On 29 June 1787, William Mooers acknowledged his signature on the deed. The deed was recorded 14 July 1787.[9]

Abigail was almost 53 years of age when she married Jonathan Mooers and apparently did not have children. None were recorded in Nantucket records.

REFERENCES:

1. *Nantucket VR* 1:17. 2. *Nantucket VR* 5:451. 3. *Nantucket VR* 3:11, 218. 4. *Nantucket VR* 1:332. 5. *Nantucket VR* 5:451. 6. *Nantucket VR* 5:451. 7. *Nantucket VR* 1:333. 8. *Nantucket VR* 5:451. 9. Nantucket Deeds 11:135 [FHL #906236].

306. **Joseph Allen**[5] (*Mercy (Skiffe) Coffin*[4], *Mercy Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Nantucket, Nantucket Co., Mass., 1st 4 mo. 1737,[1] the son of Mercy (Skiffe) Coffin and her second husband, Nathaniel Allen. Joseph Allen died in Nantucket before 8 March 1783, the date his father's probate records called his brother, Benjamin, "only son."[2]

Joseph Allen married in Nantucket 4 December 1753 **Hepzibah Coffin**,[3] who was born in Nantucket 18th 11 mo. 1736,[4] the daughter of Robert and Susannah (Coffin) Coffin. Hepzibah is said to have died in Nantucket about 1769.[5]

Joseph's father, Nathaniel Allen of Sherborn, died intestate in 1776. On 4 May 1781, his brother, Benjamin Allen, was called "only son" and was named as the administrator of his father's insolvent estate.[6]

Hepzibah's father, Robert Coffin, in his will dated 27 February 1750, probated 7 October 1757, gave Hephzibah a share in his fish lot and £20. at the age of 18 or marriage. She also received one-sixth part of one-third of his estate.[7]

Joseph Allen is said to have served in the Revolutionary War from Rhode Island.[8] All of their children were born and recorded in Nantucket.

No probate records were found in Nantucket County for Joseph Allen.

Children (**Allen**), born in Nantucket, Mass.:[9]

i. **Hepzibah**[6], born 29th 3 mo. 1754.
ii. **Margaret**, born 31st 8 mo. 1758.
iii. **Betsey**, born 3d 11 mo. 1762.
iv. **Joseph**, born in 1764.
v. **Robert**, born 15th 10 mo. 1767.

REFERENCES:

1. *Nantucket VR* 1:23. 2. Nantucket Co. Prob. 3:375T (Nathaniel Allen) [FHL #906832; *DAR Pat. Ind., Cent. Ed.* 1:41 gives Joseph's date of death as 20 December 1804, which must be an error. 3. *Nantucket VR* 3:22, 272. 4. *Nantucket VR* 1:280. 5. Not recorded in *Nantucket VRs*. 6. Nantucket Co. Prob. 3:375T (Nathaniel Allen) [FHL #906832]. 7. Nantucket Co. Prob. 2:296-97 (Robert Coffin) [FHL #906832]. 8. *DAR Patriot Ind.*, 10. 9. *Nantucket VR* 1:19, 22, 23, 25.

307. **Benjamin Allen**[5] (*Mercy (Skiffe) Coffin*[4], *Mercy Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Nantucket, Nantucket Co., Mass., 1st 1 mo. 1740,[1] the son of Mercy (Skiffe) Coffin and her second husband, Nathaniel Allen. Benjamin died in Nantucket 22 12 mo. 1798.[2]

Benjamin Allen married in Nantucket (intentions) 14 December 1765 **Abigail Trott**,[3] who was born in Nantucket 15 10 mo. 1746,[4] the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Norton) Trott. Abigail died in Nantucket 18 11th mo. 1810.[5]

Benjamin Allen's father, Nathaniel Allen of Sherborn, died intestate, in 1776 but his estate was not probated until after the death of his widow, Mercy, in 1781. On 4 May 1781, Benjamin Allen, mariner, was named as the administrator of his father's intestate estate. Debts of £80 were greater than the value of the dwelling house and household goods, which amounted to more than £74. In the final settlement, 8 March 1783, Benjamin Allen, called "only son," was allotted the family dwelling in return for paying the creditors the full appraised value.[6]

Abigail Trott's father, Benjamin Trott, died before Abigail and Benjamin were married. On 17 March 1764, Benjamin Allen was a member of the committee appointed by the judge to divide Benjamin Trott's estate between Elizabeth Trott, widow, William and Elizabeth Ellis, Thomas and Dinah Starbuck, and Abigail Trott, singlewoman.[7]

Benjamin and Abigail's children were all born and recorded in Nantucket. No probate records were found for either Benjamin or Abigail in Nantucket County.

Children (**Allen**), born in Nantucket, Mass.:[8]

i. **Elizabeth**[6], born 19 September 1766.
ii. **Tamer**, born 5 August 1768.
iii. **Hepzibah**, born 21 July 1771.
iv. **Joseph**, born 13 July 1773.
v. **Lydia**, born 19 October 1777.
vi. **Judith**, born 14 June 1787.

REFERENCES:
1. *Nantucket VR* 1:18. 2. *Nantucket VR* 5:15. 3. *Nantucket VR* 3:18, 474. 4. *Nantucket VR* 2:594. 5. *Nantucket VR* 5:15. 6. Nantucket Co. Prob. 3:342-43, 374-75 (Nathaniel Allen) [FHL #906832]. 7. Nantucket Co. Prob. 3:33 (Benjamin Trott) [FHL #906832]. 8. *Nantucket VR* 1:22, 23, 27.

308. **Mercy Allen**[5] (*Mercy (Skiffe) Coffin*[4], *Mercy Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Nantucket, Nantucket Co., Mass., 19th 4 mo. 1742,[1] the daughter of Mercy (Skiffe) Coffin and her second husband, Nathaniel Allen. Mercy died in Nantucket 29th 3 mo. 1825.[2]

Mercy Allen married in Nantucket 4th 12 mo. 1760 **Stephen Macy**,[3] who was born in Nantucket 27th 3 mo. 1741,[4] son of David and Dinah (Gardner) Macy. Stephen Macy died 8th 2 mo. 1822.[5]

Nathaniel Allen, Mercy Allen's father, died intestate in Sherborn, Nantucket, in 1776. Her brother Benjamin Allen, was appointed as the administrator of their father's estate. The estate was rendered insolvent in 1783, after the death of Mercy's mother, Mercy (Skiffe) (Coffin) Allen. Daughter Mercy Macy was not mentioned.[6]

On 22 April 1771, Mercy's father-in-law, David Macy of Sherborn, Nantucket, boat-builder, for love and affection for his son, Stephen Macy of Sherborn, boat builder, gave him a dwelling house in Sherborn with about 16 square rods of land. Stephen's mother, Dinah Macy, willingly gave up her dower rights. Witnesses were Abishai Folger and Richard Gardner. David Macy and his wife, Dinah, personally acknowledged the deed the same day.[7]

On 27 April 1771, Nathaniel Allen of Nantucket, yeoman, sold 40 rods of land for £37-4sh to Stephen Macy of Nantucket, carpenter. This land was next to Nathaniel Allen's own land and Stephen Chase's land. Witnesses were Ebenezer Calef and Benjamin Allen, Nathaniel Allen acknowledged the deed the same day and it was recorded immediately.[8]

On 18 February 1792, Hannah Wilcox, Mercy's half-sister, appointed Mercy's husband, Stephen Macy, as her attorney to recover her dower in her deceased husband's possessions in Westport, Bristol Co., Mass.[9]

No probate records were found for Stephen Macy.

Children (**Macy**), born in Nantucket, Mass.:[10]

i. **Stephen**[6], born 7th 10 mo. 1761.
ii. **Miriam**, born 1st 3 mo. 1764; died unmarried 2d 7 mo. 1797.[11]
iii. **Edmund**, born 5th 5 mo. 1766.
iv. **Solomon**, born 29th 4 mo. 1768.
v. **Job**, born 8th 8 mo. 1770.
vi. **Seth**, born 2d 2 mo. 1773.
vii. **Hepzibah**, born 30th 7 mo. 1775.
viii. **Dinah**, born 14th 6 mo. 1779.
ix. **David**, born 8th 8 mo. 1782.

REFERENCES:
1. *Nantucket VR* 1:24. 2. *Nantucket VR* 5:427. 3. *Nantucket VR* 3:24, 176, 305. 4. *Nantucket VR* 1:305. 5. *Nantucket VR* 5:433. 6. Nantucket Co. Prob. 3:342-43, 374-75T (Nathaniel Allen) [FHL #906832]. 7. Nantucket Co. Deeds 7:432 [FHL #906234]. 8. Nantucket Deeds 7:431 [FHL #906234]. 9. Nantucket Deeds 12:330 [FHL #906236]. 10. *Nantucket VR* 1:268, 270, 280, 282, 294, 303, 305; *Nantucket VR* 5:427; Silvanus J. Macy, *Gen. of the Macy Family, 1635-1868*, (Albany, N.Y. 1868), 111-12. 11. *Nantucket VR* 5:427.

309. **John Skiffe**[5] (*Samuel Skiffe*[4], *Mercy Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Scituate, Plymouth Co., Mass., 3 April 1745, and baptized 7 April 1745, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (House) (Dwelly) Skiffe. John Skiffe died in Bolton, Washington Co., New York, 21 May 1813.[2]

John Skiffe married first, probably in Adams [formerly East Hoosuch], Berkshire Co., Mass., about 1767 **Eunice** (--),[3] whose surname has not been determined. Eunice probably died at the birth of her third daughter, Eunice Skiffe, who was born in Adams 10 September 1772.[4]

John Skiffe married second, in Worthington [formerly No. 3 Plantation], Hampshire Co., Mass., 1 April 1773 **Delight Benjamin**,[5] who was probably the daughter of James and Priscilla Benjamin.[6] Delight died after 18 June 1813, the date the court confirmed her as sole executrix of her husband's will.[7]

John Skiffe's mother, Elizabeth, died soon after his birth. The following year, 16 April 1746, the property which his mother had inherited as her dower from her first husband, Jedediah Dwelly of Scituate, was divided among her Dwelly children.[8] One of them Deborah Dwelly, died intestate in 1748. In the division of Deborah's estate, John Skiffe, as her step-brother, received one and one-half acres of cedar swamp in Hanover.[9] On 21 April 1766, after he had reached 21 years of age, John called himself, "of a place called number three in the County of Hampshire, yeoman," when he sold the land to Elisha Tolman of Scituate for £9, described as "in the Old Pond cedar swamp. . . set off to me

in the Division of the estate of Deborah Dwelly, late of Scituate, deceased." John Skiffe acknowledged the deed in Plymouth 21 April 1766 and it was recorded 28 July 1768.[10]

John Skiffe apparently married his first wife, Eunice, in Adams, Berkshire Co., and had three daughters by her. Adams was some distance from Worthington, Hampshire Co., where, in 1773, John married his second wife, Delight Benjamin, and had his second set of children. His three children by Eunice and the first two by his second wife, Delight, were baptized in the Worthington church.[11]

John and Desire Skiffe apparently left Worthington after 1780 and eventually settled in Bolton, Washington Co., New York. John Skiffe died there 21 May 1813. In his will dated 1 April 1800, proved 18 June 1813, John gave his beloved wife, Delight Skiffe, one-third of all of his real and personal estate to be used and improved by her during her natural life and conveyed at her discretion. He mentioned his married daughters, Cloe Daten, Irinda Warner, Eunice Hough, and Lowis Baker and gave them one dollar each. He gave his other daughters, Lucy, Betsey, Lucinda and Wealthy all of the remaining part of his estate, both real and personal, to be equally divided among them. He appointed his beloved wife, Delight, as his sole executrix. Witnesses were Everton Beswick, Wanzer Hendryx and Seth Thomson. On 18 June 1813, Delight told the court that she was present when her husband died, "21 May last." Everton Beswick swore that he was present when the will was executed and saw John Skiffe sign it, and that he, Wanzer Hendryx and Seth Thomson also witnessed the document. The will was approved and letters testamentary were granted to Delight Skiff.[12]

Children (**Skiffe**), first three born in Adams, formerly East Hoosuch Plantation, Berkshire Co., Mass., next two born in Worthington, Hampshire Co., Mass., first five baptized in the Worthington church, birthplace of last four not known; all except Israel mentioned in their father's will:[13]

By his first wife, Eunice:

i. **Chloe**[6], probably born in Adams 2 January 1768; bapt. in Worthington 1 September 1773; called Chloe Daten in her father's will.

ii. **Irinda**, probably born in Adams about 1770; bapt. in Worthington 1 September 1773; called Irinda Warner in her father's will.

iii. **Eunice**, born in Adams, 10 September 1772,[14] bapt. in Worthington 1 September 1773; called Eunice Hough in her father's will.

By his second wife, Delight Benjamin:

iv. **Lucy**, bapt. in Worthington, 26 May 1776; unmarried when mentioned in her father's will.

v. **Israel**, bapt. in Worthington, 23 July 1780; not mentioned in his father's will.

vi. **Lowis/Lois**, called Lowis Baker in her father's will.

vii. **Betsey**, unmarried when mentioned in her father's will.
viii. **Lucinda**, unmarried when mentioned in her father's will.
ix. **Wealthy**, unmarried when mentioned in her father's will.

REFERENCES:

1. *Scituate VR* 1:323; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 388. 2. Warren Co., N.Y., Surrogate's Office, A:19-22 (John Skiff) [FHL #441851]. 3. *Worthington, Mass., VR*, 78, birth record of first three children. 4. Jacobus, *Fams. of Ancient New Haven* 4:847-48. 5. *Worthington VR*, 78, 110. 6. *Worthington VR*, 15: Delight was called "child of Widow Benjamin" when she was baptized in Worthington 17 July 1773; *Worthington VR*, 124: James Benjamin, husband of Priscilla, died in Worthington 12 May 1772, age 46. 7. Warren Co., N.Y., Surrogate's Office, A:19-22 (John Skiff) [FHL #441851]. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. 10:358-60 (Jedediah Dwelly) [#551535]. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. Docket 6919 (Deborah Dwelly, intestate) [*Plymouth Co. Prob. Index*, 127. 10. Plymouth Co. Deeds (1766) 54:118 [FHL #559120]. 11. *Worthington VR*, 78. 12. Warren Co., N.Y., Wills A:19-22 (John Skiff) [FHL #441851]. 13. Ibid.; *Worthington VR*, 70; Donald Lines Jacobus, *Fams. of Ancient New Haven* 4:847-48 (third child, Eunice, born in Adams). 14. Jacobus, *Fams. of Ancient New Haven* 4:847-48.

310. **Nathan Skiffe**[5] (*John Skiffe*[4], *Mercy Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Dukes Co., Mass., posthumously, 12 October 1728,[1] the son of John and Jane (--) Skiffe. Nathan Skiffe's place and date of death have not been found.

No further records have been found for Nathan Skiffe. His father, John Skiffe, a blacksmith in Chilmark, was bequeathed land in Chilmark by his own father, Nathan Skiffe of Chilmark, in his will dated 23 December 1725, probated 2 March 1725/6.[2] There should be some probate or land records which disposed of that property after John Skiffe died. If son Nathan had survived, there also should have been guardianship records for him.

It is possible that the family of Nathan's mother, widow, Jane Skiffe, lived elsewhere and took Jane and her baby to there home, wherever that may have been. At present, nothing more is known about Nathan Skiffe, son of John and Jane Skiffe.

REFERENCES:

1. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:435. 2. Dukes Co. Prob. 2:5-6 (Nathan Skiffe) [FHL #911747].

311. **Mercy Skiffe**[5] (*Joseph Skiffe*[4], *Mercy Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Dukes Co., Mass., 9 April 1741,[1] the daughter of Joseph and Remember (Gibbs) Skiffe. Mercy, wife of Seth Mayhew, died of dysentery in Chilmark, 12 September 1800, aged 59 years.[2]

Mercy Skiffe married in Chilmark 15 December 1763 **Seth Mayhew**,[3] who was born 15 April 1740,[4] the son of Jeremiah Mayhew and his first wife, Fear (--) Hillman. Seth died of dysentery in Chilmark, 20 September 1800, at 60 years of age, one week after his wife.[5]

Mercy's father, Joseph Skiffe of Chilmark, in his will dated 15 June 1772, probated 9 December 1779, gave Mercy £2-13-4 and half of his household goods after her mother's death, she having already received part of her share of his estate.[6] Since Mercy's mother, Remember Skiffe, lived to be more than 100 years old, Mercy probably never received these bequests.

Seth Mayhew was a farmer and sea-faring man. Mercy was called "Mercy, wife of Seth Mayhew," when she was listed as a member of the Congregational Church in Chilmark, 28 January 1788, at the time the Rev. Jonathan Smith became their minister.[7] Seth was baptized by the Rev. Jonathan Smith 6 July 1788.[8]

Seth Mayhew of Chilmark, yeoman, in his will dated 3 September 1800, gave his beloved wife, Mercy, all of his personal estate, but if she married again, son Seth was to have two-thirds of so much as had not been disposed of. If Mercy died before marrying again, Seth was to have all of the personal estate. He gave his wife the use of all of his real estate excepting land which son Nathan, [deceased], had bought from Jeremiah Stewart, as long as she remained his widow. Then son Seth was to have that land, provided he complied with his father's will. His father gave son Seth all of the real estate given to his wife, to come into possession "when her use shall end." He gave his three daughters, Lydia, Ruhamah and Mercy, each $10, to be paid by Seth. He appointed his wife as sole executrix. Witnesses were Ebenezer Skiffe, Theophilus Mayhew and Sarah Smith.[9]

Unfortunately, Mercy died eight days before her husband. On 1 November 1800, the will of Seth Mayhew, late of Chilmark, yeoman, was presented for probate by Seth Mayhew, "son of the deceased executrix named in the will." The three witnesses, Ebenezer Skiffe, Theophilus Mayhew and Sarah Mayhew [*sic*], made oath to the validity of the will. The judge appointed Seth Mayhew, administrator cum testamento annexo, who was to render an account before 1 November 1801.[10]

Children (**Mayhew**), born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard:[11]

i. **Lydia**[6], born 20 October 1764; given $10 in her father's will.
ii. **Nathan**, born 15 February 1766; Capt. Nathan Mayhew died 26 July 1800, aged 34 years;[12] his property mentioned in his father's will.
iii. **Elijah**, born 10 January 1769, died 30 May 1788; not mentioned in his father's will.[13]
iv. **Ruhamah**, born 6 September 1772; given $10 in her father's will.
v. **Seth**, born 14 April 1775; administrator of his father's will.
vi. **Mercy**, born 1 April 1781; given $10 in her father's will.

REFERENCES:

1. *Chilmark VR*, 28. 2. *Mayf. Source Recs.*, 123. 3. *Chilmark VR*, 72. 4. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:321. 5. *Mayf. Source Recs.*, 123. 6. Dukes Co. Prob. 6:194-96 (Joseph Skiffe) [FHL #911748]. 7. *Mayf. Source Recs.*, 118. 8. *Mayf. Source Recs.*, 119. 9. Dukes

Co. Prob. 9:56 (Seth Mayhew) [FHL #911749]. 10. Dukes Co. Prob. 9:57-58 (Seth Mayhew) [FHL #911749]. 11. Dukes Co. Prob. 9:56 (Seth Mayhew) [FHL #911749]; Banks. *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:321-22. 12. *Mayf. Source Recs.*, 123. 13. *Mayf. Source Recs.*, 121.

312. **Samuel Skiffe**[5] (*Joseph Skiffe*[4], *Mercy Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Dukes Co., Mass., 23 January 1743/4,[1] the son of Joseph and Remember (Gibbs) Skiffe. Samuel died in Ellsworth, Litchfield Co., Conn., 27 December 1824.[2]

Samuel Skiffe married first, in Chilmark 27 January 1769 his step-cousin, **Mary Skiffe**, (recorded in Sharon, Conn., 27 June 1769),[3] who was born in Chilmark 1 September 1744,[4] the daughter of Benjamin Skiffe and his second wife, Miriam Merry. Mary died in Ellsworth, Conn., before 30 December 1793, the date her husband married his second wife.[5]

Samuel Skiffe of Kent married second, in Ellsworth, Conn., 30 December 1793 **Prudence Skiffe** of Sharon,[6] who was born in Martha's Vineyard 4 July 1770, (also recorded in Sharon, Conn.),[7] the daughter of Benjamin and Susannah (Hillman) Skiffe. Prudence was a niece of Samuel's first wife, Mary Skiffe, being the daughter of Mary's brother, Benjamin Skiffe, Jr.[8]

Samuel's father, Joseph Skiffe of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, in his will dated 15 June 1772, probated 9 December 1779, gave his three sons, Samuel, Joseph and Ebenezer, all of his real estate, equally divided among them, after the death of his wife, Remember.[9] Remember died in 1815, having lived more than 100 years. This was long after Samuel Skiffe had moved to Kent, Conn., following his uncle, Benjamin Skiffe, who was also his father-in-law. Benjamin Skiffe moved from Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, to Kent, Conn., before 30 September 1757, the date he was mentioned in the will of Nathaniel Berry of Kent, as owning land "over the [Housatonic] River."[10] Later Benjamin Skiffe moved to Sharon where he died intestate, 2 December 1781. On 4 June 1783, administration on his estate was granted to his wife, Miriam Skiffe.[11]

Samuel Skiffe's second wife, Prudence Skiffe, was the daughter of Benjamin Skiffe, [Jr.], the son of the preceding Benjamin Skiffe. This Benjamin Skiffe moved to Kent and Sharon, Conn., with his father and died in Sharon, 20 February 1811.[12]

Samuel Skiffe was listed in Chilmark in 1771, living next to his brother, Joseph Skiffe, Jr., when the Massachusetts Tax Valuation List was compiled. He had one rateable poll and one poll not rateable. The annual value of his estate was £2-13-4.[13] But Samuel and his first wife, Mary, may already have moved to Ellsworth, Litchfield Co., Conn., for all of their children were born and recorded there, not in Chilmark. Due to a clerical error in transcribing Sharon birth records, Samuel and Mary's children were mistakenly called "of *John* and Mary Skiff" in the Barbour Collection.[14] But Van Alstyne, in his published compilation of Sharon records, correctly called them, "of *Samuel* and Mary."[15]

No probate records were found for Samuel Skiffe.

Children (**Skiffe**), born in Sharon, Conn., all by his first wife, Mary Skiffe:[16]

i. **Arvin**[6], born 14 February 1770.

ii. **Gibbs**, born 22 May 1772; named for his grandmother, Remember Gibbs.
iii. **Mary**, born 23 September 1775.
iv. **Asa**, born 15 February 1777.
v. **Elizabeth**, born 1 June 1779.
vi. **Samuel**, born 21 September 1781.

REFERENCES:

1. *Chilmark VR*, 28. 2. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:439. 3. *Chilmark VR*, 72; Sharon VR LR9:547 - 27 *June* 1769; Lawrence Van Alstyne, *A Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Sharon, Connecticut* (Sharon, Conn. 1897), 113. 4. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:435. 5. Van Alstyne, *Births, Marriages and Deaths in Sharon, Conn*, 113; Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:438-39. 6. Van Alstyne, *Births, Marriages and Deaths in Sharon, Conn.*, 113. 7. Ibid., 113. 8. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:435, 438. 9. Dukes Co. Prob. 6:194-95 (Joseph Skiffe) [FHL #911748]. 10. Donna Valley Russell, *Sharon, Conn., Probate Records, 1757-1783* (Middletown, Md 1984), 5: Book B2 (1757-1761), 5-8 (Nathaniel Berry). 11. Russell, *Sharon. Conn., Prob. Recs., 1757-1783*, 59: Book E5, (1777-1783), 13 (Benjamin Skiff of Sharon, Inventory); ibid., 85: Book E5, 522 (Benjamin Skiff of Sharon, Adm.). 12. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:438. 13. Pruit, *Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771*, 1301 0105. 14. Barbour Collection (microfilm), Sharon VR LR9:547. 15. Van Alstyne, *Births, Marriages and Deaths in Sharon, Conn.*, 113. 16. Van Alstyne, *Births, Marriages and Deaths, Sharon, Conn.*, 113. The fact that they named their second son "Gibbs" confirms that these children are the grandchildren of Joseph and Remember (Gibbs) Skiffe.

313. **Joseph Skiffe**[5] (*Joseph Skiffe*[4], *Mercy Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Dukes Co., Mass., 24 April 1745,[1] the son of Joseph and Remember (Gibbs) Skiffe. Joseph was not lost at sea in 1766, as stated by Banks.[2] He was living on 15 June 1772, the date his father, Joseph Skiffe of Chilmark, yeoman, made his will 15 June 1772.[3]

No marriage was recorded in Chilmark for Joseph Skiffe, [Jr.].

In 1771 Joseph Skiffe, Jr. [*sic*], was listed in the *Massachusetts Tax Valuation List* with one rateable poll and no real estate. He was living next to his brother, Samuel.[4]

Joseph Skiffe's father, Joseph Skiffe of Chilmark, yeoman, in his will dated 15 June 1772, probated at Tisbury 9 December 1779, gave Joseph and his two surviving brothers, Samuel and Ebenezer, all of his real estate to be equally divided among them. The property was to come into their possession after their mother's death or remarriage. Their mother, Remember Skiffe did not remarry and lived to be more than 100 years of age, so the sons would not have inherited the property until after 21 May 1815.[5]

No further records have been found for Joseph Skiffe.

REFERENCES:

1. *Chilmark VR* 28. 2. *Chilmark VR*, 93; Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:436. 3. Dukes Co. Prob. 6:194-96 (Joseph Skiffe) [FHL #911748]. 4. Pruit, *Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771*, 1301-0105. 5. Dukes Co. Prob. 6:194-96 (Joseph Skiffe) [FHL #911748].

314. **Abigail Skiffe**[5] (*Joseph Skiffe*[4], *Mercy Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Dukes Co., Mass., 4 July 1748,[1] the daughter of Joseph and Remember (Gibbs) Skiffe. Abigail died 27 March 1784.[2]

Abigail Skiffe married in Chilmark 10 October 1773 **Zephaniah Chase**,[3] who was born in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Dukes Co., Mass., 14 March 1748,[4] the son of Abel and Mercy (Mayhew) Chase. Zephaniah Chase married second in Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, 16 January 1785 Love (West) Skiffe,[5] widow of Nathaniel Skiffe and daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Athearn) (Chase) West of Tisbury, by whom he had David, West, born on Martha's Vineyard, and Charles, Abigail, Elizabeth, West, again, Peter and Rebecca, all born in Woodstock, Ulster Co., N.Y.[6] Zephaniah's children by his second wife, Love, were not descendants of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland. Zephaniah Chase died in Lexington, Greene Co., New York, 30 May 1828. Love died there 8 July 1732.[7]

Abigail's father, Joseph Skiffe of Chilmark, in his will dated 15 June 1772, probated 9 December 1779, gave Abigail £8 to be paid by his sons after their mother's death or remarriage. At that time, Abigail and her sister, Mercy, were also to divide all of the household goods equally between them.[8] Abigail died long before her mother.

Zephaniah and Abigail Chase lived in Edgartown where their four children were born. Zephaniah served in the Revolutionary War as a private from Massachusetts.[9]

After Zephaniah's second marriage, he took his second wife and the children from both marriages to Woodstock, Ulster Co., N.Y. where he was recorded in the 1790 census with one male over 16, seven males under sixteen and three females.[10] The census included Love's children from her first marriage. The records for Jewett, Greene County, not far from Woodstock, state that Zephaniah Chase settled in Jewett from Martha's Vineyard in 1787.[11] This may have been the year he purchased land there. He later moved to Lexington, in the same county.

Zephaniah Chase of Lexington, in his will dated 22 November 1821, probated 22 June 1835, gave the use of one-third of his homestead farm to his beloved [second] wife, Love Chase, during her natural life, and one third of his personal estate. He gave his eldest son, Benjamin, 41 acres of land on the west side of Schoharrie Kill, which had been the property of Zephaniah's son, Thomas, deceased, which came to Zephaniah as "heir at law." Zephaniah also directed that son Benjamin was to be paid $10 yearly by Zephaniah's grandson, Benjamin, Jr. Zephaniah gave his son, Joseph, $250 to be paid by his executors, and 10 acres of land which had belonged to deceased son, Thomas. Joseph was also to be paid $50 by grandson Benjamin out of the real estate Zephaniah bequeathed to Benjamin. Zephaniah gave David Chase and West Chase, his sons by his second wife, Love, all of the homestead farm containing 150 acres, to be divided equally between them, subject to their mother's dower rights. Son Charles was given land in the Town of Hunter. He gave his daughters by Love, Abigail Johnson, Elizabeth Bushnell and Rebecca Houk,

$100 each to be paid by his executor, their brother, David Chase. Zephaniah gave his beloved grandson, Benjamin Chase, [Jr.], 50 acres of land south of Schoharrie Kill out of which Benjamin was to pay his father, Benjamin Chase, $10 per year, and his uncle, Joseph Chase, $50, one year after Zephaniah's death. Witnesses were Zadock Pratt, Charles Vorre and Charles Peck. This will was not presented for probate until 22 June 1835, after the death of Zephaniah's widow. Charles Vorre and Charles Peck gave their oaths, Zadock Pratt having died earlier. The will was accepted by the court and entered 27 June 1835.[12]

Children (**Chase**), probably born in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.; surviving sons mentioned in their father's will:[13]
By Abigail Skiffe, first wife of Zephaniah Chase:

i. **Benjamin**[5], born 21 January 1774, [twin with his sister, Elizabeth]; given land in Greene Co., N.Y., in his father's will.
ii. **Elizabeth**, born 21 January 1774, [twin with her brother, Benjamin]; died in infancy.
iii. **Joseph**, born 2 December 1775; given land in Greene Co., N.Y., in his father's will.
iv. **Thomas**, born 18 October 1777, died before his father, unmarried, 22 January 1821; mentioned as deceased in his father's will.

REFERENCES:
1. *Chilmark VR* 28. 2. John Carl Chase and George Walter Chamberlain, *Seven Generations of the Descendants of Aquila and Thomas Chase* (Derry, N.H. 1928), 491, 498-99. 3. *Chilmark VR*, 72; *Edgartown VR*, 18. 4. *Edgartown VR*, 18; Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:77. 5. *Tisbury VR*, 180. 6. Chase and Chamberlain, *Desc. of Aquila and Thomas Chase*, 498-99. 7. Ibid. 8. Dukes Co. Prob. 6:194-96 (Joseph Skiffe) [FHL #911748]. 9. *DAR Pat. Ind., Cent. Ed.* 1:547. 10. *U.S. Census of New York, 1790:* Ulster Co., Woodstock Town, 186. 11. *Tree Talks* (March 1987) 27:1:54. 12. Greene Co., N.Y. Surrogate Court C:442-45 (Zephaniah Chase) [FHL #480086]. 13. Ibid; Chase and Chamberlain, *Desc. of Aquila and Thomas Chase*, 498-99.

315. **Ebenezer Skiffe**[5] (*Joseph Skiffe*[4], *Mercy Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Dukes Co., Mass., 19 December 1750,[1] the son of Joseph and Remember (Gibbs) Skiffe. Ebenezer Skiffe, Esq., died in Chilmark 30 June 1834.[2]

Ebenezer Skiffe of Chilmark married in Plymouth, Mass., 20 December 1791 (intentions 25 October 1791) his first cousin, **Deborah Ellis** of Plymouth,[3] who was born in Plymouth, 15 May 1756,[4] the daughter of Eleazer Ellis and his first wife, Deborah Gibbs. Deborah died in Chilmark 15 March 1826.[5]

Ebenezer Skiffe's father, Joseph Skiffe of Chilmark, yeoman, in his will dated 15 June 1772, probated 9 December 1779, gave Ebenezer and his two surviving brothers, Samuel and Joseph, all of his real estate to be divided equally among them. They were to come into possession after the death or

remarriage of their mother, Remember. She lived to be more than 100 years of age and died in 1815.[6]

Deborah's father, Eleazer Ellis of Sandwich, yeoman, in his will dated 8 January 1806, probated 11 August 1806, mentioned his second wife, Jerusha, and his children by both wives, including Deborah. In the distribution, 4 August 1807, she was called, "Deborah, wife of Ebenezer Skiffe of Martha's Vineyard," and was given $43.92½. Witnesses were Silvanus Gibbs, Caleb Gibbs and Amiel Weeks.[7]

No probate records were found for Ebenezer Skiffe.

Children (**Skiffe**), born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard:[8]

i. **Joseph**[6], born 1 November 1792.
ii. **Rufus**, born 15 May 1794.
iii. **Ellis**, born 28 January 1797.

REFERENCES:

1. *Chilmark VR*, 28. 2. *Chilmark VR*, 93. 3. *Chilmark VR*, 72; *Plymouth VR*, 278, 354. 4. *MD* 1:165-66; *Plymouth VR*, 22; *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:655-57; 2:15. 5. *Plymouth VR*, 22; *Chilmark VR*, 93. 6. Dukes Co. Prob. 6:194-96 (Joseph Skiffe) [FHL #911748]. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 31:280-81; 37:393 (Eleazer Ellis) [FHL, #899491, #899494]. 8. *Chilmark VR*, 28.

316. **James Chipman**[5] (*James*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Groton, Conn., and his birth was recorded in Stonington, Conn., 10 August 1719,[1] the son of James and Mary (Minor) Chipman. James Chipman died before 8 May 1757, the date his will was probated, during the French and Indian War while serving from Broad Kiln, Northern District, Sussex Co., Del.[2]

James Chipman was married in Port Lewes, Sussex Co., Del., by the Rev. William Becket, "Missionary of the Church of England at Lewes, Sussex Co., Province of Pennsylvania" [*sic*] in June 1744, [recorded in Philadelphia, Penn.], to **Elizabeth Razor**,[3] who was probably born about 1725, the daughter of Peter Razor of Port Lewes, Sussex Co., Del.[4] Elizabeth died after 18 November 1766, the date her father's will was accepted for probate.[5]

James Chipman was a clothier or fuller [cloth-worker], like his father.[6] He and his sister, Mary, and his brothers, Perez, probably John, Benjamin and Stephen, settled in Delaware around 1744, soon after their father witnessed his last deed in Smithtown, Long Island.[7] On 15 February 1745/6, a James Chipman, either this one or his father of the same name, bought 32,000 cypress shingles from Paris Chipman, [Sr.], of Worcester Co., Md., for £16-8-6.[8]

In 1753 James was registered as a Lieutenant in the Militia Battalion for Broad Kiln, Northern District, Sussex Co., Delaware, under Capt. John Haverloe, and Ensign George Claypool.[9]

In an indenture dated 7 February 1754, between Ann White, administratrix of the estate of her husband, John White, late of Sussex County on Delaware, deceased, and James Chipman, fuller, of the same county, Ann White confirmed to James Chipman the ownership of a piece of land lying on the

south side of Pemberton Branch containing 106 acres with the premises and appurtenances on it, which John White in his lifetime had bound himself to convey to James Chipman for £40. John White died without conveying the land. The sum of £40 having been paid to John White, the receipt was acknowledged by the administratrix. The witnesses were John Stuart, John Lewis and John Russell. The deed was acknowledged 13 February 1754 by Ann White, administratrix.[10]

James Chipman's wife, Elizabeth Razor, was probably born in Delaware. Her father, Peter Razor, was Collector of Customs at Port Lewes on Delaware, in Sussex Co. In his will dated 5 February 1766, Peter Razor mentioned his daughter, Elizabeth Chipman, and gave her £5. He gave Peter Hall, the son of David Hall, Esq., all of his printed books. The Hon. James West of Warwick, England, member of Parliament, was to receive all of the residue and effects. Witnesses were Mary Hall, Jean Hall and David Grey. On 18 November 1766, David Grey and Jean Hall gave their oaths as having witnessed the will.[11]

James Chipman "of the County of Sussex on Delaware, Fuller, being sick and weak in body," made his will 17 December 1753. In it he ordered that his debts were to be paid out of his personal estate. He bequeathed any surplus to his beloved wife, Elizabeth, and to his brother, Benjamin, to be equally divided between them. He also gave them all of his right and title in 105 acres of land "I now live on" in Sussex County, with the tenements and appurtenances, and all of his right in one-half of a grist mill and fulling mill, with all of the tools belonging to it, to hold in partnership with the heirs of Robert Talbot, deceased, adjoining the tract of land. This was situated on one of the branches of Broadkiln Creek called Pemberton's Branch. "My will is that my said wife, Elizabeth Chipman, shall enjoy one-half of the abovementioned land and tenements, and one-half of my moiety of the grist mill and fulling mill and the benefits and profits of these, only during her natural life." After her decease, this property was to go to his brother, Benjamin Chipman, and his heirs. Benjamin also received the other half of his interest in his land and mills, on condition that Benjamin pay his brother, Stephen Chipman, £25 Pennsylvania money immediately after the decease of James's wife. He appointed his loving wife, Elizabeth Chipman, and his brother, Benjamin Chipman, as executors of his will. Witnesses were John Clowes, John Heavelor and Hannah Heavelor. On 8 May 1757, John Clowes, Esq., and John Heavelo [*sic*], two of the three witnesses, acknowledged having seen James Chipman sign his will.[12]

On 8 February 1758, Benjamin Chipman, executor of the estate of James Chipman, sold to John Talbot, one-half of a grist mill and fulling mill on the north side of Pemberton Branch, together with one-half of the utensils.[13]

James and Elizabeth Chipman did not have any children.

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317. **Mary Chipman**[5] (*James*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Stonington, Conn., 11 June 1722,[1] the daughter of James and Mary (Minor) Chipman. She probably died as Mary Edmondson after 28 November 1784, the date the estate of her third husband, Francis Edmondson, was settled in Kent Co., Del.[2]

Mary Chipman married first, probably in Camden, Kent Co., Del., about 1746 **John Shield/Shields**,[3] whose parentage has not been documented. John Shield probably died in Kent Co., Del., around 1756, before Mary remarried.[4]

Mary (Chipman) Shield married, as her second husband, in Kent Co., before 15th day 10th mo. 1757, **Thomas Dunning**,[5] who was probably born in Kent Co., the son of Samuel and Tamar (--) Dunning.[6] Thomas Dunning died in Kent County, Del., after 19 April 1771, the date he made a codicil to his will, and before 13 May 1771, the date his will was probated.[7]

Mary married third, in Kent Co., Del., apparently as his second wife, **Francis Edmondson** of Kent Co.[8] The marriage occurred after 2 January 1775, the date Francis Edmondson made his will in which he named his wife as Rachel,[9] and before 2 January 1776,[10] the date the recently remarried Francis Edmondson and his wife, Mary Edmondson, "executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Dunning, late of Kent Co.," presented the inventory of the estate of Mary's second husband, Thomas Dunning, to the Kent County Orphans' Court. Francis Edmondson had married, as his first wife, Rachel, by whom he had Mary, William and Samuel Edmondson. In his will, Francis Edmondson also mentioned a son, Mark Greer Edmondson, apparently born out of wedlock.[11] Francis Edmondson died before 18 April 1780, the date Mary was named as the administratrix of his supposedly intestate estate.[12]

James Chipman, Mary's father, did not leave a will, but proof that Mary belongs in this family is found in the close relationship between Mary and her brother, Benjamin Chipman, who has been shown to have been a brother of James, Perez, John and Stephen Chipman, all children of James and Mary (Minor) Chipman, all of whom settled in Delaware. Benjamin Chipman was appointed by Mary's second husband, Thomas Dunning, as an appraiser of his estate. Benjamin also witnessed Thomas's will, 15 April 1771. On 13 May 1771, Mary's brothers, Benjamin Chipman and Perez Chipman signed her bond of £500 as executrix of her husband, Thomas Dunning's will.[13] Mary's son, Reuben Shield, witnessed Benjamin Chipman's will, 19 April 1772, and her son, Thomas Dunning, was the bondsman for the widow of Benjamin Chipman's son, Stephen Chipman, 23 January 1793.[14]

Mary's second husband, Thomas Dunning, was named by his father, Samuel Dunning, in his will dated 31 August 1754, probated 2 October 1760. Thomas received two-thirds of his father's dwelling plantation, with the wood-lot and the swamp adjoining it. After his mother's death, Thomas was to have her one-third part, on condition that he pay £25 each to two of his brothers, Samuel and William Dunning. Thomas was appointed as co-executor and his mother, Widow Tamar Dunning, was co-executrix.[15]

Mary (Chipman) Shield married her second husband, Thomas Dunning, a Quaker, before 15th 10th mo. 1757. On that date, the records of the Duck Creek Monthly Meeting reported that, "The friends appointed to treat with the sons of Sam[l] Dunning [for outgoing in marriage"] report they have not yet done it. They are therefore continued in that service." Finally, at a monthly meeting held at Little Creek, Thomas and Samuel Dunning appeared and "produced a paper condemning their disorderly proceedings," which was received as "satisfaction as long as their lives and conversation shall agree with the rules of our Discipline."[16]

The Tax Levy list for Murderkill Hundred, Kent Co., 1766, shows that Mary's brothers, Paris Chipman, Benjamin Chipman and Stephen Chipman, and her husband, Thomas Dunning and his brother, Samuel Dunning, were all living in Murderkill Hundred at that time.[17]

Thomas Dunning "of the County of Kent on Delaware," made his will 15th 4th mo. 1771. In it he said that his lawful wife, Mary Dunning, was to have the land where he lived [in Murderkill Hundred], with all of the improvements, the proceeds to be used to raise their children until the year 1786, and then she was to have one-third part after that. He gave one-third to his son, James Dunning, and another third to his son, Thomas Dunning. Their mother's third part was to be divided between the two sons after their mother's death. James and Thomas Dunning were to pay their sister, Jerusha Dunning, £10 each, yearly, for five years, after they inherited their parts. He gave one feather bed and material for making furnishings for it to Elizabeth Shield, Mary's daughter by her first husband, and the same to their daughter, Jerusha Dunning, to the value of £10. One-third of his moveable estate was to go to his wife, and one-third each to his sons, James and Thomas Dunning. If either of the sons should die without heirs, that part was to go to his daughter, Jerusha Dunning. He said that if Mary's son, Abel Shield, "assisted in going after that land in the Jerseys," then he should have 150 acres of it forever. He directed that Black Rachel, the daughter of Dorothy, should be taught to read properly at the expense of his executors. He appointed his wife, Mary, as the executrix, and David Hilford and Mary's brother, Benjamin Chipman, as appraisers of his estate. Witnesses were Benjamin Chipman, John Ironsides, William Dunning, and Valentine Pegg. In a codicil dated 19th 4th mo. 1771, Thomas Dunning made arrangements to settle the disputed boundary between his land and that of Daniel James. The witnesses were Benjamin Chipman, John Ironsides and William Dunning. The will was probated 13 May 1771 and letters of administration were granted to Widow Mary Dunning. Her bond for £500 was

signed by her brothers, Benjamin and Perez Chipman. The inventory of £146-11-6½ was presented 30th 5th mo. 1771.[18]

After their marriage, Mary and her third husband, Francis Edmondson, continued to live on the land in Kent County which Mary's second husband, Thomas Dunning, gave her with which to bring up their children, James, Thomas and Jerusha Dunning. According to colonial law, Francis Edmondson became joint executor with Mary, of Thomas Dunning's estate, which had not yet been settled. On 2 February 1776, Francis Edmondson and Mary Edmondson, "executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Dunning," presented an account of Thomas Dunning's estate. The balance in the account was £146-11-6½, which was accepted by the court, 29 February 1776.[19]

On 30 May 1776, James Dunning, Mary's son by her second husband, submitted a petition in Orphan's Court requesting that his half-brother, Able Shield, Mary's son by her first husband, be appointed as his guardian.[20] On 12 November 1778, an indenture was made between Francis Edmondson of Murderkill Hundred, yeoman, and Mary, his wife, for the first part, and Abel Shield, for the second part, acting on behalf of his ward, James Dunning. In the indenture, Francis Edmondson, "having a right in a tract of land [until 1786] whereon he now lives and which formerly belonged to Thomas Dunning," confirmed unto Abel Shield the use of the land until 1786 for £300. This apparently covered Mary's rights in the Dunning property until her Dunning sons came of age. On the same day, Mary agreed to it of her own free will, and her husband, Francis Edmondson, did so as well.[21]

Francis Edmondson died apparently intestate, before 18 April 1780, the date letters of administration were issued to his widow, Mary Edmondson. Mary was told to exhibit an inventory at Dover, Del., before 18 October 1780. Mary Edmondson, Peter Lowbar, and Henry Clampit gave their bond for £10,000 when Mary was appointed as the administratrix of her third husband's estate. William Meredith and Peter Lowbar, Jr., were appointed to appraise the estate.[22] On 30 November 1781, Mary Edmondson, relict, widow and administratrix of the intestate estate of Francis Edmondson, dec[d], "she being also the executrix of the last will and testament of Thomas Dunning, dec[d]," submitted the first account of her administration of Francis Edmondson's estate. Expenses amounted to £88-15-11, which included funeral expenses and £60 due to the heirs of Thomas Dunning. Receipts came to £1898-12-3, leaving a balance on hand of £100-16-4.[23] On the same date, 30 November 1781, Mary Edmondson, submitted the distribution of the balance of the estate of her second husband, Thomas Dunning, to his heirs, "as settled by her & her late husband, Francis Edmondson." As his widow, she received one-third of £60-0-6 1/2, or £20-0-2 1/3. Daughter Jerusha Dunning received £13-9-0, sons James and Thomas Dunning were given £40-7-4 2/3, divided equally between them.[24]

On 30 November 1781, Mary Edmondson, widow of Francis Edmondson, petitioned the court, saying that her late husband owned two separate tracts of land. One was near Sarah Goforth's Mill, and the other "up in the forest" near Preston Berry's Tavern. She asked the Court to appoint five men to set off one-

third of her late husband's property as her dower during her natural life. This was done in February 1782.[25]

Mary apparently did nothing more about settling Francis Edmondson's estate. On 29 April 1783, Rebecca Edmondson, now Rebecca Bartlett, produced Francis Edmondson's last will and testament, written 2nd day 1st mo 1775, before his first wife, Rachel, had died. In that will, Francis Edmondson, yeoman, bequeathed land to his daughter, Mary Edmondson, and to his sons, William and Samuel Edmondson. He gave his son, Mark Greer Edmondson, £50 at 21 years of age, and made arrangements for his schooling. He said that if Margaret Greer or her daughter, Elizabeth, should bring "any account against my estate" for bringing up Mark Greer Edmondson, then the bequest to Mark was to be canceled. He gave his loving wife, Rachel, £100 and made arrangements for a possible unborn child she might have. The witnesses were Sarah Edmondson, Rebeccah Edmondson and William Edmondson. On 29 April 1783, Rebecca Edmondson, now Bartlett, being a Quaker, affirmed that she and the other two witnesses had seen Francis Edmondson sign his last will and testament. The court accepted the will and issued new Letters of Administration [to Mary Edmondson, Francis Edmondson's second wife], with will annexed.[26]

On 11 May 1784, Thomas Rodney, Register of Wills, demanded that the Sheriff of Kent County cite Mary Edmondson to appear before the Orphan's Court at Dover 25 May 1784 and tender the final account of her administration "of the said intestate estate, at the special request of John Roberts." On the designated day, Mary Edmondson, administratrix, presented her accounts. Expenses amounted to £20-15-7 and receipts were £555-14-6, leaving a balance on hand of £534-18-11.[27]

On 27 August 1784, Mary Edmondson, "administratrix of the estate of Francis Edmondson, late of Murderkill Hundred, farmer, dec.," submitted the following distribution: Balance on hand, £534-18-11; Widows thirds, £178-1-4 1/3; Mark Greer Edmondson, legacy of £50-0-0 plus £10 interest for 3 years and 4 months equals £60; Mary Roberts, late Edmondson, her share of £102-0-10 1/2 plus interest of £20-1-7 for a total of £122-2-5 1/2, with the same to William Edmondson and Samuel Edmondson. In a final account of the estate of Francis Edmondson, "settled in Court," dated 28 November 1784, an inventory of his goods and chattels was recorded which listed his personal property at £169-12-1, and bonds totalling more than £1658, in addition to "continental money left in the house," £64-5-0.[28]

Nothing more is known about Mary (Chipman) (Shield) (Dunning) Edmondson after Francis Edmondson's estate was settled, 28 November 1789.

Children (**Shield**), by Mary's first husband, John Shield, born in Kent Co., Del.:[29]

i. **Abel**[6], born 7 February 1748; mentioned in the will of his step-father, Thomas Dunning;[30] named as the guardian of his half-brother, James Dunning, 30 May 1776;[31] witnessed the

will of William Brown in Kent Co., 18 April 1778;[32] moved to Salisbury District, Stokes Co., N. C., before 1790.[33]

ii. **Reuben**, born 29 June 1750; appointed co-administrator, as next of kin, of the estate of Mary Chippen [*sic*], dec., widow of Reuben's uncle, Benjamin Chipman, 4 January 1777; also as next of kin, appointed co-administrator, 17 February 1779, of the intestate part (de bonis non) of the estate of his uncle, Benjamin Chipman, of Murderkill Hundred, Kent Co., Del., probated 25 August 1784;[34] moved to Abbit's Creek, Surry Co., N.C., about 1789;[35] recorded in Stokes Co., N.C., in 1800.[36]

iii. **Elizabeth,** "dau. of John and Mary Shield, born 12 October 1752, bapt. at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Indian River, Del., 18 November 1753;"[37] mentioned by her step-father, Thomas Dunning, in his will.[38]

Children (**Dunning**), by Mary's second husband, Thomas Dunning, born in Kent Co., Del.:

iv. Prob. **Samuel**[6], born about 1758; died young; named for his maternal grandfather, Samuel Dunning; listed in a Shield Family bible but not mentioned in his father's will.

v. **James**, born about 1760; named for his maternal grandfather, James Chipman; his father's will gave him one-third of his father's land in 1786;[39] a minor above the age of 14 when he chose his half-brother, Abel Shield, as his guardian, 29 May 1776;[40] listed in 1782 in Murderkill Hundred Tax Assessment and Census List;[41] moved to Guilford Co., N. C., before 1800.[42]

vi. **Thomas**, born about 1762; to inherit one-third part of his father's land in 1786, according to his father's will;[43] listed as bondsman in Kent Co., 23 January 1793, in the intestate estate records of his cousin, Stephen Chipman, son of Benjamin and Mary Chipman.[44]

vii. **Jerusha**, born about 1764; given £100 and a feather bed and furnishings by her father in his will.[45]

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Barbara Petty of Midlothian, Va., a descendant of Mary (Chipman) (Shields) (Dunning) Edmondson, and her friends, Sandra Bryant of Kernersville, N.C., and the late Mary Sabatti of Mt. Washington, Ky., supplied important information concerning this extended family.

318. **Perez Chipman**[5] (*James*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was probably born in Stonington, Conn., about 1727,[1] the son of James and Mary (Minor) Chipman. Perez, sometimes called "Jr." to differentiate him from his uncle of the same name, died in Guilford Co., North Carolina, 13 March 1801.[2]

Perez Chipman of Camden, Kent Co., Del.,[3] married first in Sussex Co., Del., about 1748 **Mary Inkley/Inkle**,[4] who was probably born in Sussex County about 1731, the daughter of Elnathan Inkley/Inkle and his wife.[5] Mary died about 1749, after giving birth to a daughter who also died.[6]

Perez married second in Sussex Co., Del., 3 October 1751 **Margaret Manlove**,[7] who was born in Sussex Co., in 1728,[8] the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Brown) Manlove. Margaret died in Deep River, Guilford Co., N.C., 23 February 1803.[9]

For many years Perez Chipman[5] of Camden, Kent Co., Del., the son of James and Mary (Minor) Chipman, has been confused with his uncle, the better-known Perez/Paris Chipman[4], a blacksmith of Worcester Co., Md., and

Sussex Co., Del., who was a younger brother of James Chipman, both being the sons of the Hon. John Chipman[3] and his first wife, Mary Skiffe. Proof that there was a second Perez/Paris Chipman[5] was found in the will of his grandfather, the Hon. John Chipman[3] of Newport, R.I., dated 7 October 1749, and probated 3 February 1756. In his will, John Chipman gave "a certain piece of land" to his son, James Chipman, "and to James's son, Perez Chipman," to be held jointly. "If either of them should die before me," then what was given to both of them was to be "enjoyed by the survivor." If both of them should die, the whole was to be divided among all of their children.[10] The will did not say where the land was located.

William Manlove, the father of Perez Chipman's wife, Margaret Manlove, died when Margaret was very young. Her grandfather, Mark Manlove of Kent Co., Del., in his will dated 16 March 1747, probated 8 January 1749, mentioned his granddaughter, Margaret Manlove, daughter of his son, William, as one of his grandchildren, and gave her one cow calf.[11]

Perez Chipman[5], who lived in Camden, near Dover, Del., was occasionally called "Jr.," in Delaware records, not because he was the son of a man with the same name, but because there was an older man with the same name in the neighborhood. On 25 April 1757, Peris [*sic*] Chipman enlisted for service in the French and Indian War from the Northern District of Broad Kiln Hundred. He served in Capt. John Caten's company, with Lt. Joseph Caldwell and Ensign James Caldwell.[12]

Perez was a clothier or fuller, like his father. He and his wife, Margaret, became Nicholites, or "New Quakers," a religious sect which formed along the Delaware-Maryland border in the 1760s. In following the teachings of Joseph Nichols, they called themselves "Friends," conducted their meetings and business in the Quaker manner, believed in plainness of dress and speech, and rejected oaths and participation in war, but they were not Quakers. After 1768, members could not own slaves and dressed in undyed clothes as a protest against slavery. Paris and Margaret Chipman freed a slave in April 1766. Soon after the Revolutionary War started, Perez Chipman and Joseph Standley lead a migration of Nicholites from Delaware to the western edge of Guilford Co., N. C. There Perez bought 640 acres on Baldwin's Creek, a branch of Deep River, later receiving two more grants for 231 acres in 1778. Perez and Margaret brought their five children with them.[13]

On 26 September 1774, in preparing to move to Guilford Co., N.C., Perez Chipman "of Kent County on Delaware, yeoman," sold to John Clowes of Sussex Co., yeoman, land in Sussex County which Perez had inherited from Elnathan Inkley, the father of his first wife, Mary Inkley. Elnathan Inkley of Sussex Co., died intestate, leaving 233 acres of land to be divided equally among his three daughters, Anna, Mary and Sarah. Mary Inkley married Perez Chipman by whom she had one daughter, "and died intestate having not disposed of her equal third part of the aforesaid land whereas the daughter of the aforesaid Mary also deceased intestate," having not disposed of her equal third part, "and is now the Right Title & Legal & Lawfull property" of Perez Chipman, "her father being the Next Nearest of Kindred in Equal Degree to her

the last Deceased." Perez Chipman sold his one-third share for £25 to John Clowes of Sussex Co. Witnesses were James Biggen and William Bois[--]ess.[14]

Nine years later, John Clowes wanted to be sure that he had a clear title to the land Perez Chipman had sold him. In a deed to John Clowes of Sussex Co., Del., from "William Horney & others," dated 30 August 1783, the surviving children of Perez and Margaret (Manlove) Chipman, signed an indenture in which they agreed to their father's sale of land, nine years earlier, which was land their father had inherited from Elnathan Inkley of Sussex County, through his first wife, Mary Inkley, and their deceased daughter. Perez Chipman's children and their spouses were named as daughter Hannah and her husband, William Horney, daughter Mary and her husband, John Horney, and sons, John Chipman and Paris Chipman, Jr., all of Guilford Co., North Carolina.[15]

During the Revolutionary War, several bloody battles were fought in western North Carolina. Perez Chipman and his neighbors, many of whom were Quakers and Nicholites, gave many hours of service caring for the wounded. For public service such as this, Perez Chipman has been recognized by patriotic organizations.[16]

Two nephews and a niece of Perez Chipman's wife, Margaret Manlove, settled in Guilford County, near the Chipmans. On 18th day 8th mo. 1783, Paris Chipman witnessed a deed signed by Manlove Wheeler, Jonathan Wheeler and Margaret Wheeler of Guilford Co., N.C., the children of Margaret's sister, Keziah Manlove, who married William Wheeler. In the deed they gave their power of attorney to their uncle, William Manlove of Kent Co., Del., [but later of Guilford Co., N.C.], to sell their shares in land in Sussex Co., Del., "whereon our father did live, now in the possession of John Plowman, dec."[17]

In his will dated 30 January 1797, Paris Chipman of Guilford Co., N.C., gave his beloved wife, Margaret, the full use and privilege of his house and the land belonging to it, during her lifetime, and money to be paid to her by their two sons, as well as her choice of livestock and moveables, as she saw fit, and £100 "in hard money." His land called "Farlow" was to be divided equally between his two sons, John and Paris. The residue of his estate, both real and temporal, was to be divided into three parts, one-third to son John, one-third to son Paris, and the last third to be equally divided between his two daughters, Hannah Horney and Mary Horney. Perez/Paris appointed his two sons, John and Paris, as co-executors. Witnesses were Obadiah Harris, Manlove Wheeler and Henry Wheeler. At May Court, Guilford Co., 1801, Obadiah Harris proved the execution of the will and said that the other witnesses signed also, in open court. John Chipman and Paris Chipman qualified as executors.[18]

Children (**Chipman**), born near Camden, Del.:[19]
By his first wife, Mary Inkley:

i. Unnamed daughter[6], born about 1749; died in infancy.

By his second wife, Margaret Manlove:

ii. **Eunice**[6], born about 1752; died in infancy.
iii. **Hannah**, born 11 November 1753; called Hannah Horney by her father in his will.

iv. **Mary**, born 27 June 1756; called Mary Horney by her father in his will.
v. **Deborah**, born 31 December 1758; died unmarried in North Carolina in 1782;[20] not mentioned in her father's will.
vi. **John**, born 24 March 1761; named as joint executor by his father in his will.
vii. **Paris**, born 11 September 1763; named as joint executor by his father in his will.

REFERENCES:
1. Newport Town Council, 1756-1760, 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]. 2. John H. Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 34; Guilford Co., N.C., Prob. A:71 (Perez Chipman) [FHL #502409]. 3. Kenneth L. Carroll, "Another Look at the Nicholites," *The Southern Friend* (Autumn 1938) 5:3:11. 4. Sussex Co. Deeds L:459-60 (John Clowes from Perez Chipman) [FHL #6628]. 5. Ibid. 6. Ibid. 7. Carroll, "Another Look at the Nicholites," *The Southern Friend* (Autumn 1938) 5:3:11. 8. Bruce A. Bendler, *The Manlove Family, A Genealogical History* (Wilmington, Del. 1977), 24, Appendix. 9. John H. Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 35. 10. Newport Town Council, 1756-1760, 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]. 11. Kent Co. Prob. K:18-19 (1747) (Mark Manlove) [FHL #6487]. 12. *Delaware Archives - Military* 1:14. 13. Carroll, "Another Look at the Nicholites," *The Southern Friend* (Autumn 1938) 5:3:8-11. 14. Sussex Co., Deeds L:459-60 (Indenture John Clowes from Perez Chipman) [FHL #6628]. 15. Sussex Co. Deeds B2:229 (John Clowes from William Horney & Others) [FHL #6624]. 16. *DAR Patriot Index, Cent. Ed.* 1:558. 17. Sussex Co. Deeds B2:230 [FHL #6624]. 18. Guilford Co., N.C., Prob. A:71 (Paris Chipman) [FHL #502409]. 19. Sussex Co. Deeds L:459-60 (Indenture John Clowes from Perez Chipman) [FHL #6628]; Guilford Co., N.C., Prob. A:71 (Perez Chipman) [502409]. 20. Carroll, "Another Look at the Nicholites," *The Southern Friend* (Autumn 1938) 5:3:11.

Barbara Petty of Midlothian, Va., and her friends, Sandra Bryant of Kernersville, N.C., and the late Mary Sabatti of Mt. Washington, Ky., supplied important information concerning this extended family.

319. **John Chipman**[5] (*James*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was probably born in New London, Conn., about 1729,[1] the son of James and Mary (Minor) Chipman. John Chipman probably died in North West Fork Hundred, Sussex Co., Del., before the U.S. Census of 1800 was taken.[2]

John Chipman probably married in Dorchester Co., Md., about 1752, a wife named Elizabeth, whose surname is unknown. She was probably the female who was over 45 years of age, living in Broad Creek Hundred, Sussex Co., Del., with a John Chipman, probably her grandson, 16 to 26 years of age, and his wife, also 16 to 26 years of age, when the 1800 Census of Delaware was taken,[3] and probably died there.

John Chipman's parents, James and Mary (Minor) Chipman, did not leave any probate records which would have named John as their son but the fact that John and Elizabeth named a son "James" for his father places him here rather than as the son of his uncle, Perez/Paris Chipman[4]. The census for Broad Creek Hundred lists James and John Chipman, who must have been their sons.[4] Deeds for his son, John Chipman, dated from 1798 to 1828, were found in Sussex Co.,

Del. Several deeds for his probable grandson, Joseph Chipman, were found filed in 1831 and 1832.[5]

The first court records found for John Chipman were dated 16 April 1768, and recorded in Dorchester Co., Md., 15 June 1768. In it, John Chipman of Dorchester Co., planter, paid Solomon Hubbard and his wife, Margaret, £25 for 50 acres of land called "Good Luck," which was patented 3 January 1758. This deed was acknowledged separately by Margaret Hubbard, 16 April 1768.[6] On 25 November 1771, in a deed recorded 6 April 1772, John Chipman of Dorchester Co., Md., now called "millwright," and Elizabeth, his wife, sold 50 acres of land called "Good Luck" to William Stevens of Kent Co., Md., for £25. This land had been granted to Solomon Hubbard and patented 3 January 1758. This deed was signed by both John and Elizabeth Chipman and was witnessed by Dan Sullivan and James Muir.[7]

At this point, John and Elizabeth moved farther east to North West Fork Hundred, Sussex Co., Del., where descendants continued to live for several years. No probate records were found for John and Elizabeth Chipman.

Children, born in Sussex Co., Del., probably incomplete:[8]

i. **James**[6], born about 1753.
ii. **John**, born about 1755.

REFERENCES:

1. His father, James Chipman, lived in Stonington and New London, Conn., before moving about 1730 to Smithtown, Long Island, where he bought a fulling mill: William S. Pelletreau, *Records of t he Town of Smithtown, Long Island*, 458-59 [FHL #1033665]. 2. Gerald and Doris O. Maddux, *1800 Census of Delaware* (1964), 159: North West Fork Hundred, Sussex Co., Del. 3. Gerald and Doris O. Maddux, *1800 Census of Delaware* (1964), 159: North West Fork Hundred, Sussex Co., Del. 4. Ibid., 171; Leon De Valinger, Jr., *Reconstructed 1790 Census of Delaware*, (Washington, D.C., 1954, 1962), 73. 5. Sussex Co., Del., Deeds W21:364; X22:238, 170; AF29:121; AG30:211; AH31:74; AQ39:252; AS41:385, 386, 387; AT42:399; AV44:390. 6. Dorchester Co. Deeds Old 22:352-54 [FHL #13924]. 7. Dorchester Co. Deeds Old 25:334-38 [FHL #13925]. 8. From 1790 and 1800 census records mentioned above, and the very defective genealogy by John H. Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 34.

320. **Benjamin Chipman**[5] (*James*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was probably born in Smithtown, Long Island, N.Y., about 1731,[1] the son of James and Mary (Minor) Chipman. Benjamin died in Murderkill Hundred, Kent Co., Del., before 23 June 1772, the date his will was probated.[2]

Benjamin Chipman married in Kent Co., Del., about 1755 a wife named **Mary**,[3] whose maiden name has not been established. Widow Mary Chipman died before 4 January 1777, the date letters of administration were granted to her daughter, Susanna Libby, and her husband's nephew, Reuben Shield, called "next of kin."[4]

Benjamin's parents, James and Mary (Minor) Chipman, did not leave any probate records. Proof that Benjamin Chipman belongs in this family was found in the probate records of his oldest brother, Lt. James Chipman, fuller,

who died in Broad Kiln, Sussex Co., Del., before 8 May 1757, the date his will was probated. James was survived by his wife, Elizabeth, but was childless. He bequeathed the property where he lived in Sussex County and all of his right in one-half of a grist mill and fulling mill to his wife, Elizabeth, and to his brother, Benjamin Chipman, equally divided between them. After his wife's death, all of the property was to belong to Benjamin, on condition that Benjamin gave their brother, Stephen Chipman, £25 Pennsylvania money. James appointed Benjamin co-administrator of his will, with his wife, Elizabeth, as co-administratrix.[5]

On 8 February 1758, Benjamin Chipman, executor of the estate of James Chipman, sold one-half of a grist mill and fulling mill on the north side of Pemberton Branch, Broad Kiln, Sussex Co., Del., together with half of the utensils, to John Talbot.[6]

On 12 November 1760, Benjamin Chipman purchased from Stephen Fitsgerril for £94 current money, a tract of land in Murderkill Hundred, Kent Co., Del., containing 112 acres, with housing, buildings, gardens and woods. This land was bounded by Cople's Branch, and ran to Bishop's Branch, near the fulling mill "now in the possession of Benjamin Chipman." Witnesses were Joseph Powell and Abraham Bush. Stephen Fitsgarril confirmed the deed the same day and it was recorded 15 December 1760.[7]

Thomas Dunning, the second husband of Benjamin's sister, Mary (Chipman) (Shield) (Dunning) Edmondson, mentioned Benjamin Chipman in his will dated 15 April 1771, and appointed him as an appraiser of his estate. Benjamin signed the will as a witness.[8] A few days earlier, Benjamin and Mary Chipman witnessed the will of Samuel Dunning, "being very ill." They testified to the validity of Samuel Dunning's signature, 11 May 1771.[9] On 3 April 1772, Benjamin Chipman witnessed the will of Robert Beacham, yeoman.[10]

A few days later, 18 April 1772, Benjamin Chipman made his own will. In it Benjamin gave his daughter, Susanna, £60, "clear of interest," to be paid in three parts: £20 at her marriage or when she came of age, £20 four years after that, and £20 "at the time my son, Stephen, comes of age." He appointed his wife, Mary, as the executrix and administratrix of his whole estate, both real and personal, until his son, Stephen, came of age, 19th day 1st mo. 1784. If his wife did not marry again until after his son came of age, she was to have one-third of his property. He ordered that no timber was to be cut on his land except for the use of the plantation. He gave all of his land, both his own purchases and his wife's "maiden land," with her consent, to his son, Stephen, except his wife's thirds, during her life. He gave his son, Benjamin, £150 to be paid to him by Stephen, £50 when Benjamin came of age, and £15 per year, "if my widow continues to hold her thirds," until the whole amount was paid. Witnesses were Patrick Crain, Benjamin's brother, Peris [*sic*] Chipman, and his nephew, Reuben Shield, his sister Mary's son. On 23 June 1772, Benjamin's will was accepted for probate and Letters Testamentary were granted to the widow, Mary Chipman.[11]

In 1776, Stephen Chipman, "a minor above the age of 14 years, son of Benjamin Chipman, dec.," petitioned the court to appoint Samuel Moore as his

guardian. Samuel Moore accepted and he and Thomas Moore, his surety, posted their bond for £1000. Samuel Moore requested the court to appoint three freeholders, William Manlove, John Gray and Michael Lowber, to appraise the bonds, lands and tenements belonging to the estate.[12]

Widow Mary Chipman died before 4 January 1777, the date Letters of Administration on the estate of Mary Chippen [*sic*], were granted to her daughter, Susanna Libby, and Reubin Shield, her husband's nephew, "next of kin of the deceased." They were instructed to submit an inventory before 4 July 1777 and an accounting of the estate before 4 January 1778.[13]

On 17 February 1779, letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of Benjamin Chipman, deceased, "unadministered by Mary Chipman, late executrix of said deceased's estate," were issued to Samuel Moore and Reuben Shield. They were to exhibit an inventory at Dover before 17 August 1779 and an account of the administration before 17 February 1780.[14] The inventory amounted to £128-6-11, which was accepted.[15]

On 10 August 1779, Samuel Moore and Susanna, his wife, "who was Susanna Libby" when she and Reuben Shield were appointed as administrators of the estate of Mary Chipman, widow, submitted an accounting of the estate of Susanna's mother, Mary Chipman, deceased. Balance remaining in the estate was £3-15-10 3/4, which was accepted by the court.[16]

Son Stephen Chipman died intestate before 3 January 1793. Letters of Administration were granted to his widow, Elizabeth Chipman. She gave her bond with Thomas Dunning, her husband's cousin, as her bondsman.[17]

Children (**Chipman**), from their father's will, born in Kent Co., Del.:[18]

i. **Susanna**[6], born about 1758; called Susanna Libby in her mother's probate records in 1777;[19] called Susanna Moore, wife of Samuel Moore, in 1779 when her mother's estate was settled.[20]

ii. **Stephen**, born 19 January 1763, died intestate before 21 January 1793; wife Elizabeth named administratrix; cousin Thomas Dunning gave his bond for her;[21] living in Murderkill Hundred, Kent Co., Del., in 1790.[22]

iii. **Benjamin**, born 3 June 1767; living in Murderkill Hundred, in 1810.[23]

REFERENCES:

1. Benjamin's parents were living in Smithtown, Long Island, at the time of his birth. 2. Kent Co. Prob. L:114-114[2], 209 (Benjamin Chipman) [FHL #6487]. 3. Ibid. 4. Kent Co. Prob. L:186 (Mary Chipman) [FHL #6487]. 5. Sussex Co. prob. B:143-45 (James Chipman) [FHL #6619]. 6. Scharf, *Hist. of Delaware, 1609-1888*, 2:1261. 7. Kent Co. Deed Q:17 [FHL #6455]. 8. Kent Co. Prob. L:95-96 (Thomas Dunning) [FHL #6487]. 9. Kent Co. Prob. L:96-96[2] (Samuel Dunning) [FHL #6487]. 10. Kent Co. Prob. L:172 (Robert Beacham) [FHL #6487]. 11. Kent Co. Prob. L:114-114[2] (Benjamin Chipman) [FHL #6487]. 12. Kent Co. Orphan's Court C:93 (Benjamin Chipman) [FHL #6439]. 13. Kent Co. Prob. L:186 (Mary Chippen [*sic*]) [FHL #6487]. 14. Kent Co. Prob. L:209 (Benjamin Chipman) [FHL #6487]. 15. Kent Co. Orphans Court C:102 (Benjamin Chipman) [FHL #6439]. 16. Kent Co. Orphans Court C:102 (Mary Chipman) [FHL #6439]. 17. Kent Co. Prob. N:38:37 (Stephen

Chipman) [FHL #6488]. 18. Kent Co. Prob. L:114, 114[2] (Benjamin Chipman) [FHL #6487]. 19. Kent Co. Prob. L:186 (Mary Chippen) [FHL #6487]. 20. Kent Co. Orphans Court C:102 (Mary Chipman) [FHL #6439]. 21. Kent Co. Prob. N:37 (Stephen Chipman) [FHL #6488]. 22. De Valinger, *1790 Reconstructed Census of Delaware*, 47. 23. *U.S. Census of Delaware, 1810*: Sussex County, 4.

321. **Stephen Chipman**[5] (*James*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was probably born in Smithtown, Long Island, N.Y., about 1733,[1] the son of James and Mary (Minor) Chipman. Stephen died in Kent Co., Del., before 23 June 1772, the date his widow was appointed as the administratrix of his intestate estate.[2]

Stephen Chipman married in Kent Co., Del., about 1766 a wife named **Agnes**,[3] whose maiden name has not been found. Agnes married second, before 1775, Isaac Moore,[4] who was probably born in Delaware, the son of Thomas Moore,[5] and brother of Samuel Moore who married Stephen Chipman's niece, Susanna (Chipman) Libby, as her second husband.[6] Agnes died after 1 March 1775, the date her second husband signed a petition in Orphan's Court as guardian of her sons, Thomas and James Chipman.[7]

Stephen's parents, James and Mary (Minor) Chipman, did not leave any probate records. Proof that Stephen belongs in this family was found in the probate records of his oldest brother, Lt. James Chipman, fuller, who died in Broad Kiln, Sussex Co., Del., before 8 May 1757, the date his will was probated. James was survived by his wife but had no children. After his wife's death, James ordered that all of his property was to belong to his brother, Benjamin, on condition that Benjamin gave their brother, Stephen Chipman, £25 Pennsylvania money.[8]

Stephen died intestate before 23 June 1772. His estate was probated at the same time as his brother, Benjamin's will was probated. Stephen's wife, Agnes, was appointed as the administratrix of his estate.[9]

Widow Agnes Chipman married second, before 1 March 1775, Isaac Moore. On 1 March 1775, the court appointed Isaac Moore, "next friend" of Thomas and James Chipman, both minors under the age of 14 years, sons of Stephen Chipman, deceased, as their guardian. Isaac Moore and Michael Reynolds, his surety, gave their bond for £200.[10]

On 3rd day 4th month 1784, Jonathan Emerson of Kent Co., Del., a Quaker, made his will in which he mentioned his wife, Ruth, who, with his beloved friends, Ezekiel Cowgill, John Cowgill and Warner Mifflin, were to administer his estate. In a codicil, he bequeathed to James Chipman, the son of Stephen Chipman, deceased, "he being an impotent Boy in one of his knees, the sum of £50 cash when he shall arrive at lawful age viz to twenty one years or part sooner if my Trustees think best or necessary."[11]

Stephen's son, Thomas Chipman, died unmarried, before 25 July 1789. In his will dated 8 July 1789, he gave his three [step-] brothers, Vincent, Andrew and Isaac Moore, £20 each, when they came of age, "to be paid by my brother, James, out of my estate." He gave all of his land and moveable estate to his brother, James, and appointed his "father-in-law," [step-father], Isaac Moore, as sole executor. Witnesses were Patrick Crane and Sarah Middleton. They

testified at Dover, Del., 25 July 1789, that they had witnessed Thomas Chipman sign his will. Letters Testamentary were issued to Isaac Moore, with his bond of £500 guaranteed by Thomas's cousin, Stephen Chipman, son of Benjamin Chipman.[12]

Children (**Chipman**), born in Kent Co., Del.:[13]

i. **Thomas**[6], born about July 1769; died unmarried after 8 July 1789, the date he made his will, and before 25 July 1789, the date his will was probated;[14] his name, followed by "(Land)," in the 1790 Census for Murderkill Hundred.[15]

ii. **James**, born about 1 June 1771.

REFERENCES:

1. Stephen's parents were living in Smithtown, Long Island, at the time of his birth. 2. Kent Co. Prob. L:114[2] (Stephen Chipman). 3. Ibid. 4. Kent Co. Prob. L:114[2] (Stephen Chipman). 5. De Valinger, *Kent Co., Prob. Recs.*, 533 (Thomas Moore). 6. Kent Co. Orphans Court C:102 (Mary Chipman) [FHL #6439]. 7. Kent Co. Orphan's Court C:35 (Thomas and James Chipman) [FHL #6439]. 8. Sussex Co. Prob. B:143-45 (James Chipman) [FHL #6619]. 9. Kent Co. prob. L:114[2] (Stephen Chipman) [FHL #6487]. 10. Kent Co. Orphan's Court C:35 (Thomas and James Chipman) [FHL #6439]. 11. Kent Co. Prob. M:24-25 (Jonathan Emerson) [FHL #6488]. 12. Kent Co. Prob. M:201 (Thomas Chipman) [FHL #6488]. 13. Kent Co. Orphan's Court C:35 (Thomas and James Chipman) [FHL #6439]. 14. Kent Co. Prob. M:201 (Thomas Chipman) [FHL #6488]. 15. De Valinger, *1790 Reconstructed Census of Delaware* (Washington, D.C. 1954. 1962), 47.

322. **Benjamin Chipman**[5] (*John*[4-3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 7 November 1726,[1] the son of John and Hannah (Fessenden) Chipman. Benjamin died in Sandwich 14 March 1811, aged 84 years.[2]

Mr. Benjamin Chipman "of Sandwich," was married in Harwich, Mass., by the Rev. Mr. Dunster, 15 August 1754, (intentions 25 May 1754) to **Mrs. Bette Freeman** "of Harwich,"[3] who was born in Harwich (also recorded in Brewster) 11 March 1729/30,[4] the daughter of Hatsuld and Abigail (Hallett) Freeman. In the colonial era, the prefix "Mrs" was a term of respect, not of marriage. Elizabeth/Betty Freeman was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Elder William Brewster.[5] Betty died in Sandwich 21 November 1823, called "widow of Benjamin."[6]

Benjamin's great-uncle, Stephen Skiffe, in his will dated 1 August 1756, proved 2 November 1756, gave Benjamin one-half of all of his real estate, his silver shoe buckles and his gun.[7]

Benjamin's father, John Chipman of Sandwich, in his will dated 29 December 1757, proved 4 April 1758, gave Benjamin and his brother, Stephen, all of his real estate, divided between them, reserving the use of his dwelling house to his widow, Hannah, as long as she remained his widow, and his daughter, Bethiah. Son Stephen could choose to live there until he came into possession of the house his great-uncle Stephen Skiffe, had bequeathed to him.

Benjamin was also given a share in his father's books. He and his brother, Stephen, were named as joint executors.[8]

Elizabeth's father, Hatsuld Freeman of Harwich, Mass., in his will dated 13 May 1773, proved 13 July 1773, called her "Betty Chipman," and specified that half of all of his estate was to be divided equally among his four living daughters, Abigail Childs, Betty Chipman, Mary Perry and Jerusha Clark, and the heirs of his deceased daughter, Sarah Freeman.[9]

Benjamin's childless brother, Stephen Chipman of Sandwich, in his will dated 1 August 1811, gave his wearing apparel to be divided among Thomas Chipman, and his two nephews, Benjamin Chipman and Stephen Skiffe Chipman. Stephen also gave Benjamin $20.00, and Stephan Skiffe Chipman received his dwelling house and clock, and half of his real estate and farming equipment, the other half going to Thomas Chipman.[10]

Son Stephen Skiffe Chipman, in his will dated 14 April 1814, mentioned his wife, Phebe and his children. He also gave his brother, Benjamin Chipman, "any rights in property which might devolve to me after the death of my mother, Betty Chipman, and my sister, Abigail Chipman."[11] Son Benjamin Chipman, in his will dated 21 March 1816, mentioned his wife, Lydia, and his children, and disposed of his interest "in that portion of my late father's real estate assigned to my mother, Betty Chipman, as her dower and also all property which may devolve to me or my heirs in consequence of the death of my sister, Abigail Chipman."[12]

No probate records were found for either Benjamin or Betty Chipman.

Children (**Chipman**), born in Sandwich, Mass., called "of Benjamin and Betty," baptized in the Sandwich Church:[13]

i. **Mary**[6], born 25 May 1755, died 27 January 1759.
ii. **Abigail**, born 8 January 1757, bapt. 7 September 1760; unmarried in 1814 when her brother, Stephen Skiffe Chipman, made his will.[14]
iii. **Mary**, born in April 1759, bapt. 7 September 1760; died 15 December 1787, aged 39 years, buried in the Old Cemetery, Sandwich.[15]
iv. **John**, born 16 May 1761, bapt. 21 June 1761.
v. **Hatsuld**, born 16 July 1763, bapt. 21 August 1763.
vi. **Hannah**, born 23 January 1766, bapt. 23 March 1766; died 6 November 1785, aged 20 years, buried in the Old Cemetery, Sandwich.[16]
vii. **Benjamin**, born 6 May 1768, bapt. 19 June 1768; mentioned in 1814 in the will of his brother, Stephen Skiffe Chipman.[17]
viii. **Stephen Skiffe**, born 9 January 1771, bapt. 24 March 1771; in his will dated 14 April 1814, he gave his brother, Benjamin Chipman, all of his rights in the dwelling house where Benjamin lived that he might inherit after the death of their mother, Betty Chipman, and sister, Abigail Chipman.[18]
ix. **Jonathan**, bapt. 29 May 1774.

REFERENCES:
1. *Sandwich VR* 1:130. 2. *Sandwich VR* 2:1443. 3. *Harwich VR*, 112, 117; *MD* 33:150; 34:27. 4. *Harwich VR*, 33. 5. Barbara Lambert Merrick, *William Brewster* (MFIP, 3rd ed.), 85. 6. *Sandwich VR* 2:1467. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:305-6 (Stephen Skiffe) [FHL #904602]. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:371-72 (John Chipman) [FHL #904602]. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:101-2 (Hatsuld Freeman) [FHL #904607]. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 35:486-87 (Stephen Chipman) [FHL #899493]. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 38:55-57 (Stephen Skiffe Chipman) [FHL #899494]. 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 41:209-10 (Benjamin Chipman) [FHL #899496]. 13. *Sandwich VR*: 1:194 (all births, death of Mary); baptisms: 2:1395 (Mary, Abigail); 2:1396 (John); 2:1397 (Hatsuld); 2:1398 (Hannah); 2:1399 (Benjamin); 2:1400 (Stephen); 2:1403 (Jonathan). 14. Barnstable Co. Prob. 38:55-57 (Stephen Skiffe Chipman) [FHL #899494]. 15. *Sandwich VR* 2:1521. 16. *Sandwich VR* 2:1521. 17. Barnstable Co. Prob. 38:55-57 (Stephen Skiffe Chipman) [FHL #899494]. 18. Ibid.

323. **Stephen Chipman**[5] (*John*[4-3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 5 August 1737,[1] the son of John and Hannah (Fessenden) Chipman. Stephen died unmarried in Sandwich 7 August 1811, aged 74 years 9 days.[2]

Stephen Chipman was mentioned by his father, John Chipman of Sandwich, in his will dated 29 December 1757, proved 4 April 1758, in which he and his older brother, Benjamin, were given all of their father's real estate, divided equally between them. In addition, Stephen was given the privilege of living in his father's house until he came into possession of the house given to him by his uncle, Stephen Skiffe, Esq., deceased.[3]

"Uncle Stephen Skiffe" was Stephen's great-uncle, the brother of his paternal grandmother, Mercy Skiffe,[4] the first wife of John Chipman, Esq.[3] Stephen Skiffe was buried in Sandwich 4 October 1756, at 71 years of age.[6] In his will dated 1 August 1756, proved 2 November 1756, Stephen Skiffe, Esq., of Sandwich, mentioned his wife, Thankful Skiffe, and her sons by her first husband, James and Thomas Hawes. He bequeathed to John Chipman, Stephen Chipman's father, one-half of his husbandry tools and utensils. Stephen received his gold shirt buttons. Stephen and his brother, Benjamin, were to pay their sister, Bethiah, £13-6-8 between them, after they came into possession of the real estate he bequeathed to them. Stephen was to have his dwelling house and clock after his wife, Thankful, was done with them. Stephen and his father, John Chipman, and his brother, Benjamin, were each given one-third of his real estate. Stephen Skiffe said that if John Chipman died, then Stephen was to have his father's third part for the support of his mother and family. Lastly, John, Benjamin and Stephen Chipman were to cut and deliver the firewood necessary for the comfort of his wife, Thankful. After Thankful's remarriage or death, Benjamin and Stephen were to have all of Stephen Skiffe's real estate. Witnesses were Silas Tobey, Saml Wing and Mary Hawes.[7]

In his own will dated 1 August 1811, Stephen Chipman of Sandwich gave Thomas Chipman his best coat and all his silver buttons. The remainder of his wearing apparel was to be divided between Thomas Chipman and his two nephews, Benjamin Chipman and Stephen Skiffe Chipman. He gave his gold shirt buttons to Stephen Skiffe Chipman. He made provision for his

housekeeper, Remember Valler and her husband, John Valler. He gave Stephen Skiffe Chipman his dwelling house and clock, and one-half of his real estate, farming utensils and furniture not previously disposed of. The other half of the real estate was bequeathed to Thomas Chipman. Stephen Skiffe Chipman was named sole executor. Witnesses were David Bowerman and Jonathan Leonard.[8]

REFERENCES:
1. *Sandwich VR* 1:130. 2. *Sandwich VR* 2:1443. 3. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:371-72 (John Chipman) [FHL #904602]. 4. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:433. 5. *John Howland of the Mayflower* 2:177-78, 283. 6. *Sandwich VR* 2:1538. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:305-6 (Stephen Skiffe) [FHL #904602]. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 35:486-67 (Stephen Chipman) [FHL #899493].

324. **Mary Smith**[5] (*Mary Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Newport, Rhode Island, 24 July 1726, and baptized in Pocasset, now Bourne, and recorded in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 6 August 1738,[1] the daughter of Shubael and Mary (Chipman) Smith. Mary was living 7 October 1749, the date her grandfather, John Chipman, Esq., of Newport, R.I., made his will, and mentioned Mary and her brother, Isaac, as the children of his deceased daughter, Mary.[2]

Mary and her brother, Isaac, were probably cared for by their aunt and uncle, Samuel and Bethiah (Chipman) Smith, after their mother's death. Their uncle, Samuel Smith, was appointed as the administrator of the intestate estate of their father, Shubael Smith, 17 January 1731.[3] Mary and her brother were also mentioned by their step-grandfather, Col. Melatiah Bourne of Sandwich, in his will dated 11 August 1742, in which he gave them £7-10sh when they reached 21 years of age.[4]

This Mary Smith was less than one year older than her cousin of the same name, Mary Smith, daughter of Samuel and Bethiah, who was born 18 May 1727.[5] Mary and Isaac were baptized with their Smith cousins in Pocasset, now Bourne, near Sandwich, Mass., at the home of Zaccheus Handy.[6]

Nothing more is known about this Mary Smith. She was apparently unmarried in 1749 when she was called "Mary Smith" by her grandfather, John Chipman, when he made his will in Newport. R.I.[7] Her cousin, Mary Smith, daughter of Samuel and Bethiah Smith, is said to have been the Mary Smith who married in Sandwich 2 April 1752 Calvin Gay of Hingham.[8] Mary's brother, Isaac Smith, was called "of Hingham" when he married Hannah Bassett in Sandwich, 23 January 1752,[9] which suggests that it may have been this Mary, not her cousin of the same name and almost the same age, who married Calvin Gay of Hingham. Frederick Freeman, in his *History of Cape Cod*, states that it was her cousin who married Calvin Gay.[10] No proof has been found to confirm or deny this supposition.

There are several marriages listed in *Sandwich Vital Records* for women named Mary Smith, but no proof has been found that would identify them with this Mary Smith.

REFERENCES:
1. *Sandwich VR* 1:131-2; 2:1386. 2. Newport, R.I., Town Council, 1756-1760, 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]. 3. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:642-44 (Shubael Smith) [FHL #904598]. 4. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 5. *Sandwich VR* 2:1386. 6. *Sandwich VR* 2:1386. 7. Newport, R.I., Town Council, 1756-1760, 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]. 8. *Sandwich VR* 1:185; Freeman, *Hist. of Cape Cod* 2:84. 9. *Sandwich VR* 1:176. 10. Freeman, *Hist. of Cape Cod* 2:84.

325. **Isaac Smith**[5] (*Mary Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Newport, Rhode Island, 14 November 1727, and baptized in Pocasset, now Bourne, near Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 6 August 1738,[1] the son of Shubael and Mary (Chipman) Smith. Isaac died after 1767, the year his last child was baptized.[2]

Isaac Smith, called "of Hingham," was married by Mr. Abraham Williams in Sandwich, 23 January 1752 to **Hannah Bassett** "of Sandwich."[3] Hannah was certainly the Hannah Bassett born in Sandwich 18 December 1730,[4] the daughter of William and Abigail (Bourne) Bassett. She was probably the Hannah Smith who died at 60 years of age in Sandwich, 27 September 1790.[5]

Both of Isaac's parents died when Isaac was a small child. His uncle, Samuel Smith of Sandwich was appointed as the administrator of his father's intestate estate, 17 January 1731.[6] Isaac and his sister, Mary, were mentioned by their step-grandfather, Col. Melatiah Bourne of Sandwich in his will dated 11 August 1742, and were bequeathed £7-10sh when they reached 21 years of age.[7] They were also mentioned by their maternal grandfather, John Chipman of Newport, R.I., in his will dated 7 October 1749, probated 3 February 1756.[8]

Hannah's father, William Bassett of Sandwich, blacksmith, died before she married Isaac Smith. In his will dated 24 January 1743/4, probated 8 February 1744, William Bassett mentioned his widow Abigail, and his sons, William, Elisha, John, Thomas, Nathaniel and Jonathan, and his "Daughter Tupper, Daughter Tobey, and Elizabeth and Hannah. Hannah was bequeathed £60 old tenor and the right to live in his dwelling house as long as she remained single. His wife, Abigail, and sons William and Jonathan, were named as executors.[9] Isaac and Hannah named their first son "Shubael" for Isaac's father, and their second son, William, for Hannah's father.[10]

Isaac and his sister, Mary, were probably reared by their uncle and aunt, Samuel and Bethiah (Chipman) Smith of Sandwich, and were baptized with their Smith cousins in Pocasset, 6 August 1738.[11] After his marriage, Isaac and his wife, Hannah, lived in Liberty Plain, in the southwest part of Hingham, Plymouth Co., Mass., and their first four children were born there between 1753 and 1759.[12] Their last four children were born and recorded in Sandwich.

No probate records were found for either Isaac or Hannah Smith.

Children (**Smith**), first four born in Hingham, last four born and baptized in Sandwich, Mass.[13]

i. **Mary**[6], born 6 February 1753, died 9 June 1754.
ii. **Mary**, born 25 July 1755; named for Isaac's mother.

iii. **Abigail**, born 9 July 1757; named for Hannah's mother.
iv. **Hannah**, born 21 July 1759.
v. **Shubael**, born 6 September 1761, bapt. 11 October 1761; named for his paternal grandfather.
vi. **William**, born 29 August 1763, bapt. 9 October 1763; named for his maternal grandfather.
vii. **Lucy**, born 1 December 1765, bapt. 19 January 1766.
viii. **Jane**, born 2 November 1767, bapt. 6 December 1767.

REFERENCES:
1. *Sandwich VR* 1:132; 2:1386. 2. *Sandwich VR* 2:1399. 3. *Sandwich VR* 1:176. 4. *Sandwich VR* 1:88; her parents' marriage, 1:84. 5. *Sandwich VR* 2:1432. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:642-44 (Shubael Smith) [FHL #904598]. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Col. Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 8. Newport, R.I., Town Council, 1756-1760, 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:450-51 (William Bassett) [FHL #904600]. 10. *Sandwich VR* 1:211. 11. *Sandwich VR* 2:1386. 12. *History of the Town of Hingham, Mass.* (pub. by the town 1893) 3:154. 13. *Hist. of Hingham, Mass.* 3:154 (Mary, Mary, Abigail, Hannah); *Sandwich VR* 1:211: Births: (Shubael, William and Lucy); 1:212 (Jane); Baptisms: 2:1396 (Shubael), 2:1397 (William), 2:1398 (Lucy), 2:1399 (Jane).

326. **Thomas Smith**[5] (*Bethiah Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 7 September 1718,[1] the son of Samuel and Bethiah (Chipman) Smith. Thomas Smith died in Falmouth, Mass., 7 July 1804, at 85 years of age.[2]

Thomas Smith married first in Hingham, Mass., 23 August 1739 **Sarah Cushing** of Hingham,[3] who was born in Hingham 23 August 1720,[4] the daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Lincoln) Cushing. Sarah died in Sandwich, 8 May 1761.[5]

Thomas Smith, Esq., of Sandwich married second, as her second husband, in Falmouth 15 June 1762, intentions 29 February 1762 **Martha (Mayhew) Parker**,[6] who was baptized in Martha's Vineyard in 1729,[7] the youngest daughter of Zaccheus and Susannah (Wade) Mayhew. Martha was the widow of Sylvanus Parker by whom she had Seth and Lydia Parker,[8] who were not descendants of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland of the *Mayflower*. Martha, called "wife of Dr. Thomas Smith," died in Wood's Hole, Falmouth, 11 November 1788, at 58 years of age.[9]

Thomas Smith married third, as her third husband, intentions 8 August 1789 **Rachel (Doane) (Wormely) Bacon** "of Barnstable,"[10] who was born in Eastham, Mass., 18 October 1734,[11] the daughter of John and Mary Doane. Her first husband was John Wormely of Truro, whom she married 17 May 1757, called "Mrs. Rachel Doane of Eastham,"[12] the prefix "Mrs" being a term of respect, not of marriage. John Wormely died very soon and. as "Mrs. Rachel Doane of Wellfleet," she married second, 21 December 1765, Edward Bacon of Barnstable.[13] Rachel died as the widow of Dr. Thomas Smith, in Falmouth 12 September 1806.[14]

Daniel Cushing of Hingham, gentleman, the father of Thomas Smith's first wife, Sarah Cushing, in his will dated 4 May 1754 and probated 21 March

1755, gave his daughter, Sarah Smith, £535-8, which with what he had already given her was her full share.[15]

Zacheus Mayhew of Chilmark, the father of Thomas Smith's second wife, Martha (Mayhew) Parker, in his will dated 1 June 1758, probated 14 June 1760, mentioned his daughter, Martha Parker, as one of his heirs and gave her £40.[16]

Thomas Smith's father, Samuel Smith of Sandwich, did not leave any probate records. Fortunately, his father's step-father, Col. Melatiah Bourne, Esq., of Sandwich, in his will dated 11 August 1742, probated 15 February 1742/3, mentioned the children and some grandchildren of his second wife, Abigail. Melatiah Bourne gave £25 to Abigail's son, Samuel Smith, [Thomas Smith's father], and £12-10sh to Thomas, himself, calling him his "grandson, Dr. Thomas Smith."[17]

Thomas Smith studied to be a doctor in Hingham. After his second marriage, he moved to Woods Hole, Falmouth. Sandwich Church records show that Thomas Smith, Esq., of Falmouth, was dismissed to the church in Falmouth 15 October 1775.[18]

Thomas Smith, physician, in his will dated 10 November 1795, with a codicil dated 23 April 1799, mentioned his beloved wife, Rachel, and gave her all of his real estate during her natural life and all of his personal estate, except for specific gifts to others. She also received his chaise and chaise horse, half of his livestock and farm utensils, his Indian girl, and $50. He gave his son-in-law [step-son], Seth Parker and his wife, Sophia, the joint ownership of his house and land at Woods Hole for life, to be inherited by their five sons. He gave their daughter, Lydia, the desk and six chairs which had belonged to his second wife, [her grandmother]. Thomas gave his son, Samuel Smith, all of his land in Sandwich and half of his pew in the Sandwich meeting house, reserving two of the seats to the children of son Thomas, deceased. He gave his daughter, Sarah Webb, one-third of his woodlot at the fish cove and the use of the east chamber of his house. Daughter Deborah Swift received $100. He gave all of his apparel, his gold sleeve buttons and silver shoe and knee buckles to his sons, Samuel and Cushing Smith. His daughter, Martha Morse, received two-thirds of his woodlot at the fish place, salt marsh at Green's Neck, the use of the east room in his house and his clock, in addition to all of the plate her mother brought with her at their marriage. He gave Lydia Cotton, daughter of Josiah Cotton, Esq., and Lydia, his deceased wife, a silver teapot "now on loan to Josiah." He bequeathed $100 to his son, Cushing Smith, and $50 to Consider, son of Mary Gifford of Falmouth. He gave land at Woods Hole to the heirs of his second wife, one third to Seth Parker, one-third to the heirs of Mrs. Lydia Cotton, dec., and one-third to his daughter by his second wife, Martha Morse. He gave his sons, Samuel and Cushing, four-elevenths parts of all of the remainder of his estate, both real and personal, and the heirs of his son, Thomas, two-elevenths parts, half to the children of his first wife and the other half to the children of his second wife. He gave his four daughters, Sarah Webb, Deborah Swift, Bethiah Hatch and Martha Morse, four-elevenths parts. His executors were to sell land at Hatch's Neck to pay legacies of $50 to his

wife, $100 to daughter Deborah Swift, $100 to son Cushing, and $50 to son Consider. He appointed Joseph Hatch as sole executor. Witnesses were Henry Lincoln, Nathaniel Shiverich and Rachel Swift.[19]

In a codicil dated 23 April 1799, Thomas Smith said that, since making his will, he had disposed of some of his property, and due to sickness and inability his personal estate had decreased and his debts increased. He revoked the gifts of $50 to his beloved wife, Rachel, of $100 to his daughter, Deborah Swift, $100 to his son, Cushing Smith, and $50 to Consider, the son of Mary Gifford. Instead, he bequeathed to his beloved wife, Rachel, the real estate he gave to his son, Cushing Smith, "provided he is not living," to enable her to bring up his granddaughter, Lydia, the daughter of Cushing Smith. She also received his pew in the new meeting house. He appointed his wife, Rachel, co-executrix of his estate, with Joseph Hatch, co-executor. Witnesses were Ebenezer Bacon, Timothy Phinney and James[?] Allen.[20]

Distribution of Thomas Smith's estate took place before 11 December 1806. On that date, Ichabod Hatch acknowledged the receipt of $14.44, one-eleventh part of the over-plus in the estate, due to his wife, Bethiah. He also acknowledged receiving the same amount as guardian for Lydia Smith, daughter of Cushing Smith, "not knowing Cushing to be living." Lydia Smith also signed the receipt.[21]

Thomas Smith's widow, Rachel (Doane) (Wormely) (Bacon) Smith, in her will dated 29 March 1806, mentioned her oldest sister, Hannah Brown, her brother, Hezekiah Doane, her niece, Hannah Bourn, and her daughter, Hope Savage, wife of Dr. Samuel Savage of Barnstable. She gave her step-granddaughter Lydia Smith, daughter of Cushing Smith, the bed that her husband, Thomas Smith, had willed to her and she gave an Indian girl "that liveth with me," Sofia Bottles, the bed and bedstead with the blankets and coverlets that she sleeps on. She mentioned her son, Ebenezer Bacon, Esq., of Barnstable and her niece, Rachel Bacon, daughter of Ebenezer Bacon. She appointed her son-in-law, Samuel Savage, physician, of Barnstable, sole executor. Witnesses were Joseph Hatch, Jesse Gifford and James Hinckley.[22]

Children (**Smith**): surviving children mentioned by their father, Thomas Smith, in his will:[23]

By his first wife, Sarah Cushing, born in Hingham, Mass., recorded and baptized in Sandwich, Mass.:[24]

i. **Deborah**[6], born 8 July 1739, died 1 February 1748/9, at 9 years 6 months of age; buried in the Old Cemetery, Sandwich.[25]

ii. **Lydia**, born 23 January 1740/41; owned the covenant and bapt. 14 September 1760; called Lydia Cotton in her father's will.

iii. **Thomas**, born 25 January 1742/3, owned the covenant and baptized 14 September 1760; died before his father who mentioned Thomas's children by two wives in his will.

iv. **Sarah**, born 1 December 1744; owned the covenant and bapt. 14 Sept. 1760; called Sarah Webb in her father's will.
v. **Samuel**, born 11 November 1746, bapt. 14 September 1760.
vi. **Perez**, born 25 September 1748, bapt. 14 September 1760; died young; not mentioned in his father's will.
vii. **Deborah**, born 14 December 1750, bapt. 14 September 1760; called Deborah Swift in her father's will.
viii. **Shubael**, born 4 December 1752, bapt. 14 September 1760; died young.
ix. **Daniel**, born 27 September 1754, bapt. 14 September 1760; died young.
x. **Bethiah**, born 22 September 1756, bapt. 14 September 1760; called Bethiah Hatch in her father's will.
xi. **Cushing**, born 6 August 1758, bapt. 14 September 1760; mentioned in his father's will when he was not known to be living or dead.

By his second wife, Martha (Mayhew) Parker, bapt. in Falmouth, Mass.:[26]

xii. **Martha**, born 3 June 1764, bapt. 10 June 1764; called Martha Morse in her father's will.

REFERENCES:

1. Frederick Freeman, *Hist. of Cape Cod, Annals of Barnstable County, Mass.* 2:84. 2. *Falmouth VR*, 257. 3. *Hist. of Hingham, Mass.* 2:155. 4. Ibid. 5. *Sandwich VR* 1:173. 6. *Falmouth VR*, 196. 7. Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* 3:304. 8. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 2:824. 9. *Falmouth VR*, 257. 10. *Falmouth VR*, 134. 11. *MD* 16:202; Otis, *Barnstable Fams*, 27 (birth of Rachel in Eastham). 12. *MD* 16:196. (Rachel Doane "of Eastham" mar. John Wormely "of Truro"). 13. *MD* 19:155; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.*, 27. 14. *Falmouth VR*, 257 (death of Rachel). 15. Suffolk Co. Prob. (#10977) 49:857-61 (Daniel Cushing) [FHL #493873]. 16. Dukes Co. Prob. 4:65-66 (Zaccheus Mayhew) [FHL #911748]. 17. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 18. *NEHGR* (Jan. 1957) 111:30. 19. Barnstable Co. Prob. 37:484-87 (Thomas Smith) [FHL #899494]. 20. Barnstable Co. Prob. 37:488-89 (Thomas Smith, codicil) [FHL #899494]. 21. Barnstable Co. Prob. 31:461 (Thomas Smith, dist.) [FHL #8994912]. 22. Barnstable Co. Prob. 37:413-14 (Rachel Smith)]FHL #899491]. 23. Ibid. 24. *Sandwich VR* 1:157-58 (all births by his first wife); 2:1395 (baptisms of all children by his first wife except Deborah). 25. *Sandwich VR* 1:173; 2:1538 (child by his second wife). 26. *Falmouth VR*, 117.

327. **Abigail Smith**[5] (*Bethiah Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 16 December 1722, and baptized nearby at Pocasset 6 August 1738,[1] the daughter of Samuel and Bethiah (Chipman) Smith. Abigail died in Hingham, Plymouth Co., Mass., 21 August 1807, in her 85th year.[2]

Abigail Smith was married in Sandwich by Mr. Francis Wooster, minister, 10 December 1743, (intentions) 18 August 1743 to **Samuel Thaxter** of Hingham,[3] who was born in Hingham 15 August 1723,[4] the son of Samuel and Sarah (Marshall) Thaxter. Samuel Thaxter died of consumption in Bridgewater, Mass., 6 August 1771, aged 48 years.[5]

Abigail was named for her maternal grandmother, Abigail (--) (Smith) Bourne. Proof that Abigail belongs in this family was found in the will of her grandmother's second husband, Col. Melatiah Bourne, who made bequests to Abigail's father, Samuel Smith and to her brother, Dr. Thomas Smith.[6]

Samuel Thaxter graduated from Harvard College in 1743. He was a trader and served as a Major and Captain in the French and Indian Wars at Crown Point and Fort William Henry in 1758 and 1757.[7]

Samuel Thaxter, Esq., of Hingham, Suffolk [*sic*] Co., dated 2 April 1771 and proved 11 September 1771, gave his beloved wife, Abigail, all of his real and personal estate during her widowhood, to bring up their children. He gave his four oldest children, Samuel, Sarah, Thomas and Mary, ten shillings each, they having had their full proportion. He gave five of his six youngest children, Henry, Ezekiel, Marshall, William and Abigail, six-ninths of the estate remaining when they reached nineteen years of age, and Gridley was given three-ninths. He appointed his wife, Abigail Thaxter and his eldest son, Samuel Thaxter, as executors. Witnesses were Abner Loring, Benjamin Pratt and Elijah Loring. When the will was probated, 11 September 1771, Samuel Thaxter was called "late of Bridgewater." The inventory, taken 17 April 1771 and submitted 22 November 1771, amounted to £607-0-7.[8]

On 25 February 1774, John Thaxter was appointed guardian of three children under 14 years of age, William, Abigail and Marshall, and three who were older than 14, Gridley, Ezekiel and Henry.[9]

Abigail Thaxter of Hingham "in the county of Suffolk, widow," in her will dated 7 April 1807 and proved 7 September 1807, gave her son, Thomas, her silver tankard. Her son, Henry received her silver can. Son Gridley was bequeathed a silver porringer, son Marshall was given a porringer marked "J.W." She gave her daughters, Sarah Reed and Mary Otis, mourning rings "with their fathers & my name on them." Daughter Abigail Thaxter received the remainder of the estate. Abigail and Thomas were named to execute the will. Witnesses were Loring Bailey, Thomas Thaxter, Jr., and Robert Thaxter. The will was presented for probate 7 September 1807 by Thomas Thaxter and Abigail Thaxter, the executors named in the will. On the same day, son Thomas Thaxter declined to serve.[10]

Children (**Thaxter**), born in Hingham, Mass.,[11]

i. **Samuel**[6], born 17 May 1744.
ii. **Sarah**, born 5 October 1746.
iii. **Thomas**, born 25 August 1748.
iv. **Henry**, born 28 July 1750; died young.
v. **Mary**, born 5 April 1752.
vi. **Henry**, born 16 February 1754.
vii. **Gridley**, born 9 April 1756.
viii. **Ezekiel**, born 15 May 1758.
ix. **Marshall**, born 14 March 1760.
x. **William**, born 15 April 1762.
xi. **Abigail**, born 8 April 1764.

REFERENCES:

1. *Sandwich VR* 2:1386. 2. *History of Hingham* 3:234. 3. *Sandwich VR* 1:154-55; *Hist. of Hingham* 3:232. 4. *Hist. of Hingham* 3:232. 5. *East Bridgewater VR*, 393. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 7. *History of Hingham* 3:324; Nancy C. Voye, *Massachusetts Officers in the French and Indian Wars, 1748-1763* (Boston 1975), alpha. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. 21:54-56 (Samuel Thaxter) [FHL #550712]. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. 22:51-53 , 176-78 (Guardianship) [FHL #550712]. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. 42:169-70 (Abigail Thaxter) [FHL #550902]. 11. *History of Hingham* 3:324; Plymouth Co. Prob. 21:54-56 (Samuel Thaxter); 22:51-53, 176-78 (Guardianships) [FHL #550712]; 42:169-70 (Abigail Thaxter) [FHL #550902].

328. **Bethiah Smith**[5] (*Bethiah Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 10 December 1724, and baptized nearby at Pocasset, 6 August 1738,[1] the daughter of Samuel and Bethiah (Chipman) Smith. Bethiah died in Hingham, Plymouth Co., Mass., 22 October 1795, in her 71st year.[2]

Bethiah married in Sandwich 2 June 1743 **Thomas Loring, Jr.,**[3] who was born in Hingham 25 December 1719,[4] the son of Benjamin Loring and his first wife, Deborah Cushing. Thomas was a brother of Joseph Loring who married Bethiah's sister, Lydia Smith. Thomas died in Hingham 14 March 1788, at 68 years of age.[5]

Bethiah's father, Samuel Smith, did not leave any probate records. Proof that Bethiah belongs in this family was found in the will of Col. Melatiah Bourne, her grandmother's second husband, who made bequests to Bethiah's father, Samuel Smith and to her brother, Dr. Thomas Smith.[6]

Thomas Loring was called "Junior" because there was another man of the same name in Hingham who was older than he was. He was a farmer.[7] He served as a lieutenant under Capt. John Bradford, Col. George Watson's company, during the French and Indian Wars.[8]

No probate records were found for Thomas Loring in either Plymouth or Norfolk County, Mass.

Children (**Loring**), all baptized in Hingham, Mass.:[9]

i. **Leah**[6], born 26 February 1743/4; died 29 December 1751.
ii. **Zenas**, born 25 March 1745; died 28 December 1751.
iii. **Joshua**, born 10 August 1746; died 9 January 1751/2.
iv. **Dolly**, born 28 August 1748.
v. **Lucy**, born 17 June 1750.
vi. **Zenas**, born 5 November 1752.
vii. **Leah**, born 4 December 1754.
viii. **Joshua**, born in March 1756; served in the Revolutionary War.[10]
ix. **Thomas, Jr.**, born 22/25 October 1757; served in the Revolutionary War.[11]
x. **Molly**, born 7 October 1759.
xi. **Betty**, born 20 September 1761.
xii. **Deborah**, born 27 February 1762.

REFERENCES:
1. *Sandwich VR* 2:1386. 2. *History of Hingham* 3:34. 3. *Sandwich VR* 1:154. 4. *Hist. of Hingham* 3:31-32. 5. Ibid., 3:34. 6. Barnstable Cop. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 7. *Hist. of Hingham* 3:34. 8. Voye, *Mass. Officers in the French and Indian Wars, 1748-1763*, #33523 (alpha). 9. *Hist. of Hingham* 3:34-35. 10. *DAR Cent. Ind.* 2:1839. 11. *DAR Cent. Ind.* 2:1840.

329. **Mary Smith**[5] (*Bethiah Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 18 May 1727, and baptized at Pocasset, 6 August 1738,[1] the daughter of Samuel and Bethiah (Chipman) Smith. Mary died in Hingham, Plymouth Co., Mass., after 4 May 1765, the date she was called widow of Calvin Gay in a newspaper report.[2]

Mary Smith of Sandwich was married in Sandwich by Mr. Abraham Williams, 2 April 1752 to **Calvin Gay** of Hingham,[3] who was born in Hingham, 14 September 1724,[4] the son of the Rev. Ebenezer Gay and his wife, Jerusha[4] Bradford (*Samuel*[3] *Bradford, William*[2-1]). (*Hannah*[4] *Rogers, John*[3-2], *Thomas*[1]), (*Hannah*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Peabody, Elizabeth*[2], *John*[1] *Alden*). Calvin Gay was a descendant of William Bradford,[5] Thomas Rogers[6] and John Alden.[7] Calvin Gay died of smallpox in Quebec, 11 March 1765, at 40 years of age.[8]

Proof that Mary Smith belongs here was found in the will of Mary's grandmother's second husband, Col. Melatiah Bourne who made bequests to Mary's father, Samuel Smith and to her brother, Dr. Thomas Smith.[9]

Mary Smith, daughter of Samuel and Bethiah (Chipman) Smith, was less than one year younger than her cousin, Mary Smith, whose parents, Shubael and Mary (Chipman) Smith, both died when she was a child. Mary's father, Samuel Smith, died after Mary reached adulthood but he did not leave any probate records which would have given the married names of his daughters. So there is no proof which Mary Smith married Calvin Gay. However, Frederick Freeman, author of *The History of Cape Cod, Annals of Thirteen Towns of Barnstable County*, published in Boston in 1869, stated, without proof, that it was Mary, born 18 May 1727, daughter of Samuel and Bethiah Smith, who married Calvin Gay.[10] Since Freeman studied these families only fifty years after Calvin Gay's death, he was hopefully correct in his choice.

Mary's husband, Calvin Gay, went to Halifax, Nova Scotia about 1751, where he traveled to Louisbourg and Chignecto Bay to sell merchandise which had been consigned to him by his brother, Martin Gay in Boston. In 1752 he returned to Hingham and met Mary Smith of Sandwich, whom he married 2 April 1752. Their daughter, Christiana, was born in November. Calvin soon returned to Halifax, leaving his ailing wife and infant daughter to be cared for by his parents.[11]

Thirteen years later, when Calvin Gay died in Quebec, 11 March 1765, his widow, Mary, and one child survived him in Hingham.[12] No probate records were found for Calvin, but his father, the Rev. Ebenezer Gay of Hingham, in his will dated 23 October 1783 and probated 1 May 1787, mentioned his four surviving children, Martin Gay, Jotham Gay, Abigail Gay and Jerusha Gay, and his granddaughter, Christiana, the daughter of his son, Calvin Gay,

deceased, who had married Bartholomew Jones in 1774. Bartholomew and Christiana Jones of Welles, Maine, signed a receipt for Christiana's share of her grandfather's estate, 2 July 1789.[13]

Child (**Gay**), born in Hingham, Mass.:[14]

i. **Christiana**[6], bapt. 26 November 1752.

REFERENCES:

1. *Sandwich VR* 2:1386. 2. *Boston Gazette and Newsletter*, 6 May 1765. 3. *Sandwich VR* 1:185; *Hist. of Hingham* 2:265. 4. *History of Hingham* 2:265. 5. *Mayflower Families in Progress: William Bradford* (5th ed. 1997). 60-61. 6. *Mayflower Families: Thomas Rogers* 19:154-55. 7. *Mayflower Families: John Alden* 1:175-77. 8. *Boston Gazette and Newsletter*, 6 May 1765. 9. Barnstable Cop. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 10. Frederick Freeman, *History of Cape Cod, Annals of Thirteen Towns of Barnstable County* (Boston 1869) 2:184. 11. Robert John Wilson III, "Ebenezer Gay: New England's Arminian Patriarch, 1696-1787," (dissertation, Graduate School, University of Massachusetts, Feb. 1980), 432. 12. *Boston Gazette and Newsletter*, 6 May 1765. 13. Suffolk Co. Prob. #18890, 86:246-47 (Ebenezer Gay). 14. Ibid.; Bowen, *History of Woodstock* 5:319.

330. **John Smith**[5] (*Bethiah Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 12 September 1729, and baptized nearby at Pocasset, 6 August 1738,[1] the son of Samuel and Bethiah (Chipman) Smith. John Smith died in Sandwich 10 January 1786 at 57 years of age and was buried in the Old Cemetery in Sandwich.[2]

John Smith married first in Sandwich 22 November 1753 **Abigail Dillingham**[3], who was born in Sandwich 15 May 1733,[4] the daughter of Simeon and Elizabeth (Bourne) Dillingham. Abigail was called "wife of Mr. John Smith" when she died in Sandwich 26 February 1772 in her 39th year, and was buried in the Old Cemetery, Sandwich.[5]

John Smith married second in Sandwich 6 September 1772 **Remember (Bourne) Ellis**,[6] who was born in Sandwich about 1736, daughter of Nathan and Lydia (Jennings) Bourne and widow of Nathaniel Ellis[7] by whom she had nine children. Remember died in Sandwich after 16 April 1775 and was buried in the Old Cemetery in Sandwich where the date on her tombstone reads "1775."[8]

John Smith married third in Sandwich about 1776 or 1777 **Deborah Webb**,[9] daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Torrey) Webb. Deborah died in Sandwich in 1820 aged 85 years.[10]

Samuel Smith, John's father, did not leave a will. Proof that this Smith family belongs here was found in the will of John's grandmother's second husband, Col. Melatiah Bourne, who made bequests to John's father, Samuel Smith, and to his brother, Dr. Thomas Smith.[11]

John's first wife, Abigail, was called "my granddaughter, Abigail Smith" by her grandfather, Nathan Bourne of Sandwich, in his will dated 23 July 1761, probated 23 November 1770, and was given one-third of his household goods.[12]

Remember (Bourne) Ellis, John's second wife, was a cousin of his first wife and was also a grandchild of Nathan Bourne of Sandwich. Nathan called her "my granddaughter Remember Ellis" in his will and gave her $1.[13] Remember was also mentioned by her maternal grandfather, Samuel Jennings of Sandwich who, in his will dated 28 May 1760, called her "my granddaughter Remember Ellis."[14]

In his will dated 21 December 1785, probated 3 February 1786, John Smith of Sandwich, Gentleman, mentioned his beloved [third] wife, Deborah, who was given one-third of his real estate during her life, half of his indoor moveables, half of his books, two cows, six sheep and £30 silver money. Deborah was to have the income from all of his estate until 1789, real and personal, to bring up his family. He gave his four eldest daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, Abigail, and Bethiah, £10 each and one-quarter of his household goods, in 1790. He gave his four youngest daughters, Celia, Lydia, Remember, and Sarah, £34 each when they reached 21 years of age or were married, and one-quarter part of his household goods and one-quarter of his plate. He gave his two sons, John and Nathaniel, all of his estate, both real and personal, when his wife was done with them. His wife, Deborah, and his son-in-law, William Bassett, were named co-executrix and co-executor of his will. The inventory, amounting to more than £706-11-8, was taken by Dr. Thomas Smith, Stephen Chipman and James Faunce.[15]

Children (**Smith**), born in Sandwich, Mass., all mentioned by their father in his will:[16]

By his first wife, Abigail Dillingham:[17]

i. **Elizabeth**[6], born 20 February 1755; bapt. 7 October 1764.
ii. **Mary**, born 20 November 1756; bapt. 7 October 1764.
iii. **Abigail**, born 3 March 1759; bapt. 7 October 1764.
iv. **Bethiah**, born 16 October 1761; bapt. 7 October 1764.
v. **Celia**, born 10 October 1763; bapt. 7 October 1764.
vi. **John**, born 9 June 1766; bapt. 20 July 1766.
vii. **Nathan**, born 17 April 1768; bapt. 5 June 1768.
viii. **Lydia**, born 10 March 1770; bapt. 22 April 1770.
ix. **Sarah**, born 17 February 1772; bapt. 23 February 1772; died as an infant.

By his second wife, Remember (Bourne) Ellis:[18]

x. **Remember**, born 6 June 1773; bapt. 17 October 1773.
xi. **Sarah**, born 13 April 1775; bapt. 16 April 1775.

REFERENCES:

1. *Sandwich VR* 2:1386. 2. *Sandwich VR* 2:1538. 3. *Sandwich VR* 1:181, 186. 4. *Sandwich VR* 2:1538; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:216, 217. 5. *Sandwich VR* 2:1538. 6. *Sandwich VR* 1:225. 7. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:217. 8. *Sandwich VR* 1:185; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:699. 9. *Sandwich VR* 2:1538. 10. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:21. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:406-7 (Nathan Bourne); *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:216-17. 13. Barnstable Co, Prob. 12:406-7 (Nathan Bourne). 14. Barnstable Co, Prob. 13:34 (Samuel Jennings). 15. Barnstable Co.

Prob.14:225-26 (John Smith) [FHL #904606]; 23:510-11, 55 (John Smith) [FHL #904610]; 26:177, 477-79 (John Smith) [FHL #899489]. 16. *Sandwich VR* 1:188-90 (all births). 17. *Sandwich VR* 1:188-90 (births); 2:1397 bapt. (Elizabeth, Mary, Abigail, Bethiah. Celia); 2:1399 (John and Nathan); 2:1400 (Lydia); 2:1401 (Sarah). 18. *Sandwich VR* 1:190 (births); 2:1403-4 (baptisms).

331. **Rebecca Smith**[5] (*Bethiah Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 19 July 1731, and baptized nearby at Pocasset, 6 August 1738,[1] the daughter of Samuel and Bethiah (Chipman) Smith. Rebecca died in Belgrade, Kennebec Co., Maine 12 May 1815.[2]

Rebecca Smith married in Sandwich, 2 August 1750 **Elisha Bisbee** of Pembroke,[3] who was born in Pembroke 19 May 1725,[4] the son of Elisha and Sarah (Burr) Bisbee. He was given the same name as a brother who died at five years of age. Elisha died in Kennebec Co., Me., 1 May 1808.[5]

Rebecca's father, Samuel Smith, did not leave any probate records. Proof that Rebecca belongs here was found in the will of her grandmother's second husband, Col. Melatiah Bourne, who made bequests to Rebecca's father, Samuel Smith, and to her brother, Dr. Thomas Smith.[6]

Elisha Bisbee's father, Elisha, Sr., died intestate in Pembroke. In the division of his father's estate, 5 March 1749, Elisha, Jr., was given one-half of the dwelling house and the land adjoining it, and half of the barn, in full for his sixth part of the real estate.[7]

Rebecca and Elisha Bisbee moved to Maine around 1790, when Maine was still part of Massachusetts. The census shows them living in Butterfield Plantation, Cumberland Co., Me., with one male over 16, two males under sixteen and four females.[8]

No probate records were found for Elisha Bisbee.

Children (**Bisbee**), recorded in Pembroke and Sandwich, Mass. and in Belgrade, Me."[10]

i. **Bethiah**[6], born in Sandwich, 2 March 1752; died 18 November 1753.
ii. **Bone**, born 12 November 1753, died 18 November 1753.
iii. **Bethiah**, born 15 March 1755, died 16 August 1758.
iv. **Rebecca**, born 2 March 1757, bapt. 3 January 1764; died 5 April 1795; one of four females listed in the Maine 1790 census.
v. **Benjamin**, born 18 August 1759, bapt. 3 January 1764.
vi. **Stephen**, born 19 August 1761, died 1 February 1764.
vii. **Sarah**, born 9 December 1763, bapt. 3 January 1764; died 13 July 1784.
viii. **Mary**, born 3 May 1766, bapt. 15 June 1766; died 12 September 1815; listed in the Maine 1790 census.
ix. **Elisha**, born 7 January 1769, bapt. 19 February 1769; died 18 December 1795.
x. **Lydia**, born 28 July 1771, died 9 July 1789.

REFERENCES:
1. *Sandwich VR* 2:1386. 2. Mrs. Carol Nye, Records of Early Belgrade, Maine, Families," *Down East Ancestry* (June 1978) 2:27; *U.S. Census of Maine, 1790*, Cumberland Co., Butterfield Plantation, 13. 3. *Pembroke VR*, 239; *Sandwich VR* 1:176. 4. *Pembroke VR*, 35. 5. *Downeast Ancestry* (June 1970) 2:27. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:291-92, 321-22; 11:462-63 (Elisha Bisbee, Esq.) [FHL #550513, 551537]. 8. *U.S. Census of Maine, 1790:* Cumberland Co., Butterfield Plantation, 13. 9. *Sandwich VR* 1:193 (births of Bethiah, Bone, Bethiah again, Rebecca, Benjamin, Stephen, Sarah, Mary, Elisha, Lydia); 2:1397 (bapt. of Rebecca, Benjamin, Sarah); 2:1399 (Mary); 2:1400 (Elisha); *Pembroke VR*, 34; deaths of *Sandwich VR* 2:1517 (Bethiah); 2:1516 (Stephen); *Hist. of Hingham* 3:82; *Down East Ancestry* (June 1978) 2:27.

332. **Deborah Smith**[5] (*Bethiah Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 6 May 1737, and baptized nearby at Pocasset, 6 August 1738,[1] the daughter of Samuel and Bethiah (Chipman) Smith. Deborah died after the birth of her last child in 1780.[2]

Deborah Smith married, as his first wife, probably in Sandwich about 1756, **Joseph Blake**,[3] who was born in Boston, Mass., 5 February 1738/9,[4] the son of Joseph and Mary (Welland) Blake. Joseph Blake married second, as her third husband, Thankful (Freeman) (Freeman) Baty, who was born 30 September 1741, the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Dillingham) Freeman.[5] Thankful married first, 18 March 1762, Watson Freeman,[6] son of Watson and Sarah (Gray) Freeman,[7] by whom she had Watson, born in Harwich, Mass., 28 March 1764, Joshua, died young, and Edward, died young.[8] Thankful married second, in Boston, 23 September 1777, Gideon Baty.[9] Thankful died in Boston, 11 January 1809, at 68 years of age.[10] Joseph Blake married third, Huldah Dix, who survived him.[11] Joseph died in Billerica, Mass., 21 July 1818, aged 79 years.[12]

Deborah Smith's father, Samuel Smith, did not leave any probate records. Proof that Deborah Smith belongs in this family was found in the will of her father's step-father, Col. Melatiah Bourne, who made bequests to Deborah's father, Samuel Smith, and to her brother, Dr. Thomas Smith.[13]

Joseph Blake lived in Hingham before taking his family to Boston, then to Hardwick and Rutland in Worcester Co., Mass., then to Hingham and Boston again,[14] and finally to Billerica where he died.

Joseph Blake was called "of Billerica," when he made his will dated 11 September 1813, in which he mentioned his third wife, Huldah, his five sons, Charles, George, John Welland, Francis and Joshua, his two daughters, Sophia Rice and Harriet Mills, and the children of his "son-in-law," [step-son], Watson Freeman, deceased, who inherited the farm in Granville where they lived, which was his mother's dower due from her first husband, Watson Freeman. Joseph Blake appointed his son, George Blake of Boston, Esq., and Josiah Crosby, Jr., Esq., joint executors of his estate. On 14 November 1820, his widow, Huldah, relinquished her provisions in the will, preferring her dower thirds. The estate was appraised at $5,120.00 and Huldah's dower amounted to $1706.66. George Blake died and Joseph Blake was appointed as the executor 25 August 1818. On 15 November 1887 Frances M. Boutwell was

appointed as the administrator to replace Joseph Blake, now deceased. The appointment was confirmed 9 February 1892, 74 years after Joseph Blake's death.[15]

Children (**Blake**), born in Hingham, Hardwick and Rutland, Mass.:[17]

i. **Charlotte**[6], born in Hingham, 12 March 1758; married 7 October 1778 **William Caldwell**; neither she nor her heirs were mentioned in her father's will.
ii. **John Welland**, born in Hingham, bapt. 1 November 1761; settled in Brattleboro, Vt.; mentioned in his father's will.
iii. **Harriot**, baptized in Hingham 1 November 1761; died 3 May 1780.
iv. **Sophia**, baptized in Hingham 26 September 1762; called Sophia Rice by her father in his will; married Col. Nathan Rice.
v. **Deborah**, baptized in Hingham 2 September 1764; died 11 December 1781.
vi. **Joseph**, born in Hardwick 13 September 1767; died in Jamaica, 10 July 1802.
vii. **George**, born in Hardwick 16 April 1769; of Boston when his father named him as an executor of his will.
viii. **Charles**, born in Rutland, 7 April 1771; bequeathed land in Ontario Co., N.Y.; physician in Northboro, Mass.
ix. **Francis**, born in Rutland 7 November 1773; bequeathed part of his father's wood screw making business; was a lawyer in Worcester.
x. **Joshua**, born in Rutland 23 June 1776; died 18 December 1777.
xi. **Joshua**, born in Hingham 27 September 1778; mentioned in his father's will; lived in Boston.
xii. **Harriot**, born in Hingham 4 December 1780; called Harriet Mills in her father's will; married Elijah H. Mills; lived in Cambridge, Mass.

NOTE: Proof that Watson Freeman was the son of Thankful Freeman by her first husband was found in the will of her father, Benjamin Freeman of Harwich, dated 15 March 1786, probated 13 February 1787, in which he mentioned among his heirs, his grandson, Watson Freeman, and his daughter, Thankful Baty.[16] Watson Freeman and his children were not descendants of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland.

REFERENCES:

1. *Sandwich VR* 2:1386. 2. *Hist. of Hingham* 2:84. 3. Ibid. 4. Ibid. 5. *Harwich VR*, 86; Frederick Freeman, *Freeman Genealogy*, (Boston 1875), 94-95. 6. *Harwich VR*, 122, 131. 7. Freeman, *Freeman Gen.*, 99-100. 8. Freeman, *Freeman Gen.*, 175-76. 9. Freeman, *Freeman Gen.*, 167. 10. Freeman, *Freeman Gen,* 167. 11. *Hist. of Hingham* 2:84. 12. Ibid. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 14. *Hist. of Hingham*

2:84. 15. Middlesex Co. Prob. Recs. #1843 (Joseph Blake of Billerica) [FHL #386021]. 16. Barnstable Co. Prob. 26:438-39 (Benjamin Freeman) [FHL #899489]. 17. Middlesex Co. Prob. #1843 (Joseph Blake of Billerica) [FHL #38602]; *Hist. of Hingham* 2:84-85; *HardwicK VR* 21; *Rutland VR*, 16.

333. **Stephen Smith**[5] (*Bethiah Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 30 May 1739, and baptized nearby at Pocasset, 3 June 1739,[1] the son of Samuel and Bethiah (Chipman) Smith. The Hon. Stephen Smith, Esq., died in Machias, Washington Co., Me., then in Massachusetts, 29 September 1806, aged 67 years 4 months, and was buried in the Old Cemetery.[2]

Stephen Smith married in Sandwich 23 December 1762 **Deborah Ellis**,[3] who was born in Plymouth, Mass., in January 1740,[4] an unrecorded daughter of William and Joanna/Jane (Gibbs) Ellis. Deborah died in Machias 4 March 1825, aged 85 years 4 months, and was buried in the Old Cemetery in Machias, next to her husband.[5]

Stephen's father, Samuel Smith, did not leave any probate records, but Samuel's mother, Abigail, married as her second husband, Col. Melatiah Bourne who, in his will dated 11 August 1742, made bequests to Stephen's father, Samuel Smith and to his brother, Dr. Thomas Smith.[6]

Deborah's birth date is derived from her age at death. Stephen and Deborah named their second son "William Ellis," obviously for Deborah's father, and their second daughter was named "Jane" for Deborah's mother.

Deborah Ellis's parents were not identified by Maclean W. McLean, when he compiled "Lt. John and Elizabeth (Freeman) Ellis," but in a footnote, McLean inferred that other children might belong in this family. McLean quoted a deed dated 30 July 1744, acknowledged the same day, in which "Jane, wife of sd William Ellis," relinquished her dower rights,[7] which accounts for the name "Jane" being given to Stephen and Deborah's second daughter.

William Ellis, Deborah's father, died intestate. Job Brewster of Duxbury posted his bond, 18 May 1768, as administrator for the estate of William Ellis, late of Plymouth, Innholder, deceased. The bond was set at £300.[8]

Stephen and Deborah lived in Sandwich during the early years of their marriage and their first five children were born there, but in 1772, Stephen decided to settle in Machias, then in Lincoln Co., but now in Washington Co., Me. On 28 May 1772, Stephen Smith of Sandwich bought from Jonathan Woodruff 1/16 of the northwest side of Rock Mill on the Western Falls River for £13-6-8. On 23 July 1772, Stephen Smith bought land from Jonathan Pineo. On 9 September 1772, he was called Stephen Smith, trader, of Machias, when he bought a wharf at Machias at the Western Falls with a store frame, from Job Burnum. On 8 May 1773 he was called Stephen Smith, merchant, when he bought from John Sinkler, blacksmith, for £50 one of the 16 mill lots originally laid out to Mr. Solon Stone, containing seven acres.[9]

During the Revolutionary War Stephen Smith served as a Captain in the Fencibles, in defense of the sea coast, and as an officer on an expedition to Nova Scotia in 1779.[10] He was called "Capt. Smith" when he was one of three

men in Washington County who were appointed to take the inventory of the estate of Benjamin Foster of Machias, 3 September 1785. In 1786, court records show that Stephen Smith had a large debt outstanding against the estate of Joseph Sevey, Jr. On 19 April 1790, Stephen Smith and two others, all of Machias, were appointed as a committee to investigate the estate of John Standley, late of Cranberry Islands, mariner, deceased.[11]

Stephen Smith, Esq., of Machias, Washington Co., Commonwealth of Massachusetts, made his will 4 June 1805, and added a codicil dated 14 January 1806. He gave his beloved wife, Deborah, all of his household furniture for her lifetime. He mentioned his first eight children in the order of their birth: Stephen, Deborah, William Ellis, Samuel, Joseph Otis, Jane, Lydia and Eliza Otis, and gave them each $1.00. He gave his ninth child, George Stillman Smith, all of his estate, he to pay all debts and legacies, and to maintain his mother, Stephen's widow, Deborah, for the rest of her life. George Stillman Smith was named executor. In his codicil, Stephen Smith said that his wife, Deborah, was to have all of his household furniture forever, to be at her disposal, except for his silver cane, his large Bible, and Bucket's *New Testament*, which he bequeathed to his son, George Stillman Smith. Witnesses were Jonas Farnsworth, Deborah Farnsworth and John Dickenson. When George Stillman presented the will for probate, 14 October 1806, bonds were given for $2,000. The judge ordered that all of the heirs appear in court one month later, in November, to give their opinion of the will. The heirs were listed as Deborah Smith, widow, Stephen Smith, William Ellis Smith, Samuel Smith, Joseph Otis Smith, George Stillman Smith, Deborah Wallace, Jane Turner, Lydia Clark and Eliza Otis Inglee.[12]

Children (**Smith**), first six born in Sandwich, Mass., last four born in Machias, Me.:[13]

i. **Stephen**[6], born 6 November 1763; mentioned in his father's will.
ii. **Deborah**, born 22 February 1766; called Deborah Wallace in her father's will.
iii. **William Ellis**, born 8 December 1767; mentioned in his father's will.
iv. **Samuel**, born 28 December 1769; mentioned in his father's will.
v. **Joseph Otis**, born 3 January 1772; mentioned in his father's will.
vi. **Jane**, born 16 November 1774; called Jane Turner in her father's will.
vii. **Lydia**, born 18 January 1777; called Lydia Clark in her father's will.
viii. **Eliza Otis**, born 11 August 1779 [twin]; called Eliza Otis Inglee in her father's will.
ix. **George Stillman**, born 11 August 1779 [twin]; executor of his father's will.

REFERENCES:

1. *Sandwich VR* 2:1386. 2. "Machias Inscriptions," *Bangor Hist. Mag.* (July 1886) [reprt. Camden, Me. 1993] 2:44. 3. *Sandwich VR* 1:527. 4. Deborah's birth date is derived from her age at death. 5. "Machias Inscriptions," *Bangor Hist. Mag.* (July 1886) [reprt. Camden, Me. 1993] 2:44. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 7. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:607-10. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. 20:82 (William Ellis) [FHL #550711]. 9. "First Records of Deeds in Machias," *Bangor Hist. Mag.* (April 1889) [reprt. Camden, Me. 1993] 4:164: Machias Deeds 9:71, 72; 10:35. 10. *DAR Patriot Index* 629. 11. Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts* 2:1265, 1271, 1287. 12. Washington Co., Me., Prob. #1806 (Stephen Smith) [FHL #12577]. 13. Ibid.; *Sandwich VR* 1:210-11 (Stephen, Deborah, William Ellis, Samuel and Joseph Otis); all listed by Freeman, *Hist. of Cape Cod* 2:84.

334. **Lydia Smith**[5] (*Bethiah Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 3 November 1741 [twin], and baptized nearby at Pocasset, 26 July 1741,[1] the daughter of Samuel and Bethiah (Chipman) Smith. Lydia died in Hingham, Plymouth Co., Mass., 25 March 1769, in her 28th year, after giving birth to twins.[2]

Lydia Smith married, as his first wife, in Sandwich 27 October 1763 **Joseph Loring**,[3] who was born in Hingham 29 July 1738,[4] the son of Benjamin Loring and his second wife, Jael Jacob. Joseph was a half-brother of Lydia's sister, Bethiah's husband, Thomas Loring, Jr. Joseph Loring married second, 5 April 1770 Ruth James by whom he had six children, George, Elijah, Benjamin, Josiah, Mary and Lydia,[5] who were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Joseph Loring died in Hingham 4 November 1795, aged 57 years.[6]

Proof that Lydia was a daughter of Samuel and Bethiah (Chipman) Smith was found in the will of her grandmother's second husband, Col. Melatiah Bourne, who made bequests to Lydia's father, Samuel Smith, and to her brother, Dr. Thomas Smith.[7]

Joseph Loring was a cooper.[8] From September to December 1756, during the French and Indian War, he served at Crown Point as a member of Capt. David White's company in the regiments of Col. Joseph Thaxter and Col. Timothy Ruggles.[9]

No probate records were found for Joseph Loring.

Children (**Loring**), born in Hingham, Mass.:[10]

i. **Sarah**[6], born 2 June 1764.
ii. **Joseph**, born 20 April 1766.
iii. **Lydia**, born 21 Feb. 1769, [twin]; died in eleven days.
iv. **Hannah**, born 21 February 1769, [twin]; died in eleven days.

REFERENCES:

1. *Sandwich VR* 2:1387. 2. *Hist. of Hingham* 3:35. 3. *Sandwich VR* 1:209. 4. *Hist. of Hingham* 3:31-32. 5. *Hist. of Hingham* 3:31-32, 35. 6. *Hist. of Hingham* 3:31-32, 35. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 8. *Hist. of Hingham* 3:35. 9. Voye, *Massachusetts Officers in the French and Indian Wars, 1748-1763*, alpha. 10. *Hist. of Hingham* 3:35.

335. **Paris Chipman**[5] (*Perez Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), was born about 1726, probably before his parents, Perez/Paris Chipman and his first wife, Elizabeth,[1] settled in Delaware or Maryland. Paris Chipman, [Junr], died in Dorchester Co., Maryland, after 22 March 1791, the date he recorded the deed for property he had purchased in Dorchester Co.,[2] and before 8 September 1797, the date his second wife, Rhoda Chipman, was called "widow."[3]

Paris Chipman married first in Worcester Co., Md., possibly about 1748, **Sarah Taylor**,[4] the daughter of John Taylor and his wife, Mary.[5] Sarah died after 31 March 1764, when she signed an indenture with her husband in Worcester Co., Md.,[6] and probably before 1790, when the first federal census was taken. By 1797 Paris Chipman's second wife was called "Rhoda Chipman, widow."[7]

Paris Chipman probably married his second wife, **Rhoda**, around 1790. Her surname is not known. She was called "Rhoda Chipman, widow," when she bought property in Dorchester Co., 8 September 1797, signifying that Paris Chipman had died.[8] On 23 April 1798 Rhoda Chipman married Arthur Whitely [*sic*].[9] Rhoda (--) (Chipman Whitely/Wheatley died after 1820, the year she was listed in the census of Dorchester Co., Md.[10]

Paris Chipman seems to have grown up in Worcester Co., Md., but when his father, Paris Chipman, Senr, made his will, 5 August 1780, during the Revolutionary War, he called himself "of Sussex Co., Del." In that will, probated in Georgetown, Del., 14 September 1781, his father named his widow, Judah, as co-executrix, with his son, Paris Chipman, [Junr], as co-executor.[11]

Paris Chipman's wife, Sarah, was mentioned by her father, John Taylor of Worcester Co., Md., in his will dated 6 December 1755, and probated 1 June 1756. He called her his "beloved daughter, Sarah, wife to Pharis Chipman, Junr," and gave her one shilling sterling, "it being her share of my estate."[12]

Sarah must have received land from her father several years before her father made his will, as is shown by an indenture dated 6 August 1755 between Paris Chipman and Sarah, his wife, "of the one part," and their daughter, Sarah Chipman, "of the other part." For his love and affection for his daughter, plus ten shillings "paid by the afors^{d} daughter of said Paris," Paris gave her one tract of land called "Homestead," containing 100 acres, "being land whereon his mill now stands," 50 acres adjoining called "Chancery," and 50 acres called "Homestead." Also included was a yoke of oxen and cart, two feather beds and furniture, half of his pewter ware, one negroman named Ben, one woman, Phillus, and ten cows. Paris and his wife, Sarah, were to have the use of the property during their natural lives, and "then for the use of the aforesaid daughter, Sarah, her heirs and assigns." Witnesses were Jon^{a} Mitchell and Jos. Dirickson. The indenture was acknowledged 7 August 1755.[13] At that point, Paris and Sarah Chipman apparently had only one daughter, Sarah, and they wanted to make certain that Sarah had clear title to their property. Note that she must have been only five or six years old at this time. [The mention of ten shillings satisfied legal requirements.]

In a deed dated 27 October 1756, Paris Chipman's father, Paris Chipman of Worcester Co., blacksmith, sold for £20 to Paris Chipman, Junior [*sic*], his whole set of Smith tools, one bed and furniture, one cross-cut saw and two young heifers. Witnesses were Joseph Collins and John Croal. This deed was acknowledged the same day and recorded 10 November 1756.[14] This deed indicates that his father's first wife, Elizabeth, [Paris. Junr's mother], had died and his father had married his second wife, Judah. The articles mentioned in the deed were Paris, Junr's share of his mother's estate.

In an indenture dated 20 October 1760, Paris Chipman, Junr., of Worcester Co., blacksmith, bought for £15 from Solomon Wright, 50 acres of land formerly in Somerset Co., Md., but now in Worcester Co. Witnesses were Jos. Collins and Wm Ellagood. Solomon Wright acknowledged the deed the same day. It was recorded 5 November 1760.[15] This same 50 acres of land was sold (or perhaps mortgaged) to John Houston, Senr, 31 March 1764, by Paris Chipman of Worcester Co., blacksmith, for £45. On the same day Paris Chipman acknowledged the deed, as did his wife, Sarah Chipman, "who after private examination acknowledged her dower."[16]

When the 1790 census was taken, Paris Chipman was living in Dorchester Co., Md., as head of a household containing two males, 16 years and upward, one male under 16 years, two females and one slave.[17] It has not been determined whether this enumeration included his first wife or his second wife, or whether the other people were Paris Chipman's unknown children or the children of his second wife, if she had been married previously.

On 12 March 1791, Parris [*sic*] Chipman of Dorchester Co., Md., bought 74 3/4 acres of land called the Hog Yard, lying on the east side of the north fork of the Nanticoke River in Dorchester County for £90 from George Gale. The indenture was witnessed by John Smoot and Robert Dennis. George Gale acknowledged the deed the same day. In the border of the deed was a notation that this deed was delivered to the court by "Mr. Wheatley," 3 October 1798.[18]

Paris Chipman died sometime after he bought the Hog-Yard. Proof that he married a second wife named Rhoda was found in an indenture dated 8 September 1797 and recorded 5 March 1798, between Rhoda Chipman, widow, and Joseph Wheatley, both of Dorchester Co., in which Rhoda Chipman bought 50 acres of land with all of the houses, buildings, mills and appurtenances, known as the Hog-yard, for £100. This land was located along the river and next to Joseph Wheatley's property. Written in the margin of the deed was the notation that this indenture was not delivered to the court until 8 October 1811.[19]

At the time of his death, Paris Chipman, as co-executor of his father's will, still owed money from his father's estate to his step-brother, Draper Chipman, of Nicholas Co., Ky., and to at least two of his step-sisters, Amelia (Milly) Commeans and Mary Chipman, both of Sussex Co., Del. On 1 September 1803, Draper Chipman of Nicholas Co., Ky., stated that, "Whereas I am entitled to a certain portion of my brother, Paris Chipman's estate, deceased," in Dorchester Co., Md., he appointed his friend, Jesse Griffing [*sic*] of Scott Co., Ky., as his attorney, " to settle with any person that has the management

of the said estate." This petition was recorded in Dorchester Co., Md., in October 1803.[20]

On 22 October 1803, an indenture was made between Jesse Griffith [*sic*], "by virtue of Draper Chipman of Nicholas Co., Ky.," and Arthur Wheatley of Dorchester Co., Md. In it, Draper Chipman, for £21, gave "unto Arthur Wheatley that parcel of land known as the Hog-Yard, containing 74 3/4 acres, and deeded by George Gale to Paris Chipman." Witnesses were Charles Adams and Henry Smoot. It was acknowledged the same day by Jesse Griffith.[21]

Ten years later, 13 August 1813, Paris Chipman's step-sisters, Amelia (Milly) Commeans and Mary Chipman of Sussex Co., Del., sold to Arthur Wheatley of Dorchester Co., Md., for $60 current money, all of their right to land that "a certain Parus Chipman" had at his death in Dorchester Co., Md. Witnesses were Resdon Smith and Jacob Wright. This deed was recorded 8 October 1813.[22]

No more records have been found for Paris Chipman, or his first wife, Sarah Taylor, or for their daughter, Sarah Chipman, who was given land in 1755. The other people listed in Paris Chipman's household when the 1790 census was taken have not been identified. Paris Chipman apparently did not have any living children of his own who would have inherited some of his property, and would have given Rhoda only her dower rights. Instead, Rhoda seems to have inherited all of her husband's land. When she married Arthur Wheatley, colonial law gave him control of her property and he dealt with claims against it.

When the 1820 census of Dorchester Co., Md., was taken, Arthur Wheatley was not listed. Rhody Wheatley was head of her household which contained one son, aged 10 to 16, and two sons, aged 16 to 26. She was said to be "under 45," an understatement, and her occupation was "agriculture."[23] The ages of the males seems to show that they were her sons, born after her marriage to Arthur Wheatley. Arthur was not listed.

One known child (**Chipman**), born in Worcester Co., Md.:
By his first wife, Sarah Taylor:[24]

i. **Sarah**[6], born about 1749; mentioned in her parent's indenture in 1755; no further records found.

REFERENCES:

1. Sussex Co., Del., Deeds G7:328-29; Sussex Co., Del., Prob. C:269-70 (Paris Chipman) [FHL #6619]. 2. Dorchester Co., Md., Deeds HD 3:101-3 [FHL #13902]. 3. Dorchester Co., Md., Deeds HD 12:545-47 [FHL #13905]. 4. Maryland Prerogative Wills 30:137-38 (John Taylor) [FHL #12853]. 5. Ibid. 6. Worcester Co., Md., Deeds F:111-12 [FHL #14535]; *U.S. Census of Maryland, 1790: Dorchester County*, 57. 7. Dorchester Co., Md., Deeds HD 12:545-47 [FHL #13905]. 8. Dorchester Co., Md., Deeds HD 12:545-47 [FHL #13905]. 9. Robert Barnes, *Maryland Marriages, 1778-1800*, 147. 10. *U.S. Census of Maryland, 1820:* Dorchester County, 63. 11. Sussex Co., Del., Prob. C:269-70 (Paris Chipman, [Sr.]) [FHL #6619]. 12. Maryland Prerogative Wills 30:137-38 (John Taylor) [FHL #12853]. 13. Worcester Co., Md., Deeds C:383-84 [FHL #14527]. 14. Worcester Co., Md., Deeds D:97-98 [FHL #14535]. 15. Worcester Co., Md., Deeds E:59-60 [FHL #14535]. 16. Worcester Co., Md., Deeds F:111-12 [FHL #14535]. 17. *U.S. Census of Maryland, 1790: Dorchester County*, 57. 18. Dorchester Co., Md., Deeds HD:3:101-3 [FHL #13902]. 19. Dorchester Co.,

Md., Deeds HD 12:545-47 [FHL #13905]. 20. Dorchester Co., Md., Deeds HD 20:576-77 [FHL #13908]. 21. Dorchester Co., Md., Deeds 20:577-79 [FHL #13908]. 22. Dorchester Co., Md., Deeds ER 2:509-10 [FHL #13911]. 23. *U.S. Census of Maryland, 1820*: Dorchester Co., 63. 24. Worcester Co., Deeds C:383-84 [FHL #14537].

336. **Draper Chipman**[5] (*Perez Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was probably born in Sussex Co., Del., about 1759,[1] the son of Perez Chipman and his second wife, Judah (Draper?). Draper Chipman died in Fleming Co., Ky., soon after 20 September 1830, the date he made his will.[2]

Draper Chipman married first in Sussex Co., Del., about 1786 **Sarah Pritchett**,[3] who was born about 1765 but has not been identified further. Sarah died after the 1810 census was taken, in which she was listed as being over 45 years of age,[4] and before 10 May 1815, the date of her husband's second marriage in Bath Co., Ky., to **Polly Amos**.[5] Polly survived her husband who mentioned her in his will dated 20 September 1830.[6]

Draper Chipman's father, Perez/Paris Chipman of Sussex Co., Del., in his will dated 5 August 1780, probated 14 September 1781, gave Draper one-half of all of his lands and dwelling plantation. Draper's mother, Judah, was given the other half during her widowhood, with Draper inheriting all of it after his mother's death.[7]

A year after his father's death, Draper Chipman was living in Northwest Fork Hundred, Sussex Co., Del., and was listed with an assessment of one acre in the 1782 Tax Assessment and Census of Delaware.[8] He must have been 23 years of age and not yet married. He was about 26 years of age when he married Sarah Pritchett about 1785. He and his young family lived in Northwest Fork Hundred until after 1790, according to the reconstructed census of Delaware.[9] In 1796 he moved to Bourbon Co., Ky., and in 1800 he was listed on the Nicholas Co., Ky., tax list with 50 acres of 3rd rate land on the Cassady [?] water course. He was white and owned one horse and had one vote This land had been surveyed for Gates and patented by him.[10]

Draper's step-brother, Paris Chipman, co-executor of their father's estate, died in Dorchester Co., Md., before 8 September 1797, the date his second wife was called, "Rhoda Chipman, widow."[11] Paris still owed Draper "a certain portion of his estate." On 1 September 1803, Draper Chipman of Nicholas Co., Ky., gave his friend, Jesse Griffing of Scott Co., Ky., his power of attorney to go to Dorchester Co., Md., "and settle with any person that had management of the said estate." The petition was recorded in Dorchester Co., Md., in October 1803.[12] On 22 October 1803, Jesse Griffiths [*sic*] obtained a settlement of £21 from Arthur Wheatley, the new husband of Paris Chipman's widow, Rhoda.[13]

When the 1810 Census was taken, Draper was listed in Montgomery County, not far from Nicholas County, with one son, 10 to 16 (Samuel). Draper himself was 45 years and over. He had one daughter, under 10 years of age (Margaret), two daughters, 10 to 16 (Mary and Martha), one daughter, 16 to 26 (Sarah), and his wife, Sarah Pritchett, was 45 or over.[14] Living nearby was his eldest son, Parris [*sic*] Chipman[6], with one son under 10 years of age and

Parris, himself, was between 16 and 26. One daughter was under 10 years of age, his wife, between 26 and 45, and an older woman, perhaps his mother-in-law, was over 45 years of age.[15] Son Draper, Jr.,[6] was living elsewhere. In 1811, this area became Bath County and that is where Draper Chipman was living when the 1820 census was taken.[16]

Draper Chipman died in Fleming County in 1830. In his will dated 20 September 1830, Draper mentioned his beloved [second] wife, Polly, who was given his farm and appurtenances until his youngest child came of age. Then the estate was to be distributed between his two youngest sons, Joseph and Benjamin. He also gave Joseph and Benjamin 83½ acres of land "on which William Beck now lives" when they came of age, divided between them, "the said land to be rented out for their benefit until they become of age, by my executors." He gave his son, Samuel Chipman, $50, his oldest sons, Perez and Draper Chipman, one dollar each, and his four daughters, Sarah Gates, Mary Branson, Martha Branson and Margaret Branson, one dollar each, all to be paid by Joseph and Benjamin after they came of age. He appointed his friends, James Workman and Archibald Prater, Sr., executors. Witnesses were Eli Clavell and John Clavell. The inventory of his personal estate, presented by James Workman, executor, was valued at $37.87½.[17]

Children (**Chipman**), first four born in Sussex Co., Del., remainder in Kentucky:[18]

By his first wife, Sarah Pritchett:

i. **Paris**[6], born 12 April 1787; lived near his father in Montgomery Co., in the 1810 census; given $1 in his father's will.

ii. **Draper**, born 20 November 1789; lived elsewhere when the 1810 census was taken; given $1 in his father's will.

iii. **Sarah**, born about 1792; age 16 to 26 in the 1810 census; called Sarah Gates in her father's will and given $1.

iv. **Mary**, born about 1795; between 10 and 16 in the 1810 census; called Mary Branson and given $1 in her father's will.

v. **Martha**, born about 1798; between 10 and 16 in the 1810 census; called Martha Branson and given $12 in her father's will.

vi. **Samuel D.**, born 22 January 1800; under 10 in the 1810 census; given $50 in his father's will.

vii. **Margaret**, born about 1802; under 10 in the 1810 census; called Margaret Branson in her father's will and given $1.

By his second wife, Polly Amos;

viii. **Joseph**, under legal age in 1830 when his father named him in his will and gave Joseph and his brother, Benjamin, all of his property, when they came of age, to be shared equally, subject to certain gifts to their half-brothers and half-sisters.

ix. **Benjamin**, under legal age in 1830 when his father named him in his will and gave all of his property to Benjamin and his

brother, Joseph, when they came of age, to be divided equally, the brothers to pay their half-sisters and half-brothers specified sums.

REFERENCES:
1. John L. Sharpe, *Bath Co., Ky., Marriage Records, 1811-1826*; Sussex Co. Prob. C:269-70 (Paris Chipman) [FHL #6619]. 2. Fleming Co., Ky., Prob. D-172 (Draper Chipman) [FHL #344040]. 3. John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 35. 4. *U.S. Census of Kentucky, 1810*: Montgomery County, 142. 5. John L. Sharpe, *Bath Co., Ky., Marriage Records, 1811-1826*. 6. Fleming Co., Ky., Prob. D-172 (Draper Chipman) [FHL #344040]. 7. Sussex Co. Prob. C:269-70 (Paris Chipman) [FHL #6619]. 8. Ralph D. Nelson, Jr., *Delaware - 1782 Tax Assessment & Census Lists* (Wilmington, Del. 1994), Alpha, 37; 28 (Sussex Co.). 9. De Valinger, *Reconstructed Census of Delaware, 1790* (Washington, D.C., 1754, 1762), 80. 10. Nicholas Co., Ky., Tax Book, 1800, 4, 5 [FHL #8185]. 11. Dorchester Co., Md., Deeds 12:545-47 [FHL #13905]. 12. Dorchester Co., Md., Deeds HD 20:576-77 [FHL #13908]. 13. Dorchester Co., Md., Deeds HD 20:577-79 [FHL #13908]. 14. *U.S. Census of Kentucky, 1810:* Montgomery County, 142. 15. *U.S. Census of Kentucky, 1810*: Montgomery County, 142. 16. *U.S. Census of Kentucky, 1820*: Bath County, 172. 17. Fleming Co., Ky., Prob. D-172, 197 (Draper Chipman) [FHL #344040]. 18. Ibid.

337. **Solomon Bangs**[5] (*Deborah (Chipman) Nickerson*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Harwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 23 May 1729, and baptized in Brewster, Barnstable Co., Mass., 1 June 1729, the son of Seth and Deborah (Chipman) (Nickerson) Bangs.[1] He died in Harwich 19 January 1797.[2]

Solomon Bangs married first in Harwich 21 March 1750 **Experience Berry,**[3] who was baptized in Brewster, Mass., 9 April 1727,[4] the daughter of Judah Berry and his second wife, Rebecca Hamlin. Experience died in Harwich around 1768, the year before her husband published his intentions to marry his second wife.[5]

Capt. Solomon Bangs married second in Harwich 2 April 1769 (intentions 18 March 1769) **Jerusha Foster**,[6] who was born in Harwich 9 December 1727,[7] the daughter of Chillingsworth Foster and his second wife, Susannah (Gray) Sears, widow of Nathan Sears. Jerusha died in Harwich 24 December 1801.[8]

Solomon's parents, Seth and Deborah (Chipman) (Nickerson) Bangs, lived in the First Parish of Harwich which became the First Parish of Brewster, where Solomon and his siblings were baptized.[9] As the wife of Solomon Bangs, Experience was accepted into full communion with the Brewster church, 25 August 1754.[10] Experience's father, Judah Berry, also lived in the eastern part of Harwich, in the second school district.[11] In his will dated 21 November 1769 and probated 11 May 1773, Judah Berry of Harwich, yeoman, named all of his children by both wives. He named his son, Theophilus Berry, executor, and gave him his homestead and other land. He bequeathed one-seventh of his personal estate to each of his five daughters "now living," Hannah Hopkins, Mercy Fuller, Sarah Hinkley, Azuba Crosby, and Mary Hopkins, the widow of Joseph Hopkins, and to the heirs of his two deceased

daughters, Ruth Hopkins and Experience Bangs. In addition, his son, Theophilus Berry, was to pay each of his sisters and their heirs, £13-13-5, divided into seven shares. Witnesses were Benjamin Freeman, Jonathan Berry and Chillings[th] Foster.[12]

Solomon Bangs's second wife, Jerusha Foster, was not married when her father, Chillingsworth Foster, made his will dated 30 September 1763, Jerusha was to share equally with her brothers and sisters in her father's estate. She was also given the feather bed that was her mother's, with sheets, blankets, pillows and coverlids, and one-sixth of the indoor moveables, as well as the use of one room in his dwelling house while she was unmarried. She was also given one-third of the garden, one cow, and £8 in money. Witnesses were Barnabas Myrick, Nathaniel Stone and Hannah Stone.[13]

The Massachusetts Tax Valuation of 1772 shows that Solomon Bangs lived in Harwich and was rated with 2 polls and £1 for houses and shops adjoining, an annual worth of £2-10sh, and one town mark of distinction.[14] He is credited with service as a private in Capt. Abijah Bangs' company, Maj. Zenas Winslow's Second Barnstable County Regiment during the Revolutionary War when they marched on alarms at Bedford and Falmouth in September 1778.[15]

In his will dated 13 January 1789, probated 29 March 1797, Solomon Bangs of Harwich gave five shillings each to his eldest son, Elijah, his son, Perez [almost illegible], and his daughter, Temperance Freeman. He bequeathed to his beloved wife, Jerusha, all of his estate, both real and personal, that he had not otherwise disposed of in his will, she to pay his just debts and funeral expenses. He named Jerusha as his executrix. On 29 March 1797, Jerusha Bangs presented Solomon's will to the court, with witnesses Barne Wing and John Gould, present, and it was accepted.[16]

Children (**Bangs**), by his first wife, Experience Berry, born In Harwich, Mass., bapt. in the First Church of Brewster:[17]

i. **Temperance**[6], born 13 January 1753, bapt. 15 September 1755; called "Temperance Freeman" in her father's will.
ii. **Elijah**, born 18 May 1757, bapt. 22 May 1757; served as a private in the Revolutionary War;[18] called "eldest son" in his father's will; raised his family in Hardwick, Mass., and died there 28 September 1818, at 61 years of age.[19]
iii. **Perez/Peris**, born 4 January 1763; bapt. 15 Jan. 1763; mentioned in his father's will.
iv. **Experience**, born 15 September 1766; probably died young; not mentioned in her father's wil.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 6:215; 13:56; *Harwich VR*, 46. 2. Frederick Clifton Pierce, *Foster Genealogy*, 515. 3. *Harwich VR*, 109 (int.), 115 (mar.). 4. *MD* 6:154; *Harwich VR*, 27 (parent's marriage). 5. *Harwich VR*, 143. 6. *Harwich VR*, 143, 149. 7. *Harwich VR*, 33. 8. Pierce, *Foster Gen.*, 515. 9. *MD* 6:215. 10. *MD* 10:132. 11. *MD* 6:154; Josiah Paine, *History of Harwich, Mass.*, (1937; rept. 1971), 377. 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:96 (Judah Berry) [FHL #904607]. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:87-88 (Chillingsworth Foster) [FHL #904605]. 14. Pruitt, *Mass. Tax*

Valuation List, 1772, #1207-0106. 15. *Mass. Sold. and Sail. 1:573; DAR Patriot Index*, 33. 16. Barnstable Co. Prob. 28:118-19; 24:166 (Solomon Bangs) [FHL #899490, #904610]. 17. *MD* 24:151 (all four); *MD* 10:132 (Temperance, bapt.); *MD* 10:251 (Elijah, bapt); *MD* 12:156 (Perez, bapt.). 18. *DAR Patriot Ind.*, 33. 19. *Hardwick VR* 15, 139, 278.

338. **Elijah Bangs**[5] (*Deborah (Chipman) Nickerson*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Harwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 3 June 1731, and baptized in Brewster, 6 June 1731, the son of Seth and Deborah (Chipman) (Nickerson) Bangs.[1] He probably died after November 1776 when he marched to Truro as a private during the Revolutionary War.[2]

No marriage record was found for Elijah Bangs. This Elijah should not be confused with his nephew of the same name, the son of his brother, Solomon Bangs, and his wife, Experience Berry. Solomon's son, Elijah, was born in Harwich, 18 May 1757,[3] and moved to Hardwick, Worcester Co., Mass., where he raised his family.[4]

This Elijah Bangs was not listed in the Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1772, which indicates that he may have been a sailor rather than a farmer who would have owned land. The only record found for him was as a private in Capt. Joseph Smith's Co., when he served at Truro, Mass., for five months and 22 days, 31 May 1776 to 22 November 1776.[5]

No further records have been found for this Elijah Bangs.

REFERENCES:

1. *Harwich VR*, 46; Derick, *Nickerson Family* 1:35. 2. *Mass. Sold. and* 1:571. 3. *MD* 24:151; 10:251. 4. *Hardwick VR* 15, 139, 278. 5. *Mass. Sold. and Sail.* 1:571.

339. **Samuel Bangs**[5] (*Deborah (Chipman) Nickerson*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Harwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 9 April 1733, and baptized in Brewster, 15 April 1733, the son of Seth and Deborah (Chipman) (Nickerson) Bangs.[1] He died in Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass., in October 1800, aged 67 years.[2]

Samuel was married in Boston, by the Rev. Samuel Stillman, 22 May 1755 to **Mary Flemming**,[3] who was born about 1738.[4] The identity of her parents has not been determined. Mary died in Boston, 11 July 1796, aged 58 years, "the wife of Samuel Bangs, cordwainer.[5]

Samuel Bangs grew up in the part of Harwich which became Brewster.[6] He settled in Boston as a young man, married there and became a member of the Universalist church. He owned a shop for making boots and shoes and invested in real estate.[7] The *Massachusetts Tax Valuation of 1772* shows Samuel Bangs living in Boston. He had two ratable polls with one house and shop adjoining. He owned real estate with an annual worth of £20.[8]

When the 1790 census was taken in Massachusetts, Samuel was the head of a household in Boston with one male 16 years and over, two males under 16 and two females.[9]

In his will dated 14 September 1800 and proved 28 October 1800, Samuel Bangs of Boston, cordwainer, bequeathed his wearing apparel and his gold watch to his sons-in-law, Daniel Rea, Jr., and Benjamin Page. He gave his daughter-in-law, Hannah Bangs, widow of his son, Samuel, $500. He gave his daughter, Mary Remington, wife of James Remington of Portsmouth, $100 per year during her husband's natural life. His daughter, Frances Bruce, widow, was given the income, use and improvement of two-thirds of one-fourth part of all of the remainder of his estate, real and personal. At her decease, this property was to be equally divided between his grandson, William Corcoran and granddaughter, Sarah Bruce. This share did not include his house and land on Prince Street. He gave one-third of the residue of his estate to his daughter, Sarah Rea, wife of Daniel Rea. At her death, her third part was to go to her children, including his house on Prince Street "now occupied by Daniel Rea." Daughter Deborah Page, wife of Benjamin Page, received one-third part. His grandchildren, Hannah Bangs and Samuel Bangs, inherited the other third part. He nominated his friend, Deacon Richard Faxon of Boston as his sole executor. Witnesses were Solomon Cotton, Gershom Spear and William Alline. His grandchildren, Samuel and Harriet Bangs, children of his deceased son, Samuel, were minors under the age of 14 years, and William Hawes of Boston was appointed as their guardian. His estate was appraised at more than $10,600.00, in addition to houses and land on Kilby St., Purchase St., and Prince St.[10]

Children (**Bangs**), born in Boston, Mass.:[11]

i. **Frances**[5], born 26 March 1756; called Frances Bruce, widow, in her father's will; she was apparently the mother of William Corcoran and Sarah Bruce who received bequests from her father.

ii. **Sarah**, birth date not found; called Sarah Rea, wife of Daniel Rea, by her father in his will.

iii. **Mary**, born 30 January 1761; called Mary Remington, wife of James Remington of Portsmouth, in her father's will.

iv. **Samuel**, born 7 December 1769; died before his father; his widow, Hannah, and children, Samuel and Harriet, who were mentioned in his father's will.

v. **Deborah**, born 15 January 1778; called Deborah Page, wife of Benjamin Page, in her father's will.

REFERENCES:

1. *Harwich VR*, 46; *MD* 6:220. 2. Boston Athenaeum, *Index to Obituaries in Boston Newspapers* (Boston 1968) 1:47. 3. McGlenen, *Boston Marriages, 1700-1800 (Boston 1903)*, 15, 369. 4. Estimated from her age at death. 5. Dunkle and Lainhart, *Deaths in Boston, 1700 to 1799*, (1999) 1:47. 6. *MD* 6:220. 7. Dean Dudley, *Bangs Family in America* (Montrose, Mass., 1896), 81-82 [FHL #493899]. 8. Pruitt, *Mass. Tax Valuation of 1772*, 38, 0101-4522. 9. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1790:* Suffolk County, 193. 10. Suffolk Co. Prob. 98:595-98, 609 (Samuel Bangs) [FHL #493899]. 11. *Boston Births, Baptisms and Marriages and Deaths*, Report of the Records Commissioners of Boston (Boston 1883), 228, 300, 318. 328 (Sarah missing).

340. **Perez/Peris Bangs**[5] (*Deborah (Chipman) Nickerson*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Harwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 20 February 1735/6, and baptized in Brewster, 22 February 1735/6, son of Seth and Deborah (Chipman) (Nickerson) Bangs.[1]

In the spring of 1760, Perez Bangs was employed as "ship-keeper" on board a whaling schooner of Harwich, bound for the St. Lawrence River, Canada, in the employ of Benjamin Bangs.[2] Perez may have died on a whaling voyage before 4 January 1763, when his brother, Solomon Bangs, named a son "Perez,"[3] apparently in his memory.

No probate records were found in Barnstable County.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 7:94; 12:57; *Harwich VR* 46. 2. L. H. Smith, Jr., *Cape Cod Library*, 558. 3. *MD* 12:156; 24:151.

342. **Seth Bangs**[5] (*Deborah (Chipman) Nickerson*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Harwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 14 July 1738, and baptized in Brewster, 16 July 1738, the son of Seth and Deborah (Chipman) (Nickerson) Bangs.[1] Seth died in Chester, Lunenburg Co., Nova Scotia, before 14 January 1808,the date his will was probated.[2]

Seth Bangs married in Harwich 30 October 1760 (intentions 7 December 1759) **Rebecca Phinney**,[3] who was born in Harwich 17 April 1736, and baptized in Brewster, 18 April 1736,[4] the daughter of Gershom and Rebeckah (Griffith) Phinney. Rebecca Phinney was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Thomas Rogers. Rebecca probably died in Chester after 14 January 1808.[5]

Rebecca's father, Gershom Phinney, in his will dated 4 December 1761, probated 3 October 1762, named Rebecca Bangs as one of his daughters.[6] Rebecca was received into full communion with the Brewster church 6 June 1762.[7] In the *Massachusetts Tax Valuation of 1772*, Seth was listed in Harwich with one poll, one rateable house and shop, and had an annual worth of £1-10sh.[8]

Seth Bangs was a loyalist during the Revolutionary War. Massachusetts records reveal that he was a mariner who remained in Harwich after the War was concluded. His property was legally labeled for potential confiscation in 1782 and the family left Harwich for Nova Scotia.[9]

Two years later, in 1784, Seth Bangs was granted 300 acres in Chester, Lunenburg Co., N.S. This land was escheated [forfeited to the Crown] in 1813 for non-fulfillment of conditions specified in the grant.[10] In 1788, both Seth Bangs and his son, Seth Bangs, Jr., who was barely of legal age, were granted town lots in Chester.[11]

Seth Bangs of Chester, mariner, in his will dated 8 May 1801, probated 14 January 1808, gave his beloved wife, Rebecca Bangs, all of his immoveable and moveable effects, including his dwelling house and two lots in Chester, household furniture, clothes, table linen. beds, blankets, money, bills and bonds. Rebecca was to pay his debts and funeral expenses, and give each of his

children one dollar each. He named his wife, Rebecca, as sole executrix. Witnesses were John Martin, David Floyd and Jacob Utshey[?].[12]

Children (**Bangs**), baptized in the First Church of Brewster, Mass.:[13]

i. **Deborah**[4], bapt. 13 June 1762.
ii. **Naomi**, bapt. 5 December 1762.
iii. **Mary**, bapt. 31 March 1765.
iv. **Rhoda**, bapt. 1 February 1767.
v. **Seth**, bapt. 9 November 1771.

REFERENCES:
1. *Harwich VR*, 46. 2. Lunenburg Co., N.S. Prob., 1808, (Seth Bangs) [FHL #558008]. 3. *Harwich VR*, 121, 129; Derick, *Nickerson Family* 1:35. 4. *Harwich VR*, 54; *MD* 7:94; *Mayflower Families: Thomas Rogers* 19:115. 5. Lunenburg Co., N.S. Prob., 1808, (Seth Bangs) [FHL #558008]. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:303-4, 317 (Gershom Phinney) [FHL #904604]. 7. *MD* 12:156. 8. Pruitt, *Mass. Tax Valuation List, 1772*, 1207 0107 (Harwich, Barnstable Co.). 9. James H. Stark, *Loyalists of Massachusetts* (Boston, 1907), 139; David E. Maas, *Divided Hearts: Massachusetts Loyalists, 1765-1790*, 8; the Naomi mentioned here as his wife was actually his daughter. 10. Marion Gilroy, *Loyalists and Land Settlement in Nova Scotia*, (Halifax, N.S. 1937), 69. 11. Ibid., 67. 12. Lunenburg Co., N.S. Prob., 1808, (Seth Bangs) [FHL #558008]. 13. *MD* 12:156 (Deborah, Naomi), 252 (Mary); 13:37 (Rhoda), 100 (Seth).

342. **Deborah Bangs**[5] (*Deborah (Chipman) Nickerson*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Harwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 5 February 1744/5, and baptized in Brewster, 11 March 1743/4 [*sic*], the daughter of Seth and Deborah (Chipman) (Nickerson) Bangs.[1] Deborah died after 1777 when the birth of their son, James, the second of that name, was recorded in Athol.[2]

Deborah Bangs married in Hardwick, Worcester Co., Mass., 13 January 1762 **Edward Foster**,[3] who was born in Rochester, Plymouth Co., Mass., 3 July 1738,[4] the son of James Foster and his first wife, Lydia Winslow. Edward Foster was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger William Brewster.[5] Edward is said to have died in Broome, Schoharie Co., N.Y., at 90 years of age.[6]

Deborah's father did not leave any probate records. Edward Foster's father, Deacon James Foster, Gentleman, died in Athol, Worcester Co., 18 June 1787, in his 88th [*sic*] year.[7] In his will dated 6 October 1784, probated 16 October 1787, James gave three of his sons, Chillingsworth, James and Edward, 6 sh. each as their full portion.[8]

Deborah and Edward lived in Hardwick during the early years of their marriage. The births of their first four children were recorded there. By 1772 Edward was listed in Athol when the *Massachusetts Tax Valuation* was taken. He had one rateable poll, a house and shop adjourning valued at £1, with an annual worth of £4-8sh. He owned one horse, two oxen, two cattle, 12 goats, one swine, 6 acres of pasture and 5 acres of tillage. He produced 100 bushels of grain a year and had 4 acres of English and upland mowing land and 12 acres of fresh meadow.[9] At least three more children were born in Athol. The

Fosters are said to have eventually settled in Foster's Corners, Antwerp, N.Y. Edward may have died in Broome, Schoharie Co., N.Y., in January 1828.[10]

No probate records have been found for Edward Foster.

Children (**Foster**), first four recorded in Hardwick, Worcester Co., Mass., next three baptized in Athol, Worcester Co., Mass.;[11]

i. **Seth**[6], born in Hardwick, 19 February 1764.
ii. **Deborah**, born in Hardwick, 16 October 1766.
iii. **Edward**, born in Hardwick, 6 April 1769.
iv. **James**, born in Hardwick, 18 January 1771, died in Athol, 22 November 1776.
v. **Hopestill**, bapt. in Athol, 2 May 1773; died in Athol, 18 November 1776.
vi. **Lydia**, bapt. in Athol, 11 June 1775, died in Athol, 21 November 1776.
vii. **James**, born in Athol in 1777, bapt. in Athol, 12 October 1777, died in Athol, 22 October 1781; recorded at Wilmington, Vt.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 7:157; 13:57. 2. *Athol VR*, 34. 3. *Hardwick VR*, 139. 4. *Rochester VR* 1:129-30. 5. Barbara M. Lambert, *MFIP: William Brewster*: Patience (2001), 30-33. 6. Frederick Clifton Pierce, *Foster Genealogy* (Chicago 1899), 554. 7. *Athol VR*, 195. 8. Worcester Co. Prob. 21:182-83 (James Foster) [FHL #856285]. 9. Pruitt, *Mass. Tax Val., 1772*, 306; 0402-0208. 10. Pierce, *Foster Gen.*, 554-56. 11. *Hardwick VR*, 45; *Athol VR*, 34, 194. Pierce, *Foster Genealogy*, 554-56, adds four more children, Tilly, born about 1779, Lydia, born 6 April 1780, Hopestill, born 29 June 1783, and John C., born about 1784, for whom no proof yet has been found.

343. **Chipman Bangs**[5] (*Deborah (Chipman) Nickerson*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Harwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 8 August 1750, and baptized in Brewster, Mass., 12 August 1750, the son of Seth and Deborah (Chipman) (Nickerson) Bangs.[1] Chipman Bangs died after 6 March 1776, the date he served at Dorchester Heights from Milton, Norfolk Co., Mass., during the Revolutionary War.[2]

Chipman Bangs was married in Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass., by the Rev. Samuel Stillwell, 8 March 1772 to **Elizabeth Miller**,[3] who was probably the one born in Milton, Norfolk Co., Mass., 6 June 1750,[4] a twin with her sister, Mary, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Vassal) Miller. The date of her death has not been found.

The parents of Chipman Bangs did not leave any probate records, nor did Elizabeth's father, John Miller of Milton.

Chipman Bangs was not listed in the *Massachusetts Valuation Tax of 1772*. He would have been 22 years old and may not have established himself as a landowner. He was called "of Milton," when he served as a private during the Revolutionary War in Capt. John Bradley's company, Col. Benjamin Gill's

regiment, at Dorchester Heights, 4 March 1776, and in Capt. Josiah Vose's company on the sea coast in 1776.[5]

Nothing more has been found for Chipman Bangs and his wife, Elizabeth.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 10:123. 13:57; *Harwich VR*, 49. 2. *Mass. Sold. and Sail.* 1:571. 3. McGlenin, *Boston Marriages, 1700-1800*, 69. 4. *Milton Records, Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1662-1843*, 46; LDA Ancestral File #HRFF-X2 (Elizabeth Miller). 5. *Mass. Sold. and Sail.* 1:571.

344. **Perez Swift**[5] (*Lydia Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 14 February 1725/6, the son of Zephaniah and Lydia (Chipman) Swift.[1] Perez died in Wilmington, Vt., after 13 February 1799, the date he received land in Wilmington bequeathed to him in his father's will.[2] He may have been the Perez Swift who died in Wilmington, Vt., 7 May 1802.[3]

Perez Swift "of Lebanon" married in Groton, Conn., 3 November 1746 **Mary Fox**,[4] who parentage has not been established. Mary probably died in Wilmington, Vt., at an unknown date.

Perez and Mary Swift lived in Lebanon at least until 1754 when the birth of their third child, Jesse, was recorded there.[5] They probably joined Perez's parents in Wilmington, Vt., soon after this date.

Perez's father, Zephaniah Swift of Wilmington, Vt., made his will 13 April 1778. It was probated 10 July 1781. In it Perez was bequeathed 100 acres of wild land in Wilmington, one yoke of oxen and his father's best hat. In addition, Perez's son, Perez, was also given one hundred acres of wild land. The division of the land in Zephaniah's estate was finally made 13 February 1799 and included the bequests to Perez and his son.[6]

No probate records were found for Perez Swift.

Children (**Swift**), born in Lebanon, Conn.:[7]

i. **Perez**,[6] born 4 July 1749; given land in Wilmington in grandfather's will.[8]
ii. **Deborah**, born 21 September 1751.
iii. **Jesse**, born 25 March 1754.

REFERENCES:

1. *Sandwich VR* 1:121. 2. Marlborough, Vt., Prob. Dist. 2:183-84 [FHL #29138]. 3. Vermont VR [FHL #27704]. 4. *Lebanon VR* 1:291; *Cape Cod Library* 1:255-56, 280. 5. Lebanon VR 1:292. 6. Marlborough, Vt., Prob. Dist. 1:1-2; 2:158-59, 182-83 (Zephaniah Swift) [FHL #29138]. 7. Lebanon VR 1:291. 8. Marlborough, Vt., Prob. Dist. 1:1-2; 2:158-59, 182-83 (Zephaniah Swift) [FHL #29138].

345. **Lydia Swift**[5] (*Lydia Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plymouth, Plymouth Co., Mass., 13 September 1728, the daughter of Zephaniah and Lydia (Chipman) Swift.[1] Lydia died after 13 February 1799, the date she received land in Wilmington, Vt., bequeathed to her by her father.[2]

Lydia Swift married in the First Congregational Church of Lebanon, Conn., 15 January 1761 **William Young/Youngs**[3] of Lebanon, Conn., whose parentage has not been ascertained. William Young died some time after his son was born about 1763.[4]

Lydia's father, Zephaniah Swift, in his will dated 13 April 1778, gave his daughter, Lydia, and her son, Zephaniah Young, one hundred acres of wild land in Wilmington for each of them. Zephaniah Swift's estate was not distributed until after 18 September 1798, the date Jairus Hall of Wilmington was appointed to act for Lydia Young and Zephaniah Young who were living "out of the state." On 13 February 1799, the division of wild land in Wilmington was finally made to Zephaniah Swift's heirs, including Lydia and her son, Zephaniah Young.[5]

No probate records were found in Lebanon for William or Lydia Young.

Child (**Young**), probably born in Lebanon, Conn.:

i. **Zephaniah**[6], probably born about 1763; given 100 acres of wild land by his grandfather, Zephaniah Swift, in his will.[6]

REFERENCES:

1. *Plymouth VR*, 104; *MD* 14:239. 2. Marlborough, Vt., Prob. Dist. 2:183-84 [FHL #29138]. 3. Frederic W. Bailey, *Early Conn. Marr.* (New Haven 1896-1906, reprt. Baltimore 1968) 2:46; *Cape Cod Library* 1:256. 4. Son's birth estimated from parent's marriage date. 5. Marlborough, Vt., Prob. Dist. 1:1-2; 2:158-59, 182-83 (Zephaniah Swift) [FHL #29138]. 6. Marlborough, Vt., Prob. Dist. 1:1-2; 2:158-59, 182-83 (Zephaniah Swift) [FHL #29138].

346. **Alice/Alce/Else Swift**[5] (*Lydia Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Plymouth, Plymouth Co., Mass., 25 April 1731, the daughter of Zephaniah and Lydia (Chipman) Swift.[1] Alice died in Lebanon, Conn., 12 September 1783.[2]

Alice/Elee Swift married in Lebanon, Conn., 22 October 1747 **Samuel Davis**,[3] who was born in Barnstable, Mass., 8 May 1727,[4] the son of Daniel and Mary (Lothrop) Davis. Samuel Davis died after 1769, the year his last child was born in Lebanon.[5]

Alice's father, Zephaniah Swift, in his will dated 13 April 1778, gave his daughter, Alice, one hundred acres of wild land in Wilmington. On 18 September 1798, Jairus Hall of Wilmington, Vt., was appointed to represent the heirs of Alice Davis, devisee in the will of Zephaniah Swift. When the land was finally divided on 13 February 1799, "daughter Else" [*sic*] was listed along with her sisters and nephews.[6]

Samuel's mother, Mrs. Mary Davis, was admitted as a member of the Barnstable Church in the East Parish (or Precinct), 4 July 1725, listed as #37. She was dismissed to the church in Lebanon, Conn., 26 September 1742.[7] This indicates that Samuel had moved to Lebanon with his parents before 1742.

No probate records were found for Samuel Davis in Lebanon.

Children (**Davis**), born in Lebanon, Conn.:[8]

i. **Samuel**[6], born 20 September 1748, died at Norwich 19 January 1769.
ii. **Deborah**, born 28 February 1749/50.
iii. **Hannah**, born 21 January 1754.
iv. **Lathrop**, born 17 July 1756.
v. **Lydia**, born 1 May 1759.
vi. **Ellis**, (daughter), born 31 October 1760, died 23 May 1765.
vii. **Samuel** (again), born 24 March 1769.

REFERENCES:
1. *Plymouth VR*, 104; *MD* 14:239. 2. LDS Ancestral File. 3. Lebanon VR 1:66; Bailey, *Early Conn. Marriages* 2:43 (no groom's name); *Cape Cod Library* 1:256. 4. *Barnstable Fams.* 1:302. 5. Lebanon VR 1:66. 6. Marlborough, Vt., Prob. Dist. 1:1-2; 2:158-59, 182-83 (Zephaniah Swift) [FHL #29138]. 7. Barnstable East Parish Church Records, (typescript) alpha., 11. 8. Lebanon VR 1:66; [*NEHGR* 103:242: daughter Deborah's marriage to William Ticknor.]

347. **Mary Swift**[5] (*Lydia Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was probably born in Plymouth, Mass., about 1734, the daughter of Zephaniah and Lydia (Chipman) Swift.[1] Mary died in Windham Co., New Hampshire, after 13 February 1799, when she received her share of land in Wilmington, Vt., bequeathed to her by her father.[2]

Mary Swift married in Lebanon, Conn., 24 May 1753 **Judah More/Moore**,[3] who was born in Worcester, Mass., 4 June 1730,[4] the son of John and Mary (Fulham) More/Moore. Capt. Judah More died at a great age in Wilmington and was buried in North Cemetery.[5]

Mary's father, Zephaniah Swift, in his will dated 13 April 1778, gave his daughter, Mary, and his grandson, Zephaniah Swift More [*sic*], one hundred acres of wild land each in Wilmington. This land was not distributed until 13 February 1799.[6]

Judah and Mary lived first in Mansfield, Conn., where their first four children were born. In 1765 they moved to Palmer, Hampshire Co., Mass., where their last two children were born. They then lived in Kingston, Mass., for several years, before settling in Wilmington, Vt., near Mary's parents. In 1780, Capt. Judah More was on a committee to select the place to build a meeting house near the center of town. On 25 September 1781, James Ely of Conway, Mass., conveyed to Judah More, "late of Kingston in Bay State," 50 acres in Wilmington. On 2 February 1791, Judah More of Wilmington, yeoman, conveyed to Judah More, Jr., gentleman, of the same place, 200 acres in Wilmington. On 24 June 1795, Judah conveyed one-half of two certain lots in Wilmington to his son, Jonathan Moore of Wilmington.[7]

No probate records were found in Wilmington for Judah More/Moore.

Children (**More/Moore**), first four born in Mansfield, Conn., last two in Palmer, Mass.:[8]

i. **Mary**[6], born in 1754; bapt. 20 November 1757.
ii. **Judah, Jr.**, born 18 July 1755; bapt. 20 November 1757; Lt. in Capt. Wheeler's Co., 1782, during the Revolutionary War.[9]
iii. **Jonathan**, died young.
iv. **Abigail**, born 14 October 1762 [*sic*]; bapt. 3 October 1762 [*sic*].
v. **Zephaniah Swift**, born in Palmer, Mass., 20 November 1770; given 100 acres of wild land in Wilmington, Vt., by his grandfather, Zephaniah Swift, in his will;[10] a Congregational minister; president of Williams College and first president of Amherst College.[11]
vi. **Jonathan**, born 21 March 1773; his father conveyed land in Wilmington to him in 1795.[12]

REFERENCES:
1. Marlborough, Vt., Prob. Dist. 1:1-2; 2:158-59, 182-83 (Zephaniah Swift) [FHL #29138]. 2. *Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography* 4:385. 3. Bailey, *Early Conn. Marr.* 2:45; *Cape Cod Library* 1:256. 4. Volney Sewell Fulham, *Fulham Genealogy* (Burlington 1910), 217. 5. Ibid. 6. Marlborough, Vt., Prob. Dist. 1:1-2; 2:158-59, 182-83 (Zephaniah Swift) [FHL #29138]. 7. Fulham, *Fulham Gen.*, 217. 8. Fulham, *Fulham Gen.*, 217-18; Mansfield, Conn., First Church Recs., 382 (Mary and Judah Moore), 387 (Abigail Moore) [FHL #823814]. 9. Fisher, *Sold. and Sail. in Vermont*, 360-61; Goodrich, *Rolls of Soldiers in the Rev. War. from Vermont*, 616. 10. Marlborough, Vt., Prob. Dist. 1:1-2; 2:158-59, 182-83 (Zephaniah Swift) [FHL #29138]. 11. *Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography* 4:385. 12. Fulham, *Fulham Gen.*, 218.

348. **Chipman Swift**[5] (*Lydia Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was baptized in Lebanon, Conn., 8 July 1750,[1] the son of Zephaniah and Lydia (Chipman) Swift.[1] Chipman died in Derby, Conn., 8 March 1825 and was buried in the burying ground at Up Town, Derby, Conn.[2]

Chipman Swift married first in Mansfield, Conn., 30 November 1769, **Mary Laine**,[3], whose parents have not been identified. Mary died in Wilmington, Vt., 22 June 1813.[4]

Chipman Swift married second in Derby, Conn., 6 May 1819, (intentions 8 March 1819), **Mrs. Sarah (Humphreys) Mills**,[5] who was born in Derby, Conn., 29 July 1748, the daughter of the Rev. Daniel and Sarah (Riggs) (Bowers) Humphreys. Sarah was the widow of the Rev. Samuel Mills.[6] Sarah died at 78 years of age, in Derby, before 13 February 1827, the date her will was probated,[7] and was also buried in the Up Town Cemetery at Derby.

Chipman Swift's father, Zephaniah Swift, in his will dated 13 April 1778, gave Chipman his land in "old Lebanon lying in the Five Mile Propriety in Connecticut." Chipman was also given all of his father's homestead after his mother's decease, the remainder of the cattle and sheep, and all of his wearing apparel except his best hat. Chipman was to pay all debts out of his father's

notes and money and was to divide any overplus between himself and his brother, Perez. Chipman was named as the executor of his father's will.[8]

During the Revolutionary War, Chipman Swift served as a Captain from Vermont.[9] After the death of his first wife in Wilmington, Chipman moved to Derby, Conn., to live with his son, Rev. Zephaniah Swift.[10] There he married his second wife, Sarah (Humphreys) Mills.

No probate records were found for Chipman Swift, but his widow, Sarah Swift, made her will, 7 December 1826, which was proved 13 February 1827. Sarah made bequests to her brother, Daniel Humphreys, and his three surviving children, and to other Humphreys relatives. She gave $50 to her "son-in-law" [step-son], Zephaniah Swift, and the same amount to his wife, unnamed. Their share included $20 "given the family since my husband's death." All the residue was given to her three executors, named as Ephraim Swift, William Humphreys and John Humphreys. Witnesses were Theodosia Swift, Mary Swift and Sally M. Hotchkiss. On 12 February 1827, all of the witnesses acknowledged seeing Sarah Swift sign her will. On 5 March 1827, Ephraim Swift, William Humphreys and John Humphreys, with John L. Tomlinson as surety, were sworn in as executors.[11]

Children (**Swift**), all by his first wife, born in Wilmington, Vt.:[12]

i. **Zephaniah**[6], born 20 January 1771, died in Derby, Conn., before 14 January 1841; bequeathed 100 acres of land in Wilmington, Vt., by his grandfather. Zephaniah was a minister in Derby, Conn. In his will dated 11 January 1841, his surviving children were two unmarried daughters, Theodosia Swift and Persis Swift, a married daughter, Mary Beach, two sons, Urbane Hitchcock Swift and Joseph Packard Swift, and a grandson, Alfred Dwight Holbrook.[13]

ii. **Lucy**, born 23 October 1773, died 12 April 1790, aged 16 years; buried in River View Cemetery.

iii. **Lydia**, born 28 June 1776, died 29 March 1829, aged 53 years; buried in River View Cemetery.

iv. **Polly**, born 5 September 1779, died 22 December 1781, aged 2 years; buried in River View Cemetery.

v. **Chipman, Jr.**, born 2 May 1782, died 5 April 1784, aged 2 years; buried in River View Cemetery.

vi. **Polly**, born 3 July 1784.

vii. **Sally**, born 3 January 1787.

viii. **Cynthia**, born 17 September 1789.

REFERENCES:

1. Marlborough, Vt., Prob. Dist. 1:1-2; 2:158-59, 182-83 (Zephaniah Swift) [FHL #29138]; George H. Swift, *William Swyft of Sandwitch and Some of his Descendants* (Millbrook, N.Y. 1900), 26. 2. Frederick Humphreys, *Humphreys Family in America* (N.Y. 1883), 133 [FHL #129]. 3. Frederick W. Bailey, *Early Conn. Marr.* 2:128, where Chipman Swift is called Chrysman [*sic*] Swift; *Cape Cod Library* 1:256. 4. Swift, *William Swyft*, 26. 5. Humphreys, *Humphreys Family,* 128-29, 130-33 [FHL #129]. 6. Ibid., 130-33. 7. New Haven Prob. Dist.,

alpha (Sarah Swift) [FHL #1024391]; *Humphreys Family*, 130, gives her death date as 31 March 1827. 8. Marlborough, Vt., Prob. Dist. 1:1-2; 2:158-59, 182-83 (Zephaniah Swift) [FHL #29138]. 9. Fisher, *Soldiers, Sailors and Patriots of the Revolutionary War in Vermont* (Camden, Me. 1992), 512. 10. Swift, *William Swyft*, 26. 11. New Haven Prob. Dist., alpha. (Sarah M. Swift) [FHL #1024391]. 12. Vermont VR (microfilm) [FHL #27704]. 13. New Haven Prob. Dist., alpha (Zephaniah Swift) [FHL #1024391].

349. **William Chipman**[5] (*Ebenezer Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 6 May 1731 and baptized in Falmouth, Mass., 11 November 1733, with his brother, John,[1] the son of Ebenezer and Mary (Adams) Chipman. William died in Wellfleet, Barnstable Co., Mass., 18 March 1795, and was buried there in Duck Creek Cemetery.[2]

William Chipman married first in Eastham, Mass., 25 January 1753 (intentions 2 December 1752) **Martha Treat**,[3] who was born in Eastham 27 March 1733,[4] the daughter of John Treat of Eastham. Martha died in Wellfleet 27 December 1770, at 38 years of age, and was buried in Duck Creek Cemetery.[5]

William Chipman married second in Wellfleet 3 March 1772 (intentions 25 January 1772) **Betty Mayo**,[6] also of Wellfleet, who was born about 1740, as determined by her tombstone, but whose parentage has not been discovered. Betty died in Wellfleet before 14 June 1808,[7] aged 68 years, called "widow of Deacon William Chipman," and was buried in Duck Creek Cemetery, 7 October 1808 [*sic*].[8]

William Chipman was mentioned by his grandfather, the Hon. John Chipman of Newport, R.I., in his will dated 7 October 1749 and probated 3 February 1756. John Chipman called William's father, Ebenezer Chipman, "deceased," and named William's mother, "my daughter [-in-law], Mary Chipman and her son, William," who were to share equally with his other sons and daughters in his estate.[9]

William Chipman was a carpenter. He and his family lived in Eastham and Wellfleet. During the Revolutionary War, William served as a private from Wellfleet under Capt. Joseph Smith and Capt. Micah Hamlin.[10] He was a deacon in the church and served on many town committees.[11]

Deacon William Chipman of Wellfleet died intestate. On 8 August 1795, widow Betty Chipman, his second wife, was appointed as the administratrix of his estate.[12] The inventory, which was taken 27 April 1795, amounted to £453-16-8.[13] On 29 April 1795, the minor children from William's second marriage, David, Martha and Ebenezer, chose their mother, Betty Chipman, as their guardian.[14] Less than a year later, 21 March 1796, the division of the estate was made to the widow and to the following children from both marriages: Mercy Rich, wife of John Rich, Mary Pepper, wife of Isaac Pepper, William Chipman, John Chipman, Samuel M. Chipman, David Chipman, Martha Chipman and Ebenezer Chipman. Accounts were filed 29 March 1796.[15]

On 14 June 1808, "the widow being now deceased," her thirds were divided 12 July 1808 to the heirs, John Chipman, mariner of Boston, he to pay $79.55 to each of his brothers and sisters, named as Samuel Mayo Chipman of

Wellfleet, David Chipman of Wellfleet, Ebenezer Chipman of Wellfleet, Mary Rich, wife of John, Mercy Pepper, wife of Isaac of Hardwick, Martha Hinckley, wife of Moses of Wellfleet, and Betsey Chipman of Wellfleet, the daughter of their deceased brother, William Chipman of Wellfleet.[16]

Children (**Chipman**), first two born in Eastham, Mass., remainder in Wellfleet, Mass., all recorded in Wellfleet town recods and in their father's probate records:[17]

By his first wife, Martha Treat:

i. **Mercy**[6], born 30 March 1754; called "Mercy Rich, wife of John," in her father's probate records.
ii. **Mary**, born 1 September 1756; "called Mary Pepper, wife of Isaac Pepper of Hardwick," in her father's probate records.
iii. **William**, born 3 December 1767; called "of Wellfleet, deceased," in his father's probate records; his daughter, Betsey, was also mentioned.
iv. **John**, born 17 July 1769; called "mariner, of Boston" in his father's probate records.

By his second wife, Betty Mayo:

v. **Samuel Mayo**, born 28 July 1773; called "of Wellfleet" in his father's probate records.
vi. **David**, born 20 October 1776; called "of Wellfleet" in his father's probate records.
vii. **Martha**, born 20 December 1778; called "Martha Hinckley, wife of Moses of Wellfleet" in her father's probate records.
viii. **Ebenezer**, born 30 June 1781; called "of Wellfleet" in his father's probate records.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 30:100; *Sandwich VR* 1:70. 2. *MD* 10:204. 3. *MD* 16:31; 28:76. 4. *MD* 15:73. 5. *MD* 10:204. 6. Records of the Town of Wellfleet, Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1:309, 526 [FHL #779026]. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 24:211 (Div. of Widow's Dower) [FHL #904610]. 8. *MD* 10:204; but note that, in the division of her dower rights in her husband's estate, the probate record stated that she was deceased before 14 June 1808. 9. Newport, R.I., Town Council, 1756-1760, 2:11 (John Chipman) [FHL #945000]. 10. *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors* 3:421-22. 11. Freeman, *Hist. of Cape Cod* (Boston 1860), 1:666, 672 [FHL #1698285]. 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 25:112 (William Chipman) [FHL #904611]. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 28:44, 104, 389-90 (William Chipman) [FHL #899490]. 14. Barnstable Co. Prob. 25:668 (Guardianship) [FHL #904611]. 15. Barnstable Co. Prob. 28:217-24 (Division); 28:389-90 (Accounts) [FHL #899490]; 33:151-2 (Accounts) [FHL #899492]. 16. Barnstable Co. Prob. 24:211 (William Chipman) [FHL #904610]; 33:151-52 (Inventory and Division of widow's dower) [FHL #899492]. 17. *MD* 16:31 (Mercy, Mary); Recs. of the Town of Wellfleet 1:25 [FHL #779026]; Barnstable Co. Prob. 25:112 (William Chipman) [FHL #904611]; 33:151-52 (Div. of Widow's Dower) [FHL #899492].

350. **Ebenezer Chipman**[5] (*Ebenezer Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 18 November 1738,[1] the son of Ebenezer

and Mary (Adams) Chipman. He died in Barre, Worcester Co., Mass., in May 1786.[2]

Ebenezer Chipman married in Hardwick, Worcester Co., Mass., 4 March 1762 **Susannah Ruggles**,[3] who was born in Hardwick 17 April 1740,[4] the daughter of Capt. Benjamin Ruggles and his wife, Alice Merrick, She was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Stephen Hopkins. Susannah died in Barre, after 22 April 1788, the date she submitted her accounts as administratrix of her deceased husband's estate.[5]

Ebenezer's father, Ebenezer Chipman of Wellfleet, did not leave any probate records. Susannah's father, Benjamin Ruggles, gentleman, of Hardwick, in his will dated 6 October 1790, probated 26 October 1790, mentioned his daughter, Susannah Chitman [*sic*], as one of his heirs.[6]

Barre was established in 1753 but was called Rutland District until 1774, and then Hutchinson until 1776.[7] Ebenezer was a blacksmith and held many town offices.[8] When the Massachusetts Tax Valuation List was made in 1771, Ebenezer Chipman was listed in the Rutland District (Barre), with one poll, owning a house and shop adjoining, with an annual worth of £3. He owned 1 horse, 1 cattle, 10 goats and sheep, and 2 swine. He had three acres of pasture which would keep 7 cows, one acre of tillage which produced 20 bushels of grain per year, and three tons of English hay and upland hay per acre on three acres of upland.[9]

Ebenezer Chipman of Barre died intestate and his widow, Susannah, was appointed as the administratrix of his estate. On 22 April 1788, Susannah Chipman presented her accounts. The inventory of his personal estate totaled £110-3-5. Expenses amounted to £80-8-5, leaving a balance of £29-15-0. The judge ordered her to retain in her own hands £9-18 for her thirds in the personal estate and that she pay to John Chipman, the eldest son £6-12-2-7, and to the other children, Ebenezer, Stephen, Perez and Susannah, the sum of £3-6-17 to each.[10]

Children (**Chipman**), born in Barre, Mass.:[11]

i. **John**[6], born 6 October 1762; called "eldest son" in his father's probate records.
ii. **Elizabeth**, born 26 March 1766; died young.
iii. **Ebenezer**, born 19 April 1770; mentioned in his father's probate records.
iv. **Stephen**, born 5 April 1772; mentioned in his father's probate records.
v. **Perez**, born 23 March 1774; mentioned in his father's probate records.
vi. **James**, died young.
vii. **Susannah**, mentioned in her father's probate records.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:121. 2. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 36. 3. *Hardwick VR*, 154, 237. 4. *Hardwick VR*, 100; Paige, *Hist. of Hardwick, Mass.*, 483; John D. Austin, *Mayflower Families: Stephen Hopkins* (3rd ed. 2001) 6:385. 5. Worcester Co. Prob. 22:139-40

(Ebenezer Chipman) [FHL #856286]. 6. Worcester Co. Prob. 23:159-60; 26:526 (Benjamin Ruggles) [FHL #856286; #856315]. 7. *Genealogist's Handbook for New England Research*, (1980), 46. 8. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 36-37. 9. Pruitt, *Mass. Tax Valuation List of 1771*, #0464 0150 (Rutland District (Barre). 10. Worcester Co. Prob. 22:139-40 (Ebenezer Chipman) [FHL #856286]. 11. *Barre VR*, 26.

351. **Perez Chipman**[5] (*Ebenezer Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Eastham, Mass., about 1740,[1] the son of Ebenezer and Mary (Adams) Chipman, but no birth record has been found. Perez Chipman of Eastham may have died at sea before 1771, the year his estate was admitted for probate.[2]

Perez Chipman married in Wellfleet, Mass., as her first husband, 4 February 1766 **Tabitha Snow**,[3] who was born in Eastham, Mass., 6 March 1748,[4] the daughter of Sylvanus Snow and his first wife, Hannah Cole. Widow Tabitha (Snow) Chipman married second in Eastham 14 November 1771 (intentions 31 October 1771) Isaiah Holbrook of Wellfleet,[5] and third, in Wellfleet, 11 December 1777, George Hatch of Wellfleet.[6] Tabitha died after 10 April 1786, the date she was mentioned in her step-mother's probate records.[7]

Tabitha's father, Sylvanus Snow of Eastham, yeoman, died intestate, 23 March 1772, after Tabitha's first husband, Perez Chipman, had died and after she had married her second husband, Isaiah Holbrook. The settlement of the estate of her father, Sylvanus Snow, dated 11 April 1772, mentioned his widow, (his second wife), Deborah, and his children, including his daughter, Tabitha Holbrook.[8]

Perez Chipman died intestate. In his probate records, he was called "of Eastham." On 3 December 1771, Isaiah Holbrook of Wellfleet, yeoman, Tabitha's second husband, was appointed as the administrator of the estate of Perez Chipman, mariner, late of Eastham.[9] An inventory amounting to £5-17-1 was taken by Isaiah Higgins, Samuel Smith and Richard Smith and presented to the court 6 December 1771.[10] On 9 March 1773, Isaiah Holbrook was appointed as the guardian of Tabitha's minor children, named as Israel Chipman, Stephen Chipman, (who was named for his father's brother), and Mehitable Chipman.[11]

Before 8 April 1777, Isaiah Holbrook died and Tabitha (Snow) (Chipman) Holbrook of Wellfleet, widow, was named as the guardian of Israel Chipman, Stephen Chipman and Mehitable Chipman, minor children "in-law" [*sic*] of Isaiah Holbrook, late of Wellfleet.[12]

When Tabitha's step-mother, Deborah Snow, died intestate before 10 April 1786, the administrator of her estate, Nathaniel Cooke of Harwich, claimed that the estate had been embezzled by Tabitha and her third husband, George Hatch of Wellfleet, and by her sister, Mary Doane [*sic*] and her husband, William Deane [*sic*], and another sister, Hannah, and her husband, Elisha Rich.[13]

The fact that Perez Chipman named a son after his brother Stephen, confirms his place in this Chipman family.

Children (**Chipman**), born in Eastham or Wellfleet, Mass.:[14]

i. **Israel**[6], born in 1766.
ii. **Stephen**, born 17 July 1767.
iii. **Mehitable**, born in 1770.

REFERENCES:

1. John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 37; undocumented. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:469 (Perez Chipman) {FHL #904604]. 3. Town of Wellfleet 1:303 [FHL #779026]; Austin, *Mayflower Families: Stephen Hopkins* (3rd ed. 2001) 6:298-99. 4. Austin, *Mayf. Fams.: Stephen Hopkins* 6:298-99. 5. Recs., Town of Wellfleet, 1:309 [FHL #779026]; *MD* 32:175. 6. Recs., Town of Wellfleet 1:531 [FHL #779026]. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 19:132; 26:202 (Deborah Snow) [FHL #904604; #904610]. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:254; 15:111-12, 157; 16:22; 24;198 (Sylvanus Snow) [FHL ##904604; 904606; 904610]. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 16:12 (Perez Chipman) [FHL #904606]. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:469 (Perez Chipman) [FHL #904604]. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 15:133-35 (Perez Chipman - Guardianships) [FHL 904606]. 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 18:8, 9, 10 (Guardianship) FHL #904607]. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 19;132; 26;202 (Deborah Snow) [FHL #904608]. 14. Barnstable Co. Prob. 15:133-35 (Perez Chipman - Guardianships) [FHL 904606].

352. **Elizabeth Chipman**[5] (*Handley*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Newport, Rhode Island, 19 February 1741.[1] the daughter of Handley Chipman and his first wife, Jean Allen, and was baptized by Minister Searing in the Second Congregational Church. Elizabeth died in Rhode Island, 9 February 1764.[2]

Elizabeth Chipman married in Newport, 9 June 1760 **William Dexter** of Cranston, R.I.,[3] whose parentage has not been found. William Dexter probably died after about 1765, the year his last child was born.[4]

Elizabeth's birth and her marriage to William Dexter of Cranston, R.I., were recorded by her father, Handley Chipman, in his "Chipman Family History."[5] Elizabeth married soon after her parents moved to Cornwallis, Nova Scotia. She died before her father, Handley Chipman, who, in his will dated 12 February 1799, called her his deceased daughter and said that her share in his estate was to be divided between her two daughters, Abigail Dexter, "wife of a Mr. Brown," and her sister, Elizabeth Dexter, "wife of a Mr. Allen in the states."[6]

No probate records have been found for either William or Elizabeth Dexter.

Children (Dexter), probably born in Cranston, R.I.[7]

i. **Son**[6], born about 1761. died aged 20 years.
ii. **Abigail**, born about 1763.
iii. **Elizabeth**, born about 1765.

REFERENCES:

1. J. N. Arnold, *VR of Rhode Island* (1893) 4:88; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:510. 2. Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 601; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:510. 3. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:510. 4. Ibid. 5. Ibid. 6 *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:510. 7. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:510; King's Co., Nova Scotia Wills, 187-192 (Handley Chipman) [FHL #567591].

353. **Margaret Chipman**[5] (*Handley*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Newport, R.I., 17 July 1743,[1] the daughter of Handley Chipman and his first wife, Jean Allen, and was baptized by Minister Clapp. Margaret died in childbirth in Providence, R.I., 4 May 1761.[2]

Margaret Chipman married in Providence 4 April 1760 **Richard Bacon** of Providence,[3] whose parentage has not been ascertained.

Margaret's father, Handley Chipman, mentioned Margaret's birth and baptism in his "Chipman Family History," and said that she married Richard Beakcon [*sic*].[4] She died before her father. Since she apparently did not have any surviving children, her father did not mention her in his will.[5]

REFERENCES:

1. Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 601; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:510. 2. Ibid. 3. King's Co., Nova Scotia Wills, 187-192 (Handley Chipman) [FHL #567591]. 4. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:510. 5. Ibid.

354. **John Chipman**[5] (*Handley*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Newport, R.I., 18 December 1744,[1] the son of Handley and Jean (Allen) Chipman, and was baptized by Minister Hylliard. John Chipman died in Cornwallis, N.S., 29 April 1836.[2]

John Chipman married in Horton or Cumberland, N.S., 15 November 1769 **Eunice Dickson** of Horton,[3] who was born in Westfield, Hampden Co., Mass., 30 August 1747,[4] the daughter of Major Charles Dickson and his wife, Miriam Ingersoll of Horton, N.S., formerly of Hampden Co., Mass., and Colchester, Conn. Eunice probably died in Cornwallis before 13 June 1835, the date her husband made his will and did not mention her.[5]

Handley Chipman recorded the birth and marriage of his son, John, in his "Chipman Family History."[6] Handley also listed John as one of his seven sons when he made his will in Cornwallis, N.S., dated 12 February 1799. John was bequeathed one-eleventh part of his father's estate.[7]

Eunice's father, Major Charles Dickson was an original grantee of Horton, 29 May 1761.[8] John Chipman moved to Cornwallis, N.S., in 1764. He became a member of the House of Assembly, a Justice of the Peace and Judge of the Inferior Court in King's County.[9] In his probate records dated 13 June 1835, John Chipman of Cornwallis gave his daughter, Catherine Chipman, one moiety, or half, of his homestead farm and household goods, including silver plate and other property, because she had "faithfully bestowed much care and affection on me." The rest of his bequests were to be taken out of the other moiety. John gave £20 to his two grandsons, George and Allen Chipman, sons of his deceased son, Jared Chipman. He said that if his son, William, did not return and become a resident, his executors were to repay the debts William owed to eleven creditors who were mostly relatives and were listed by name. He directed that his son George was to be reimbursed for paying his father's debt of £25 to Martin Gay [?] Blades, and any other expenses of the estate. He bequeathed £150 to his granddaughter, Lavinia, wife of John Whiden, and £35 to Sarah, wife of Rowland Parks. He gave Ann Bennet, formerly Ann Marsh,

£30. Daughter Eunice, wife of David Whiden, deceased, was given £215, daughter Jane, wife of Timothy Barnaby, received £400, and daughter Olivia, wife of John Coade, was given £500, "the difference being that I have already advanced [money] to my daughters, Eunice and Jane" to pay their legacies in full. George Chipman and John Whidon were named as co-executors. Witnesses were Samuel Chipman, John Belcher and John Barneby. The will was accepted for probate 26 May 1846.[10]

Children (**Chipman**), born in Cornwallis, N.S.:[11]

i. **John Hancock**[6], born 9 May 1770; not mentioned in his father's will.
ii. **Handley**, born 26 August 1771, died young.
iii. **Charles**, born 9 July 1772; not mentioned in his father's will.
iv. **George**, born 23 April 1774, co-executor of his father's will.
v. **Elizabeth**, born 18 June 1775, died young.
vi. **Elizabeth**, born 30 May 1776; not mentioned in her father's will.
vii. **Eunice**, born 9 August 1777, died young.
viii. **Eunice**, born 30 June 1778; called "wife of David Whidon, deceased," in her father's will.
ix. **Allen**, born 26 March 1780; not mentioned in his father's will.
x. **Daniel**, born 21 April 1782; not mentioned in his father's will.
xi. **Lavinia**, born 23 November 1783.
xii. **Jane**, born 19 March 1785; called wife of Timothy Barnaby by her father in his will.
xiii. **William**, born 9 December 1786; mentioned in his father's will.
xiv. **Jared Ingersoll**, born 22 May 1788; called "deceased" by his father in his will which mentioned Jared's sons, **George** and **Allen Chipman**.
xv. **Olivia**, born 8 March 1790; called wife of John Coade in her father's will.
xvi. **Catherine**, born in 1792; unmarried when mentioned in her father's will; received half of her father's estate.

REFERENCES:

1. Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 601; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:510. 2. Ibid. 3. Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 601. 4. Ibid.; John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 37-38. 5. King's Co. Prob. C-20, 1835 (John Chipman) [FHL #1674963]. 6. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:510. 7. King's Co. Wills, 187-192 (Handley Chipman) FHL #567591]. 8. Eaton. *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 642. 9. John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 37-38. 10. King's Co. Prob. C-20, 1835, (John Chipman) [FHL #1674963]. 11. Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 601; King's Co. Prob. C-20, 1835, (John Chipman) [FHL #1674963]; John Hale Chipman, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 37-38.

355. **Kathrine/Catharine Chipman**[5] (*Handley*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Newport, R.I., 11 November 1746,[1] the daughter of Handley and Jean (Allen) Chipman, and was baptized by Minister Vinal. Kathrine died in Cornwallis, N.S., 21 June 1812.[2]

Kathrine married probably in Cornwallis, 11 August 1764 **Major John Beckwith, Jr.**,[3] of Cornwallis, who was born in Norwich, Conn., 16 March 1738,[4] the son of John and Jane (Worden) Beckwith. Major John Beckwith died in Cornwallis Sept./Dec. 15, 1816.[5]

Kathrine's father, Handley Chipman, recorded Kathrine's birth and her marriage to Mr. John Beckwith, Jr., in his "Chipman Family History" and said that she had two sons and six daughters.[6] In his will dated 12 February 1799, Handley Chipman called Katherine one of his two living daughters and gave her a full one-eleventh share in his estate.[7]

Major John Beckwith was a grantee in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia.[8]

Children (**Beckwith**), possibly born in Cornwallis, N.S.[9]

i. **John**[6], born 27 December 1765.
ii. **Jean/Jane**, born 5 January 1768.
iii. **Handley**, born 6 March 1770.
iv. **Margaret**, born 16 April 1772.
v. **Cathern/Katherine**, born 11 October 1774; married Ambrose Barnaby.
vi. **Sarah**, born 8 August 1776; married Zacheus Best.
vii. **Prudence**, born 9 March 1779; married Erastus Pinneo as his first wife.
viii. **Elizabeth**, born 16 [unknown] 1782; married James Cogswell.

REFERENCES:

1. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:510-11. 2. Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 558. 3. Ibid., 601; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:510-11. 4. Norwich, Conn., VR 2:9; Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 558. 5. Ibid. 6. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:510-11. 7. King's Co. Wills 187-192 (Handley Chipman) [FHL #567591]. 8. Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 558. 9. Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 558.

356. **Rebecca Chipman**[5] (*Handley*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Newport, R.I., 21 November 1750,[1] the daughter of Handley and Jean (Allen) Chipman, and was baptized by Minister Vinal. Rebecca died in Cornwallis, N.S., of small-pox 8 May 1778.[2]

Rebecca Chipman married, as his first wife, in August 1766. **Samuel Beckwith, Jr.**,[3] who was born in Norwich, Conn., 30 July 1743,[4] the son of Samuel and Miriam (Marvin) Beckwith. Samuel Beckwith married second, Sarah Rand, daughter of Caleb and Mary (Mayhew) Rand, who married second, 17 December 1807, Timothy Eaton. Samuel Beckwith had six children, Ruth, Martha, Samuel, Nanna, Charlotte and Ardelia, by his second wife,[5] none of them descendants of *Mayflower* passengers, John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland. Samuel Beckwith, Jr., died intestate 4 May 1791.[6]

In his report on the Chipman Family, Rebecca's father, Handley Chipman, called Rebecca his "dear and dutiful daughter" who had married Mr. Samuel Beckwith, Jr.[7] In his will, Handley said that she was deceased. He gave Rebecca's children her one-eleventh share of his estate, divided among them and named them as Marvin, Elizabeth, Eunice and Mary Beckwith.[8]

Samuel Beckwith's father, Capt. Samuel Beckwith of Cornwallis, died intestate. In an agreement dated 27 March 1780, Samuel's mother, Miriam, and Samuel and his brothers and sisters, agreed to a division of the estate.[9]

Rebecca's widower, Samuel Beckwith, Jr., of Cornwallis, trader, also died intestate. On 4 May 1791, William Allen Chipman, trader, with Capt. Asa Beckwith and John Newcomb, all of Cornwallis, were named as administrators after posting bond for £500. If the administrators found a will, they were to give up the administration. On 18 August 1791, William Allen Chipman was given permission to sell land to pay debts. Signers and witnesses were William Allen Chipman, Asa Beckwith, John Newcomb, Nancy Chipman and Homes Chipman.[10] William Allen Chipman and Homes Chipman were Rebecca's brothers.

Children (**Beckwith**), born in Cornwallis, N.S.:[11]

i. **Thomas Marvin**[6], [or **Marvin Holmes**] b. 21 October 1768; called "Marvin" in his grandfather Handley Chipman's will.
ii. **Elizabeth**, born 19 July 1770; named in her grandfather Chipman's will.
iii. **Eunice**, born 4 July 1772; named in her grandfather Chipman's will.
iv. **Rebecca**, born 29 July 1774; not mentioned in her grandfather Chipman's will.
v. **Mary**, born 8 October 1776; named in her grandfather Chipman's will.

REFERENCES:

1. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:511. 2. Ibid. 3. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:511; Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 556, 601. 4. Norwich, Conn. VR 1:191. 5. Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 556. 6. King's Co. Prob. Admin. Files B-3 1791 (Samuel Beckwith, [Jr.]) [FHL #1685073]. 7. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:511. 8. King's Co. Wills 187-192 (Handley Chipman) [FHL #567591]. 9. King's Co. Prob. Admin. Files B-1 1783 (Samuel Beckwith, [Sr.]) [FHL #1685073]. 10. King's Co. Prob. Admin. Files, B-3 (Samuel Beckwith, [Jr.]) [FHL #1685073]. 11. Ibid.; Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 556.

357. **Thomas Handley Chipman**[5] (*Handley*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Newport, R.I., 17 January 1756.[1] the son of Handley and Jean (Allen) Chipman. The Rev. Thomas Handley Chipman died in Nictaux, Annapolis County, N.S., 11 October 1830.[2]

Thomas Handley Chipman married first, in September 1776, **Mary Huston** of Cornwallis, N.S.,[3] only daughter of John Huston of Cornwallis.[4] Thomas had four children by Mary Huston before she died in 1786.[5]

Thomas married second in October 1787 **Jane Harding**[6] of Boston, Mass., whose parentage has not been determined. By Jane he had six children. Jane died in January 1813.[7]

Thomas married third, 14 September 1820 a widow, **Mary Briggs**[8] of Portland, Me., whose parentage has not been found. Mary died 27 December 1826.[9]

Thomas married fourth, possibly in 1827, **Mary Dunn**.[10] If so, she must have died soon because she was not mentioned in her husband's will dated 14 August 1827.[11]

In his will dated Cornwallis 11 February 1799, probated 6 November 1802, Handley Chipman, Thomas's father, gave Thomas a one-eleventh share of his estate and a silver tankard which was to be entailed to the oldest son in each generation of Thomas's descendants.[12]

Thomas Handley Chipman went to Nova Scotia with his parents in 1764. He was reared in the Congregational Church in Newport, R.I., but he was ordained in 1782 as a Baptist minister in Nova Scotia. By 1790, he was pastor of the First Baptist Church in Annapolis. In 1807 he bought a farm in Nictaux, N.S., and was the first minister of the Nictaux Baptist Church.[13]

The Rev. Thomas Handley Chipman of Annapolis, N.S., Gentleman, in his probate records dated 14 August 1827, bequeathed to his beloved son, Thomas, a decent living out of his estate during his natural life, provided he remained with his brother, Samuel, with the advice of his brothers-in law. [Son Thomas seems to have been an invalid.] The Rev. Thomas Chipman gave his daughters, Mary Fitch, and Eliza Quick, £25 each in money, to be paid out of his estate by his son, Samuel. He gave his other children, John H. Chipman, Jane Morse, Margaret Troop, Ann Lovett, Helen G. Randall and Joseph W. Chipman five shillings each, they having been otherwise provided for. Thomas gave his son, Samuel, half of his homestead farm where he lived in Annapolis Township, next to the half of his lands now deeded to his son, Joseph A. Chipman. Samuel was also given all of the cattle, stock and farming utensils and household furniture, etc. In return, Samuel was to pay all of his father's debts, legacies, bequests and funeral expenses and fulfill the requests made in his will. Samuel was appointed sole executor. Witnesses were Daniel Gallagher, William Starrat[?] and James Barteaux. On 16 October 1830, the will was acknowledged by James Barteaux and Daniel Gallagher and was accepted for probate.[14]

Children (**Chipman**), born in Annapolis, N.S.:[15]
By his first wife, Mary Huston:

i. **Jane**[6], born 20 October 1777; called Jane Morse in her father's will.
ii. **Margaret**, born 8 September 1779; called Margaret Troop in her father's will.
iii. **John Huston**, born 12 June 1781; called John H. Chipman in his father's will.
iv. **Ann**, born 6 May 1784; called Ann Lovett in her father's will.

By his second wife, Jane Harding:

v. **Thomas Harding**, born 19 October 1788; in his will, his father provided for his life-long care.

vi. **Helen**, born 17 March 1791; called Helen G. Randall in her father's will.

vii. **Mary**, born in June 1793; called Mary Fitch in her father's will.

viii. **Joseph Wheelock**, born in January 1795; mentioned in his father's will.

ix. **Eliza**, born in October 1800; called Eliza Quick in her father's will.

x. **Samuel Lord**, born 29 November 1803; named as executor in his father's will.

REFERENCES:

1. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:511; Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 601. 2. Ibid., 478-79; J. H. Chipman, *A Chipman Gen.*, 38. 3. Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 601. 4. Ibid.; J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 38. 5. Ibid. 6. Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 601; J. H. Chipman, *A Chipman Gen.*, 38. 7. Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 601; J. H. Chipman, *A Chipman Gen.*, 38. 8. Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 478-79, 601; J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 38. 9. Ibid. 10. J. H. Chipman, *A Chipman Gen.*, 38; Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 478-79, 601. 11. Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 601. 12. King's Co. Wills, 187-92 (Handley Chipman) [FHL #567591]. 13. Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 478-79. 14. Annapolis Co. Prob. Wills 2:139-42 (Thomas Handley Chipman) [FHL #817440]. 15. Ibid.; J. H. Chipman, *A Chipman Gen.*, 38-39.

358. **William Allen Chipman**[5] (*Handley*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Newport, R.I., 8 November 1757, the son of Handley and Jean (Allen) Chipman. William Allen Chipman died in Cornwallis, N.S., 28 December 1846, about 85 years of age.[2]

William Allen Chipman married in Cornwallis 20 November 1777 **Ann Osborne**,[3] who was born in 1756, the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (--) Osborne of the St. John River, N.B.[4] Ann died in Cornwallis, 3 November 1847.[5]

William Allen Chipman's father, Handley Chipman of Cornwallis, in his will dated 12 February 1799 and probated 6 November 1802, gave William a one-eleventh share of his estate and named him as co-executor with his step-mother, Nancy Chipman, and his half-brother, Homes Chipman.[6]

William moved to Cornwallis with his father about 1764. He was a member of the House of Assembly for Cornwallis and was elected a judge of the Inferior Court. William was a successful farmer, wealthy businessman and large landowner.[7]

In his will dated Cornwallis, 24 November 1840, proved 2 January 1846, William Allen Chipman of Cornwallis, bequeathed all of his household goods to his beloved wife Ann forever, and also the use of his chaise and sleigh and a horse. He gave her half of his dwelling house during her life, and directed that she was to be provided with firewood, victuals, and clothes. He gave his

son Handley Chipman "the use of the farm where he lives in Cornwallis." Daughter Ann, the wife of Thomas Loveth, was given the farm where she resided, containing 250 acres and all the buildings, etc. Ann was directed to collect and pay his debts and make payments to his other children as specified. His land was to be valued by his brother, Holmes Chipman. Since he had already given son Handley Chipman £1800, he directed that his sons, William and Samuel, should also be given £1800 each. Since his daughter Ann had already received £1000, including the farm, he gave daughter Sarah, wife of James R. Lovett, £1000, and the heirs of his daughter Rebekah, once the wife of John Barnaby, long deceased, £1000. He named Rebekah's heirs and their bequests. Her eldest son, William Barnaby, was given £50, son John Barnaby, £25, son Handley Barnaby, £25, and son George Barnaby, £25. Rebekah's daughter, Jane Hunt, having already received her full share, was given £10. He gave Sarah Jane Hunt, daughter of William and Jane Hunt, "whom we have brought up and lives with us," £40. William Allen Chipman, son of his son, Samuel Chipman, received his watch and gold chain and seal.[8] All of the remaining property, both real and personal, was to be divided equally among his beloved children, William, Handley, Samuel, Sarah, Ann, and the heirs of Rebekah. He appointed sons William, Handley and Samuel Chipman as his co-executors. Witnesses were David Chipman, Eunice Chipman and Wm. W. Lovett. The will was presented for probate by William H. Lovett, Gentleman, Handley Chipman and Samuel Chipman, Esq., 2 January 1846.[8]

William's widow, Ann Chipman, died intestate before 10 January 1849, the date that her eldest son, William Chipman, declined to serve as administrator of her estate and asked the probate court to appoint his brother, Samuel Chipman. Esq., in his place.[9]

Children (**Chipman**), born in Cornwallis, N.S.; all mentioned in their father's will:[10]

i. **Rebecca**[6], born 28 June 1779; married John Burnaby.
ii. **William**, born 29 November 1781.
iii. **Handley**, born 25 July 1784.
iv. **Sarah**, born 10 August 1788; married James R. Lovett.
v. **Samuel**, born 18 October 1790.
vi. **Ann**, born 16 December 1795; married Thomas Loveth.

REFERENCES:

1. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:511. 2. Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 479, 601/02. 3. Ibid., 601-02; J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 39. 4. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:511; Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 479, 601-02. 5. Ibid. 6. King's Co. Wills, 187-92 (Handley Chipman) [FHL #567591]. 7. Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 601/02. J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 39. 8. King's Co. Prob. C-28 (William Allen Chipman) [FHL #1674963]. 9. King's Co. Prob. C-44 (Ann Chipman) [FHL #1674963]. 10. King's Co. Prob. C-28 (William Allen Chipman) [FHL #1674963]; Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 601-02; J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 39.

359. **Nancy Chipman**[5] (*Handley*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, 6 October 1776,[1] the daughter of Handley Chipman and his second wife, Nancy Post. Nancy died after 24 December 1839, the date she and Stephen Chipman and Major Chipman presented her husband's will for probate.[2]

Nancy Chipman married, as his second wife, in Cornwallis, N.S., 27 May 1793 **Captain Abner Morse** of Annapolis, N.S.,[3] who was born in Sherborn, Mass., 6 December 1756, the son of Abner and Anna (Church) Morse.[4] Abner Morse married first in 1774 Elizabeth Sanders, daughter of Timothy Sanders.[5] Capt. Abner Morse died in Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, 4 December 1839.[6]

In his account of the Chipman family, Nancy's father, Handley Chipman, said that Nancy's husband, Abner Morse, was a widower. He said that he and Nancy "live happy and well in Providence."[7]

Before her marriage to Abner Morse, Nancy Chipman had a son, Jacob Chipman, who was raised by her father, Handley Chipman. In his will, dated 12 February 1799, probated 6 November 1802, Handley Chipman gave his daughter, Nancy Morse, one-eleventh part of his estate, equal to the shares allotted to her brothers and sisters. He provided that, "out of my daughter, Nancy's share, I order that her son, Jacob, whom I have brought up, is to have £10 paid to him."[8]

Capt. Abner Morse, farmer, of Annapolis Royal, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia, in his will dated 14 March 1834 and probated 24 December 1839, gave his beloved wife, Nancy Morse, the use and profits of his farm where he lived, during her natural life, along with the farming utensils and household furniture, chaise, sleigh and harnesses. He gave his beloved daughters "that are unmarried," Caroline and Eunice, the sum of £25 in furniture, should they marry. If they remained unmarried, they were to live at home with their mother. He gave his son, Abner Morse, all of the farm, stock and utensils after his mother's decease. He said that he had already given the children not named their full share of his property. He appointed his wife, Nancy Morse, and his kinsmen, Major Chipman and Stephen Chipman as his executrix and executors. Witnesses were Abner Sanders, Wesley Poole and Stephen Poole. On 24 December 1839, Stephen Chipman, Major Chipman and Nancy Morse presented the will for probate, with Abner Sanders and Stephen Poole acknowledging the deceased's signature.[9]

Child (**Chipman**), born in Cornwallis, N.S.:[10]

i. **Jacob**[6], born about 1792.

Children (**Morse**), born in Annapolis, N.S.: [11]

ii. **Handley Chipman**[6], born 7 May 1795; not named in father's will.
iii. **Elizabeth**, born 2 March 1797; not named in father's will.
iv. **Rebecca**, born 9 April 1799; not named in father's will.
v. **Abigail**, born 23 April 1801; not named in father's will.
vi. **Lucy Grant**, born in 1803; not named in father's will.

vii. **Caroline**, born 7 March 1805; unmarried when mentioned in father's will.
viii. **Emeline**, born 4 July 1807; not named in father's will.
ix. **Harriet**, born 22 June 1809; not named in father's will.
x. **Abner**, born 15 November 1811; mentioned in father's will.
xi. **Eunice**, born in 1814; unmarried when mentioned in father's will.

REFERENCES:
1. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:511-12. 2. Annapolis Co. Prob. 2:333-34 (Abner Morse) [FHL #817440]. 3. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:512; Eaton, *Hist. of King's Co., N.S.*, 602, but here Nancy is mistakenly listed as the last child of Handley Chipman's first wife; J. Howard Morse and Miss Emily W. Leavitt, *Morse Genealogy* (N.Y. 1903), 149. 4. Ibid,; *Sherborn VR*, 66. 5. J. Howard Morse and Emily W. Leavitt, *Morse Genealogy*, (New York 1903). 149. 6. W. I. Morse, *Genealogy of Morse, Chipman* (1925), 46. 7. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:512. 8. King's Co. Wills, 187-92 (Handley Chipman) [FHL #567591]. 9. Annapolis Co. Prob. 2:333-34 (Abner Morse) [FHL #817440]. 10. King's Co. Wills, 187-92 (Handley Chipman) [FHL #567591]; John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 42, lists Jacob Chipman as a son of Handley Chipman. 11. King's Co. Wills, 187-92 (Handley Chipman) [FHL #567591]; W. I. Morse, *Genealogy of Morse, Chipman,* etc., (1925), p. 46.

360. **Holmes/Homes Chipman**[5] (*Handley*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) who was born in Cornwallis, N.S., 17 January 1778,[1] the son of Handley Chipman and his second wife, Nancy Post. Holmes Chipman died in Cornwallis, 28 February 1844.[2]

Holmes Chipman married in Windsor, N.S., 10 November 1798 **Elizabeth Andrews**,[3] who was born in Windsor, N.S., in 1777, the daughter of Israel and (--) Andrews of Hants. Co.[4] Elizabeth died in Cornwallis 2 February 1846.[5]

Holmes Chipman's birth was not mentioned by his father, Handley Chipman, in his account of the Chipman family but, in his will dated 12 February 1799, probated 6 May 1801, Handley listed Holmes as one of his seven sons and gave him a one-eleventh share of his estate. Holmes and his step-brother, William Allen Chipman, and Holmes's mother, Nancy Chipman, were named as co-executors of Handley Chipman's estate.[7]

Holmes Chipman was a prosperous farmer and blacksmith. He was President of the Agricultural Society, Quartermaster of the Provincial Militia and deacon of the Cornwallis Baptist Church.[8]

In his will dated 3 April 1843, probated 18 March 1844, Homes Chipman of Cornwallis mentioned his beloved sons, William H. Chipman, Winkworth Chipman, Zachariah Chipman and John A. Chipman, and his beloved daughters, Eliza A. Chipman, wife of [her cousin], William Chipman, and Harriet Chipman, unmarried. He gave William, Winkworth, Zachariah and Sarah five shillings each. He gave John A. Chipman, all of his farm and land on which he resided in Cornwallis, and all of the buildings, as well as dyked land. He also gave John a tract of land on North Mountain, his cattle, sheep and swine, farming utensils, one pew in the Canard Baptist meeting house and one pew in the Bill Town Baptist meeting house, and all of his furniture except that

which his beloved wife needed. John was to pay all of his father's debts and bequests, and maintain his mother for her natural life. Homes gave his daughter, Harriet, £50, of which £30 was to be paid in household furniture. John was to provide for Harriet as long as she remained unmarried, "as directed by my son, Winkworth Chipman and son-in-law William Chipman." His wife was to have half of the house and privileges in the kitchen and garret, porch and pantry, £10 of good wool, and £5 paid twice yearly. Sons John A. Chipman, Winkworth Chipman and son-in-law William Chipman were named as co-executors. Witnesses were Samuel Chipman, Timothy Barnabe and A. C. Starrett. On 18 March 1845, the will of Homes Chipman, late of Cornwallis, yeoman, was presented for probate in Horton by John A. Chipman, Cornwallis, yeoman, Winckworth Chipman, Horton, coachmaker, and William Chipman, Cornwallis, clergyman.[9]

Children (**Chipman**), born in Cornwallis, N.S.:[10]

i. **Handley**[6], born in December 1799 [twin]; died young.
ii. **Israel**, born in December 1799; died young.
iii. **William Handley**, born 10 February 1801; mentioned in his father's will.
iv. **James Andrews**, born 25 December 1802; died young.
v. **Winkworth Allen**, born 10 November 1804; co-executor of his father's will.
vi. **Eliza Ann**, born 13 July 1807; married her cousin, Rev. William Chipman, who was named co-executor of her father's will.
vii. **Noble**, born in February 1810; died young.
viii. **John Andrews**, born 18 May 1812; co-executor of his father's will.
ix. **Zachariah**, born 18 April 1814; mentioned in his father's will.
x. **Sarah Manning**, born 22 April 1816; died young.
xi. **Harriet Newell**, born 10 April 1819; unmarried when her father made his will.

REFERENCES:

1. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:512. 2. J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 40. 3. Ibid. 4. Ibid.; Eaton, *Hist. of King's County, N.S.*, 602. 5. Ibid. 6. J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 40. 7. King's Co. Prob. 187-92 (Handley Chipman) [FHL #567591]. 8. J, H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 40. 9. King's Co. Prob. 544-46 (Homes Chipman) [FHL #567591]. 10. Ibid.; Eaton, *Hist. of King's County, N.S.*, 602; J.H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 40.

361. **Zachariah Chipman**[5] (*Handley*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Cornwallis, N.S., 20 March 1779,[1] the son of Handley Chipman and his second wife, Nancy Post. Zachariah died in Yarmouth, N.S., 2 July 1860.[2]

Zachariah Chipman married in Yarmouth, 29 November 1800 **Abigail (Brown) Shaw**,[3] the widow of Joseph Shaw by whom she had a son, Joseph Shaw, born in 1795. Abigail was born in Yarmouth, 19 October 1774,[4] the

daughter of James and Mary (Potter) Brown. Abigail died in Yarmouth 22 September 1853, in her 79th year.[5]

Zachariah's father, Handley Chipman, did not mention Zachariah's birth in his account of the Chipman family but Zachariah was listed as one of Handley Chipman's heirs in his will dated 12 February 1799, in which Zachariah received a full share of his father's estate.[6]

Zachariah Chipman lived in Annapolis until 1807, and then moved to Yarmouth. He was a farmer and tanner. He was elected Captain of the Militia, Commissioner of Sewers and Roads, Director of the Yarmouth Lock and Canal Co., and owned a shoe business. He was also a deacon and clerk of the Parish in the Baptist Church.[7]

Proof that Zachariah Chipman was living in Yarmouth in 1824 and in 1837 is shown by court records. On 8 August 1824, Zachariah Chipman and Abner W. Huntington were appointed by the Judge of Probate in Yarmouth County to appraise the "Real and General" estate of Hugh Gunn, Junr. They filed their report 7 December 1837.[8]

Zachariah Chipman of Yarmouth, Yarmouth Co., N.S., Gentleman, in his will dated 9 November 1855, probated 21 August 1860, divided his real and personal estate into five equal parts. He bequeathed the first part to his daughter, Bethiah Wilson, wife of John Wilson, Esq., the second part to his son, Thomas Dane Chipman, and the third part to his son, Homes Chipman. The fourth share was given to his daughter, Nancy Jane McKenney, wife of Obadiah McKenney, and the fifth share was assigned to the heirs of his deceased daughter, Abigail Flint, listed as Handley Chipman Flint, Jacob Alvin Flint and Major Chipman Flint. Any sums which his children had borrowed from him and had not repaid, were to be deducted from their shares. He named his step-son, Joseph Shaw, and his son, Thomas Dane Chipman. as his executors. In a codicil, Zachariah gave his executors the right to sell his real estate and convey valid deeds. Witnesses were James B. Bain and David Pitman. On 21 August 1860, James B. Bain testified that he saw Zachariah sign his will. On the same day, the appraisers, Zaccheus Churchill, Sr., and Loran Canon. were ordered to take the inventory, which was submitted 28 August 1860. The executors submitted their accounts 14 January 1862. The *Royal Gazette*, published in Halifax, N.S., 29 January 1862, contained a notice of the final Probate Court hearing. The executors' accounts were accepted by the court 22 February 1862.[9]

Children (**Chipman**), first four born in Annapolis, N.S., last two born in Yarmouth, N.S.:[10]

i. **Bethiah**, born 10 December 1801; called Bethiah Wilson in her father's will.
ii. **Thomas Dane**, born 27 July 1803; co-executor of his father's will.
iii. **Holmes**, born 10 December 1804; mentioned in his father's will.

iv. **Abigail**, born 3 May 1806; called Abigail Flint, deceased, in her father's will.
v. **Zachariah**, born 17 May 1813; died young.
vi. **Nancy Jane**, born 25 April 1816, called Nancy Jane McKenney in her father's will.

REFERENCES:

1. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:512. 2. J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 40. 3. Eaton, *Hist. of King's County, N.S.*, 602; George S. Brown, *Yarmouth, N.S., Genealogies*, ed. by Martha and William Reamy, (Baltimore, Md. 1993), 377. 4. Eaton, *Hist. of Kings Co., N.S.* 602.; *Early VR of Yarmouth, N.S. (1762-1811)* (Yarmouth Co. Hist. Soc., Yarmouth, N.S., Canada, 1982) 1:48. 5. J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 40. 6. King's Co. Prob. 187-92 (Handley Chipman) [FHL #567591]. 7. J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 40. 8. Yarmouth Co., N.S., Prob. Files, C (Hugh Gunn, Jr.) [FHL #835684]. 9. Yarmouth Co., N.S., Prob. Files, C (Zachariah Chipman) [FHL #835687]. 10. Ibid,; Brown, *Yarmouth, N.S., Gens*, 377.

362. **Major Chipman**[5] (*Handley*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Cornwallis 4 December 1780,[1] the son of Handley Chipman and his second wife, Nancy Post. Major Chipman died in Lawrencetown, Annapolis Co., N.S., 28 March 1871.[2]

Major Chipman married in Annapolis, N.S.,? 25 November 1802 **Elizabeth Bishop**,[3] who was born in Horton, N.S., 12 August 1781.[4] the daughter of Deacon William and Elizabeth (Copp) Bishop. Elizabeth died in Lawrencetown 4 October 1885.[5]

Major Chipman's birth was not mentioned by his father, Handley Chipman, in his account of the Chipman family, but in his will, his father gave him an equal share in his estate.[6] Major lived in Annapolis before moving to Lawrencetown in 1803.[7] On 21 April 1844 Major Chipman was one of three men appointed to take the inventory of the estate of George Craft, late of Wilmot. This was recorded 11 June 1846 and signed for by his son, Samuel B. Chipman, J.P.[8]

Major Chipman was a farmer and blacksmith and served as a magistrate and as a deacon in the Baptist Church. He was a Master in Chancery and President of the Magistrates from 1852-1865, Commissioner of Insolvency and of Sewers and was a Justice of the Peace.[9]

No probate records were found for Major Chipman in Annapolis County.

Children (**Chipman**), born in Lawrencetown, N.S.:[10]

i. **Samuel Bishop**[6], born 2 August 1803.
ii. **Nancy**, born 2 March 1805; died in May 1805.
iii. **Edward**, born 2 November 1807; died 19 September 1822.
iv. **Lavinia**, born 2 February 1811.

REFERENCES:

1. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:512. 2. J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 41. 3. Eaton, *Hist. of King's County, N.S.*, 602. 4. Ibid.; J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 41. 5. Ibid. 6. King's Co. Prob. 187-92 (Handley Chipman) [FHL #567591]. 7. J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 41. 8.

Annapolis Co. Prob. Original Estate, Loose letters File C 58-72 (George Craft) [FHL #817466]. 9. J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 41. 10. Ibid.

363. **Stephen Chipman**[5] (*Handley*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Cornwallis, N.S., 28 June 1784,[1] the son of Handley Chipman and his second wife, Nancy Post. Stephen Chipman died in Annapolis, N.S., 5 May 1849.[2]

Stephen Chipman married first in Annapolis 5 August 1804 **Nancy Tupper**,[3] who was born in Round Hill, N.S., 24 March 1786,[4] the daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Sprague) Tupper. Nancy died in Annapolis 6 May 1847.[5]

Stephen Chipman married second 13 October 1847 **Jane Tupper**,[6] of St. John, N.B., whose parentage has not been ascertained.[7] Jane died after 12 February 1866, when, as Anna Jane Whitman, she and her second husband, Charles B. Whitman, submitted their accounts as the guardians of her minor daughter, Maria Chipman.[8]

Stephen Chipman's father, Handley Chipman, in his will dated 12 February 1799, probated 6 May 1801, mentioned his son, Stephen, and gave him a full share of his estate.[9] Stephen was a tanner and shoemaker by occupation and owned a large amount of land. He served as a lieutenant in the militia and as town clerk in Annapolis.[10]

Stephen Chipman made his will 4 May 1849 and it was presented for probate, 23 May 1849, by his nephew, William Chipman. The witnesses, Robert Leslie and George L. Chipman, testified that they had seen Stephen Chipman sign his will, and it was approved 30 May 1849. In it Stephen Chipman gave £3 to his sister, Nancy Morse, widow of Abner Morse, and £2 to his sister-in-law, Hannah Tupper. He gave his beloved wife, Jane Chipman, the gain from the whole of his estate, real and personal. He gave "all that remains of my estate, real and personal, to my beloved daughter, Maria Chipman." He gave £10 to Alfred Chipman, son of the Rev. William Chipman, and £5 to Acadia College. He assigned and appointed his dear wife, Jane Chipman, as executrix and his nephew, William Chipman, as executor. No mention was made of his children by his first wife, Nancy Tupper, who were presumably provided for earlier. On 31 May 1849, the appraisal of Stephen's estate, made by Elias Tupper and David Hall, was presented to the court by George L. Chipman. By 1853, the real estate and bonds were valued at £4396-10-1. On 9 July 1853, Stephen's second wife and widow, now Jane Whitman, petitioned the court to be made the guardian of her daughter, Maria Chipman, "a minor under the age of fourteen, heir of Stephen Chipman." On 12 February 1866, widow Jane Chipman was called Anna Jane Whitman when she and her husband, Charles B. Whitman, submitted their guardianship accounts.[11]

Children (**Chipman**) born in Annapolis, N.S.:[12]
By his first wife, Nancy Tupper:

i. **Minor Tupper**[6], born 9 February 1805.
ii. **Maria**, born 15 February 1807.

iii. **Alfred**, born 9 August 1809.

By his second wife, Jane Tupper:[13]

iv. **Nancy Maria**, born 2 July 1848; mentioned in her father's will.

REFERENCES:

1. J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 41-42. 2. Eaton, *Hist. of King's County, N.S.*, 602. 3. Ibid.; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 3:610. 4. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 3:610; J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 41-42. 5. J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 41. 6. Eaton, *Hist. of King's County, N.S.*, 602. 7. J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 41-42. 8. Annapolis Co., N.S., Prob., Original Estate Loose Letters, File C-76 (Stephen Chipman) [FHL #817468]. 9. King's Co. Prob. 187-92 (Handley Chipman) [FHL #567591]. 10. Eaton, *Hist. of King's County, N.S.*, 602; J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 41. 11. Annapolis Co., N.S., Prob. File C-76 (Stephen Chipman) [FHL #817468]; Annapolis Co. Prob. 3:300 (Stephen Chipman) [FHL #817442]. 12. Ibid.; J. H. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 41-42. 13. Annapolis Co., N.S., Prob. File C-76 (Stephen Chipman) [FHL #817468].

364. **Susannah Moore/Moor**[5] (*Rebecca Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was probably born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1745,[1] the daughter of Capt. David and Rebecca (Chipman) Moore. Susannah died of consumption, probably in Berwick, York Co, now in Maine, before 1787.[2]

Susannah Moore "of Newport" married in Newport, also recorded in Berwick, York Co., Me., 15 December 1764, her cousin, **David Moore**,[3] who was probably born in Berwick about 1740, the son of William Moore of Berwick.[4] The marriage was not certified until 1 January 1768.[5] David Moore died in Berwick, 9 March 1777.[6]

Susannah's uncle, Handley Chipman, in his account of the family, said that Susannah's husband was "her own cousin, a Rich drinking man . . . the match was so unhappy that her father took her and [her] child home [from Berwick to Newport]. Her husband dying, she went to Berwick, near Old York, to take possession of the Estate for her son." [7]

Proof that Susannah's husband, David Moore, was the son of William Moore of Berwick was found in York County probate court records which show the division of the intestate estate of his father, William Moore of Berwick, 14 July 1767.[8] As his son, David Moore, received two-thirds of William Moore's property in Berwick and Kittery. The other third was bequeathed to David's sister, also named Susannah, who had married William Rogers in Berwick, 14 February 1760.[9] David Moore was the Newport Susannah's "own cousin," and it was David Moore's inheritance from his father, William Moore, that Susannah went to Berwick to claim for her son, after her husband died in 1777.

Unfortunately, David Moore had mortgaged his land to his brother-in-law, William Rogers, 6 September 1773, for £3000. On 14 December 1780, John Hill and Caleb Lord deposed that David Moore had not repaid the mortgage and William Rogers of Berwick, Gent., had taken possession of the property for £3,042-6-4, which was for non-payment of the principal and interest. This deed was recorded 2 January 1781, after David's death.[10]

In April 1782, Woodbury Langdon of Portsmouth went to court to affirm his title to the same thirty acres of land, "being the whole homestead of David Moore, late of Berwick, Gent., dec." In addition, he claimed another tract of 50 acres of pasture and 80 acres called Rocky Hills. This land was next to land owned by William Rogers and his wife, Susannah, and included land claimed by Widow Susannah (Moore) Moore of Newport. On 2 April 1782, the sheriff of York County, Mass. (now Maine), was ordered to examine the goods, chattles or lands of William Rogers and Susannah Moore, widow of David Moore, and determine how much property they owned. The sheriff was to put them in jail if they did not pay the sums claimed by Woodbury Langdon and the sheriff's fees, as determined by the court.[11]

Several years earlier, on 6 January 1778, John Bradbury, Judge of Probate of York County, had appointed Benjamin Chadbourn and Dominicus Goodwin, Esq[rs], and John Hillyer, all of Berwick, as commissioners to collect the credits and debts of the estate of Susannah's husband, David Moore, late of Berwick, merchant, represented to be insolvent. On 6 January 1779, the probate judge continued the commission for another three months after accepting a long list of claims due from the estate to several creditors.[12] By 3 April 1780, Susannah Moore had been named as an administratrix for her deceased husband's estate, along with her brother-in-law, William Rogers. Susannah's account of her administration included "£100 equal in specie to £81-18-6" which the probate judge allowed her for "necessaries to keep house." This was paid out of David Moore's personal estate. Susannah's son was not identified in the report but may have been the Robert Moore who was listed as having received six pounds. Susannah said her expenses as administratrix came to £130-13-1 and the balance due the estate was £648-13-8. On 8 September 1780, Susannah Moore gave her oath that the account of her administration was just and true and it was recorded by the court clerk.[13]

On 10 June 1783 the probate court held at Berwick examined and allowed Susannah's report.[14] By 22 February 1787, cash and currency on hand and money paid by creditors totaled £877-14-7. The court directed Susannah's brother-in-law, William Rogers, Esq., "surviving administrator of the estate of David Moore, late of Berwick, merchant," to distribute the balance of £738-10 among the creditors in proportion to their allowed claims.[15] The wording, "surviving administrator," implies that David's widow, Susannah, had died.

No probate records were found for Susannah Moore.

Child (**Moore/Moor**), born in Newport, R.I.:[16]

i. Son[6], name not known but possibly **Robert**, prob. born about 1765; went to Berwick, Me., with his mother after his father died in March 1777, to claim property his father had inherited in 1767.

REFERENCES:

1. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:509-10. 2. York Co. Prob. 14:511-13 (David Moore) [FHL #12788]. 3. Frost and Anderson, *Vital Records of Berwick, South Berwick and North Berwick, Maine*, Maine Genealogical Society Special Publication No. 12, (Camden, Me.),

3; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:510. 4. Ibid.; Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts* 1:612 (William Moore). 5. Frost and Anderson, *Vital Records of Berwick, Maine*, 3. 6. Ibid., 305; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:509-10. 7. Ibid. 8. Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts* 1:612 (William Moore). 9. Frost and Anderson, *Vital Records of Berwick, Maine*, 194; note that the prefix "Mrs." meant "Mistress," meaning that William Moore's daughter was a member of the upper class. It does not mean that she was a married woman. 10. York Co. Fireland Recs. 46:141-42 (1780) (David Moore) [FHL #12664]. 11. York Co. Prob. 47:33 (David Moore) [FHL #12664]. 12. York Co. Prob. 13:155-56 (David Moore) [FHL #12788]. 13. York Co. Prob. 14:12-13 (David Moore) [FHL #12788]. 14. Ibid. 15. York Co. Prob. 14:511-13 (David Moore) [FHL #12788]. 16. Ibid.; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:509-10.

365. **Elizabeth Moore/Moor**[5] (*Rebecca Chipman*[4], *John*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was probably born in Newport, Rhode Island, 7 June 1748,[1] the daughter of David and Rebecca (Chipman) Moore/Moor. Elizabeth died in Newport, 5 July 1799, aged 51 years.[2]

Elizabeth Moore married in Newport 28 February 1771 **William Coggeshall**,[3] who was born in Newport 27 November 1746, the son of Deacon Nathaniel Coggeshall and his wife, Sarah Billings.[4] William Coggeshall died in Newport, 29 March 1821.[5]

Elizabeth Moore's uncle, Handley Chipman, in his account of the Chipman family, said "the other sister married to one Deacon Coggeshall's son. . . . It was hoped that it would be a happy match. But I have heard he has become a very drinking man indeed and that they thereby have become a very miserable couple."[6]

Elizabeth's father, Capt. David Moore, did not leave any probate records. None were found for Deacon Nathaniel Coggeshall, either. Newport records show that William and Elizabeth (Moore) Coggeshall lived in Newport all of their lives except during the Revolutionary War, from 1776 to 1780, when they lived in Middletown, Conn.[7] This signifies that William Coggeshall sympathized with the Patriot cause.

No probate records were found for William Coggeshall.

Children (**Coggeshall**):[8]

i. **David Moore**[6], born in Newport, R.I., 26 February 1772.
ii. **Mary Phipps**, born in Newport, R.I., 15 December 1773, died in Newport 12 September 1774.
iii. **William**, born in Newport, R.I., 24 May 1775, died in Newport 4 December 1853; unmarried.
iv. **Rebecca Chipman**, born in Middletown, Conn., 20 July 1777.
v. **Susannah Moore**, born in Middletown, Conn., 28 February 1779.
vi. **Sarah Billings**, born in Newport, R.I., 26 December 1780; died in Newport 25 September 1854; single.
vii. **Mary Phipps**, born in Newport, R.I., 26 April 1783.
viii. **Ann/Nancy Cranston**, born in Newport, R.I., 21 September 1784.

REFERENCES:
1. Calef, Frank T., Genealogical Index of Rhode Island Records [FHL #22442]. 2. Ibid.; C. P. Coggeshall, *Coggeshalls of America*, 63 [FHL #897107]. 3. Ibid., 37; Calef, Gen. Ind. R.I. Recs. [FHL #22442]. 4. Ibid.; Coggeshall, 37 [FHL #897107]. 5. Ibid. 6. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:509-10. 7. Newport VR B:79 [FHL #944994]; Coggeshall, *Coggeshalls of America*, 37, 63-64 [FHL #897107]. 8. Newport VR B:79 [FHL #944994]; *Coggeshalls of America*, 63-64 [FHL #897107].

366. **Desire Bourne**[5-5] (*Sylvanus Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Mercy Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1] was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 19 January 1718,[1] the daughter of Col. Sylvanus and Mercy (Gorham) Bourne.[1] Desire died in Scituate, Mass., after 27 April 1786, the date she received her dower from her husband's estate.[2]

Desire married in Barnstable 22 December 1737 (intentions Barnstable 20 May 1737 and Scituate 29 May 1737) her cousin, **Nathaniel Clapp** of Scituate,[3] who was born in Scituate 11 September 1709 and baptized 23 October 1709.[4] the son of Deacon Stephen Clapp and his wife, Temperance Gorham[4] (*John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). Nathaniel Clapp died in Scituate before 19 December 1783,[5] the date his will was probated. [See *John Howland* 1:332-33.]

Desire was called Desire Clapp by both of her parents, Sylvanus and Mercy Bourne of Barnstable, in their wills dated 20 May 1763 and 10 July 1781. Her father gave Desire £66-13-4 and her mother gave her and her two surviving sisters, Mary Stone and Hannah Hinckley, £30 each and most of her silver plate and furniture, to be divided equally among them.[6]

Nathaniel Clapp was a magistrate in Scituate.[7] In his will dated 10 January 1776 and probated 19 December 1783, Nathaniel Clapp of Scituate, Esq., gave his wife, Desire, the use and improvement of his land and buildings in Scituate during her life, and all of his personal estate forever, in lieu of her dower. Nathaniel mentioned his unmarried daughters, Hannah and Mary, and his married daughters, Desire Gorham, Susannah Benson and Eunice Turner and his son, Sylvanus Clapp. Sylvanus was named executor when his mother refused to act. Sylvanus Clapp was given all of his father's lands after his mother's death provided he paid £50 to each of his seven sisters, Hannah, Desire, Temperance Gorham, Susannah, Mary, Abigail and Eunice, The inventory amounted to £1219-0-0. It was taken 19 December 1783 by Philip Turner, James Briggs and Elijah Turner. Widow Desire Clapp's dower was set off to her 27 April 1786. At one point Sylvanus Clapp stated that the estate was insolvent, probably due to the effects of the Revolutionary War. Fifty-eight claims against the estate were allowed, totaling £760-15-2. The final accounts were presented 1 July 1786.[8]

Children (**Clapp/Clap**), born and baptized in Scituate, Mass.:[9]

i. **Hannah**[6-6-6], born 11 November 1739.
ii. **Desire**, born 13 May 1741, bapt. 24 May 1741.
iii. **Sylvanus**, born 20 January 1742/3, bapt, 23 January 1742/3.

iv. **Temperance**, born 1 December 1744, bapt. 17 February 1744/5.
v. **Mary**, born 26 January 1746/7, bapt. 25 January 1746/7.
vi. **Susannah**, born 13 October 1748, bapt. 30 October 1748.
vii. **Abigail**, born 2 December 1750, bapt. 10 February 1750/1.
viii. **Eunice**, born 10 January 1752, bapt. 15 April 1753.
ix. **Rachel**, born in February 1755, bapt. 2 March 1755; died young.
x. **Nathaniel**, born 15 June 1756, bapt. 20 June 1756; died young.
xi. **Stephen**, born 27 June 1759; died young.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 33:25. 2. Plymouth Co. Prob. #4206 28;361-62, 543; 29:460-61, 543; 29:460-61, 515-17; 30:10 (Nathaniel Clapp). 3. *MD* 13:169, 170, *Scituate VR* 2:61. 4. *Scituate VR* 1:74; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 343; *John Howland* 1:330-32. 5. Plymouth Co. Prob. #4206 29:515-17 (Nathaniel Clapp). 6. *MD* 19:40-42: Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:1 (Sylvanus Bourne); 14:107-9 (Mercy Bourne). 7. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:118; *Gens. of Mayf. Fams*, 1:226. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. #4206, 28:361-62, 543; 29:460-61, 515-17; 30:10 (Nathaniel Clap). 9. *Scituate VR* 1:71, 72, 73, 74, 75; *Mayf. Source Recs.*, 381, 383, 385, 388, 390, 393, 395, 400, 401.

367. **Mary Bourne**[5-5] (*Sylvanus Bourne[4], Desire Chipman[3], Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*) (*Mercy Gorham[4], John[3], Desire[2] Howland, John[1]*) was born in Falmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 22 April 1720,[1] the daughter of Sylvanus and Mercy (Gorham) Bourne.[1] Mary died in Brewster, Mass., 14 November 1813, at 93 years of age, and was buried in the Old Burying Ground in Brewster.[2]

"Mrs." Mary Bourne married in Harwich, Mass., 7 July 1742 (intentions Harwich and Barnstable, 26 June 1742) **"Mr." Nathaniel Stone**, Jr.,[3] who was born in Harwich 29 November 1713 and baptized the same day by his father. Nathaniel was the son of the Rev. Nathaniel and Reliance (Hinckley) Stone. He died in Harwich 7 January 1777, in his 64th year.[5].

Mary was called "Mary Stone" by her father, Sylvanus Bourne, in his will dated 20 May 1765, and by her mother, Mercy Bourne, in her will dated 10 July 1781.[6]

Nathaniel Stone was a merchant in Harwich and served as Town Clerk and Treasurer from 1742 to 1777, as a Representative to the General Court, Justice of the Peace and Sheriff of Barnstable County.[7]

Mary was called "wife of Nathaniel Stone" when she joined the First Parish Church, 5 November 1758, several years after her first nine children were baptized there in their father's right to the covenant.[8] The Stones lived in the part of Harwich that was set off as Brewster in 1803.[9]

Nathaniel Stone of Harwich, Esq., in his will dated 5 December 1775, probated 8 February 1777, named his wife, Mary Stone, and his children, Silvanus, William, Nathan, Mary, Hannah, Abigail, Eunice, Marcy, Sarah, Olive and Frances.[10] Their son, Nathan Stone, a mariner, "being bound to sea,"

left a will dated 3 December 1780, probated 12 June 1782, in which he gave half of his estate to his mother, Mary Stone, and the other half in equal shares to his brothers, Silvanus and William Stone.[11]

Widow Mary Stone of Brewster, in her will dated 14 May 1804, probated 15 March 1814, gave her real estate and the buildings on it, owned by her late husband, to her sons, Silvanus and William Stone. She provided for her two daughters, Mary and Mercy, until their marriage. She gave her son Silvanus a silver can and her watch. William received a sword and hanger and one silver tablespoon. Her pew in the meeting house in Brewster was to be used by her two sons and three of her daughters, Mary, Mercy and Olive. She made bequests to her grandsons, William Allen and George Sparhawk, and her granddaughter, Olive Sparhawk. Her negro woman, Nancy, was to be supported by all of her children. The residue of her estate was to be divided among her six daughters, Mary, Hannah, Abigail, Mercy, Sarah and Olive. Hannah was to receive $333.33 less than one-sixth part "on account of what she hath already had." Abigail's share was to be $100 less, Sarah's share $216.61 less, and Olive's $216.66 less. Mary Stone's two sons, Silvanus and William, and her son-in-law, the Rev. John Simpkins, were named as joint executors. Witnesses were Reuben Clark, Solomon Freeman and Benjamin Foster. In a codicil dated 24 February 1806 and witnessed by Nathaniel Freeman, Thomas Seabury and Joseph Smith, Mary stated that, since daughter Sarah was now deceased, Sarah's two daughters, Sarah Stone Ripley and Fanny Stone Ripley, were to have Sarah's share, divided equally between them. Mary gave her grandson, George Sparhawk, and granddaughter, Olive Sparhawk, only $10 each, rather than the $50 mentioned in the will, due to unforseen circumstances. In another codicil dated 20 December 1811 and witnessed by Thomas Mayo, Asa Mayo and Isaac W. Whitman, Mary said that since son Silvanus was now deceased, the real estate she had given to Silvanus and William in her will was now to go to her two daughters, Mary and Mercy. Grandson Nathaniel Stone Simpkins, "because of his name," was bequeathed the sword which had originally been given to son William Stone. Her son-in-law, the Rev. John Simpkins, who was ordained in the church in the North Parish of Harwich (later Brewster), was named as sole executor. Witnesses were the same men mentioned previously.[12]

Children (**Stone**), recorded in Harwich, baptized in the First Parish Church, now in Brewster, Mass.:[13]

i. **Mary**[6-6], born 7 June 1742, bapt. 25 July 1742; died unmarried in 1829, aged 87 years.
ii. **Sylvanus**, born 17 July 1743 [*sic*], bapt. 19 June [*sic*] 1743, died 9 August 1743.
iii. **Hannah**, born 4 August 1744, bapt. 5 August 1744.
iv. **Sylvanus**, born 4 April 1746, bapt. 6 April 1746.
v. **Abigail**, born 29 December 1747, bapt. 3 January 1747/8.
vi. **William**, born 31 January 1750, bapt. 4 February 1750.
vii. **Lucy**, born 22 February 1752, bapt. 23 February 1752.

viii. **Eunice**, born 9 February 1754, bapt. 10 February 1754.
ix. **Nathan**, born 13 May 1756, bapt. 16 May 1756.
x. **Mercy**, born 6 March 1758, bapt. 19 March 1758.
xi. **Sarah**, born 4 March 1760, bapt. 16 March 1760.
xii. **Olive**, born 23 October 1762, bapt. 24 October 1762.
xiii. **Frances**, bapt. 18 August 1765.

NOTE: Nathaniel Stone's probate records prove that he did not marry, secondly, Desire (Freeman) Thacher, widow of Benjamin Thacher, as stated by Totten in his *Thacher/Thatcher Genealogy* [*NYGBR* 43:336].

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:25; Barnstable VR 2:385. 2. Mayo, *Brewster Mortuary Recs.*, 35. 3. *MD* 25:63; 33:166; *Harwich VR*, 79; Barnstable VR 2:414. 4. *MD* 4:249; 7:196; *Harwich VR*, 26, 52. 5. *Gen. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:228; Mayo, *Brewster Mortuary Recs.,* 35. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:1 (Sylvanus Bourne); 14:101[1]-9 (Mercy Bourne). 7. Gorham MS 2:190. 8. *MD* 10:252. 9. Frederic W. Cook, *Hist. Data: Counties, Cities and Towns in Massachusetts,* 16. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:409 (Nathaniel Stone). 11. Ibid. 14:131-32; 21:198 (Nathan Stone). 12. Ibid. 32:296; 37:374-78 (Mary Stone). 13. *Harwich VR* 80, 81; *MD* 7:149, 150; 8:119. 120, 247; 9:209; 10:130-131, 133, 251; 12:52, 156; 13:36; 24:110; Brewster Mortuary Recs., 45.

368. **Melatiah Bourne**[5-5] (*Sylvanus Bourne[4], Desire Chipman[3], Hope[2] Howland, John[1]*) (*Mercy Gorham[4], John[3], Desire[2] Howland, John[1]*) was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 14 November 1722,[1] the son of Sylvanus and Mercy (Gorham) Bourne. Melatiah died in Barnstable 9 September 1778 and was buried in the East Parish Cemetery.[2]

Melatiah Bourne married in Trinity Church, Boston, Mass., 14 October 1750 (intentions 12 July 1750) **Mary Bayard/Boyard**,[3] who was born in Boston 3 July 1732,[4] the daughter of Balthazar and Mary (Bowdoin) Bayard. Mary probably died in Boston after 6 February 1787 the date she sold property in Boston.[5]

Melatiah Bourne joined the West Church of Boston 4 January 1756.[6] He and his wife inherited large tracts of land in Worcester and Hampshire Counties, Mass., and in Connecticut, from her grandfather, the Hon. James Bowdoin. Melatiah served as Overseer of the Poor in Boston, and as Town Auditor in 1772. He was a Patriot during the Revolutionary War and moved back to Barnstable.[7] His wife remained in Boston to safeguard their property there.[8]

Melatiah was mentioned in the wills of his parents dated 20 May 1763 and 10 July 1781.[9] In his own will dated 9 September 1778, probated in Barnstable 29 January 1779, Melatiah Bourne, "late of Boston, now of Barnstable," gave Mary, his beloved wife, the use of his dwelling house and gardens in Milk Street, Boston, during her life. Their two daughters were to live in the house as long as they were single. Son Melatiah was given his father's silver hilted sword, silver spurs and pistols, etc. Son Sylvanus was bequeathed his father's large gold watch, etc. He gave his brother, Richard Bourne, a watch and a good beaver hat, and Richard's wife was given £20 in money, or linens of that value.

He gave his brother-in-law, Isaac Hinckley, Esq., £30 for boarding his two daughters in Barnstable. He gave his negro, Scipio, his freedom when he reached 25 years of age. All of his housing and real estate was divided equally among his four children, Melatiah, Sylvanus, Mary and Sarah. One-quarter of his silver and money was given to his wife, and the other three-quarters was divided among his children. Wife Mary, the Hon. John Pitts, Mr. John White of Boston and Isaac Hinckley, Esq., were named as executors. Witnesses were Daniel Davis, Joseph Annable and David Gorham. On 13 September 1780, Mary Bourne petitioned the House of Representatives to transfer her husband's probate proceedings to Suffolk County, saying that he had for some time, while living, been an inhabitant of Boston but had fled from Boston while the town was occupied by the British and had died in Barnstable. The request was granted.[10]

On 21 January 1783, Bessinger Foster of Boston, merchant, was appointed guardian of Melatiah's two daughters, Mary and Sarah Bourne, each a minor above fourteen years of age.[11]

Children (**Bourne**), born in Boston, Mass., baptized in the West Church, New Boston, Mass.:[12]

i. **Melatiah**[6-6], born 3 January 1756, bapt. in January 1756.
ii. Name not listed, bapt. 27 May 1758, "of Melatiah Bourne, Esq.," died young.
iii. **Sylvanus**, born 3 August 1761, bapt. 9 August 1761.
iv. **Mary/Polly**, born 18 July 1764, bapt 22 July 1764.
v. **Sarah/Sally**, born 10 March 1767, bapt. 15 March 1767.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 33:25. 2. *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:243. 3. McGlenen, *Boston Marriages* (City Doc. #150) 295, 344. 4. *Boston Births, 1700-1810*, 206. 5. Suffolk Co. Prob. 139:38, as given in *Mayf. Fams.* 1:246. 6. Ibid. 1:244. 7. Ibid. 1:243-44. 8. Ibid 80:95 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #493887]. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:1 (Sylvanus Bourne); 14:107[1]-9 (Mercy Bourne). 10. Suffolk Co. Prob. 80:91-96; 82:102-3, 254-59 (Melatiah Bourne [FHL #493887, #493888]. 11. Ibid. 82:28 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #493887]. 12. *Boston Births, 1700-1800*, (City Doc. #43), 288. 300, 307.

369. **William Bourne**[5-5] (*Sylvanus Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Mercy Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland. John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 27 February 1723/4,[1] the son of Sylvanus and Mercy (Gorham) Bourne. William died in Marblehead, Essex Co., Mass., and was buried in St. Michael's Cemetery there.[2]

William Bourne married first in Marblehead 30 May 1756 **Sarah (Wanton) Legallais**,[3] who was born in Newport, R.I., about 1731,[4] the daughter of Gideon and Mary Wanton. Sarah was the widow of David Legallais whom she had married in Marblehead, 18 November 1753, as his second wife.[5] Sarah was the mother of all of William Bourne's children. Called Sarah Bourne, she died

in Marblehead in 1764, aged 33 years, and was buried in St. Michael's Cemetery.[6]

William Bourne married second, in Marblehead (intentions) 7 May 1768 **Mrs. Deborah (Tasker) Freeman**,[7] who was born in Fairfield, Conn., 5 November 1728, and baptized in Marblehead, 8 October 1732, the daughter of Judge John and Deborah (Skinner) Tasker.[8] Deborah was the widow of James Freeman[6], *(Bethiah Sturges[5], James[4], Temperance Gorham[3], Desire[2] Howland, John[1])*, whom she married in Marblehead 1 October 1758, and by whom she had two daughters, Nancy, who died young, and Deborah, born posthumously. Nancy and Deborah Freeman were descendants of John Howland through their father. James Freeman, Deborah's first husband, died 27 May 1763. As the widow of Col. William Bourne, Deborah died in Marblehead, 30 May 1810, at the age of 77 years, and was buried in St. Michael's Ceemetery.[10]

William Bourne graduated from Harvard College in 1743. He was present at the capitulation of Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, in 1746/7, and lived in Halifax. N.S., for several years where he was a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Halifax County. He was a member of Gorham's Rangers in 1757 and moved to Marblehead where he joined St. Michael's Episcopal Church. William was a wealthy merchant and served as a member of the Provincial Council and Judge of Probate. He was a life-long friend of the Mashpee Indians in Barnstable County, whose medical herbs had saved his life as a child.[11].

William Bourne was mentioned by his father, Sylvanus Bourne, in his will dated 20 May 1763. William died before his mother, Mercy Bourne of Barnstable, who mentioned William's children in her will dated 10 July 1781.[12]

William Bourne, Esq., of Marblehead, Essex Co., Mass., made his will 9 August 1770. It was witnessed by Isaac Mansfield, John Gallison, Esq., and Richard Hinkley, and was probated 5 November 1770. William appointed his brother, Melatiah Bourne of Boston, as his executor. He gave his beloved wife, Deborah, one-fourth part of his property in addition to all of the silver plate and household furniture that she had brought with her at their marriage. He directed that his debts to the estates of his wife's parents, John and Deborah Tasker, be paid, as well as money that belonged to his wife's daughter, Deborah Freeman, which she had inherited from the estate of her father, James Freeman. He made gifts to the Rev. Mr. Joshua Wingate Weeks, and to the poor of St. Michael's Church in Marblehead. He also remembered Edmond Freeman, mariner, son of James Freeman. He made bequests to his deceased sister Eunice's sons, William Gallison and Henry Gallison, who were identified as sons of his brother-in-law, John Gallison. He also remembered his sister, Mercy Jordan, wife of Samuel Jordan of Biddeford, Cumberland Co., and Melatiah Bourne and Sylvanus Bourne, sons of his brother, Melatiah Bourne of Boston. He also mentioned Richard Hinkley, apparently his sister Hannah's eldest son, who lived with him, on condition that Henry assist the executor in settling the estate. He gave the remainder of his estate to his three daughters, Lucretia, Charlotte and Frances, in equal shares, but if they died before the age of twenty-one, his brothers and sisters and their heirs, were to share equally. William appointed his brother, Melatiah Bourne, as executor and as guardian of his three

daughters. William gave his executor the sum of £66-13-4 "for a certain purpose and use not to be made publick, and the said executor is never to account for the same to any person whatsoever." In a codicil dated 10 August 1770 and probated with the will, William added "another and further sum . . . for the same purpose."[13]

The extensive inventory, presented 6 April 1773, included real estate valued at £1962-0-0 and personal property of £730-16-7, in addition to six sailing vessels, and silver plate, apparel and goods in store, valued at £1390-13-8.[14]

William Bourne's brother, Melatiah Bourne, died in 1778 and, on 16 May 1781, the guardianship of William Bourne's daughter, Frances Bourne, a minor nineteen years of age, was granted to Dr. John Barnard Swett, who gave his bond with Edward Rand and Samuel Cutler as sureties.[15]

Widow Deborah Bourne of Marblehead, in her will dated 10 April 1806, proved 15 April 1811, named Joseph Sewell as her executor, with the agreement of her daughter, Deborah Hinckley, wife if Capt. Joseph Hinckley of Marblehead, merchant. Widow Bourne gave Oliver Peabody of Exeter, N.H., Joseph Sewell and Isaac Hinckley, both of Boston, and Samuel Swett of Salem, all of her real estate in trust for her daughter and her daughter's husband. After the death of her daughter, Deborah Hinckley, her homestead was to go to her granddaughter, Deborah Freeman Hinckley. The residue was to go to the surviving grandchildren, the heirs of her daughter, "as shall be living."[16] [Deborah was not William Bourne's daughter.]

Children (**Bourne**), by his first wife, Sarah (Wanton) Legallais, born in Marblehead, Mass.:[17]

i. **Sarah**[6-6], born 26 May 1757; not mentioned in her father's will.
ii. **Lucretia**, born 13 July 1758; mentioned in her father's will.
iii. **Charlotte**, born 14 April 1760; mentioned in her father's will.
iv. **Frances**, born 31 March 1761; mentioned in her father's will.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:25. 2. *Marblehead VR* 2:494; *Sibley's Harvard Graduates* 11:179-82. 3. *Marblehead VR* 2:43. 4. Gorham MS 2:152. 5. *Marblehead VR* 2:261, 449. 6. Ibid. 2:494. 7. Ibid. 2:152; 2:43. 8. Ibid. 1:503. 9. Ibid. 1:184; 2:420, 549. 10. Ibid. 2:494. 11. *Sibley's Harvard Graduates* 11:179-82. 12. Barns. Co. Prob. 13:1 (Sylvanus Bourne); 14:107-9 (Mercy Bourne). 13. Essex Co. Prob. #2817, 346:372-76 (William Bourne) [FHL #875028]. 14. Ibid. #2817, 349:123-52 (William Bourne). 15. Ibid. #2816, 354:428 (Frances Bourne) [FHL #875032]. 16. Ibid. #2815, 381:94-96; 385:325 (Deborah Bourne) [FHL #861450]. 17. *Marblehead VR* 1:55.

370. **Hannah Bourne**[5-5] (*Sylvanus Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Mercy Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland. John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 8 December 1725,[1] the daughter of Sylvanus and Mercy (Gorham) Bourne. Hannah died in Barnstable after 9 April 1805,[2] the date that her husband's estate was entered for probate. As the wife

of Isaac Hinckley, Hannah was buried in the West Barnstable Cemetery with her husband,[2] no date given.

Hannah Bourne married in Barnstable 18 December 1748 (intentions 7 September 1748) her cousin, **Isaac Hinckley**[5],[3] who was born in Barnstable 31 October 1719,[4] the son of Joseph Hinckley and his wife, Mary Gorham[4] (*John Gorham*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). Isaac died in Barnstable 2 December 1802, at 83 years of age, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[5]

Hannah's father, Sylvanus Bourne, in his will dated 20 May 1763, mentioned Hannah Hinckley as one of his five daughters and gave her £66-13-4. Her mother, Mercy Bourne, in her will dated 10 July 1781, also called her Hannah Hinckley.[6]

Isaac Hinckley graduated from Harvard College in 1740, where he was a classmate of Samuel Adams. Isaac was a selectman and town clerk for many years and served as a trustee for the Mashpee Indians. He was a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Court of General Sessions.[7]

Isaac Hinckley, Esq., of Barnstable died intestate. On 12 December 1802, the men appointed by the probate judge reported that claims against the estate amounted to $7,349.83. On 11 January 1803, Mrs. Hannah Hinckley was appointed as the administratrix. On 13 September 1803, Mary [*sic*] Hinckley, as she preferred to be called, presented the inventory amounting to $610.81. On 19 April 1805, an account presented by Joseph Hinckley, attorney for Hannah Hinckley, showed a personal estate valued at $610.81 and charges against the estate of $421,90, which was accepted by the probate judge. Included in the amount was $300 "what the judge allowed the widow." On 9 April 1805 there was a balance of $188.91 in the estate. The claims of creditors amounted to $7349.83. The court ordered the distribution of the estate to creditors at 1½ cents on the dollar.[8]

[See *John Howland* 1:339-40, 385.]

Children (**Hinckley**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[9]

i. **Richard**[6-6-6], born 29 October 1749.
ii. **Hannah**, born 25 March 1751.
iii. **Abigail**, born 13 February 1753.
iv. **Joseph**, born 6 March 1755.
v. **Elizabeth**, born 30 April 1757.
vi. **Isaac**, born 18 June 1760.
vii. **Charles**, born 1 November 1762.
viii. **Eunice**, born 14 July 1765.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:25. 2. Paul J. Bunnell, *Cemetery Inscriptions of the Town of Barnstable, Massachusetts and Its Villages, 1600-1900* (Bowie, MD, 1992), 219. 3. *MD* 31:13, 81, 142. 4. *MD* 6:99. 5. Bunnell, *Barnstable Cemetery Inscriptions, Mass.*, 220. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:1 (Sylvanus Bourne); 14:107-09 (Mercy Bourne). 7. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:46; Shipton, *Sibley's Harvard Graduates* 10:505. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 25:283; 31:377-79; 37:384-85 (Isaac Hinckley). 9. *MD* 31:142.

371. **Mercy Bourne**[5-5] (*Sylvanus Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Mercy Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1] was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 22 August 1727, and baptized 27 August 1727,[1] the daughter of Sylvanus and Mercy (Gorham) Bourne. She died of smallpox or yellow fever in Biddeford, Maine, 23 October 1802.[2]

Mercy Bourne married in Boston, Mass., 10 April 1751 (intentions Biddeford where she was called "Mary Brown [*sic*] of Barnstable," 2 March 1750 [1750/1]) **Samuel Jordan** of Biddeford,[3] who was born in Biddeford 5 April 1729,[4] the son of Samuel and Olive (Plaisted) Jordan. Samuel died in Saco, Maine, of smallpox or yellow fever 19 October 1802, four days before his wife.[5]

Mercy was called "Mercy Jordan" by both of her parents, Sylvanus and Mercy Bourne, in their wills dated 20 May 1763 and 10 July 1781.[6] She was called, "my sister, Mercy Jordan, wife of Samuel Jordan of near Biddeford in the county of Cumberland" by her brother, William Bourne, in his will dated 9 August 1770.[7]

Samuel Jordan graduated from Harvard College in 1750. He was a merchant and served as a Representative to the General Court, Selectman, and Justice of the Peace for York County, and also for the newly-formed Lincoln County, from 1773 until 1788. The Jordan family lived in Biddeford until 1769, and then moved to Jordan's Island in the Town of Goldsborough, then to Union River until 1788. They then returned to Saco.[8]

No probate records were found for either Mercy or her husband,

[See *John Howland* 1:385-86.]

Children (**Jordan**), born in Biddeford, Maine:[9]

i. **Samuel**[6-6], born 23 May 1752.
ii. **Melatiah**, born 2 December 1753.
iii. **Mercy**, born 30 or 31 January 1756.
iv. **Olive**, bapt. 18 June 1758.
v. **Tristram**, bapt. 30 December 1759.
vi. **Sylvanus**, bapt. 2 August 1761.
vii. **Richard**, bapt. 24 July 1763.
viii. **William Bourne**, bapt. 15 September 1765.
ix. **Abigail**, bapt. 26 March 1768.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:5. 2. *Sibley's Harvard Graduates* 12:566-7 (died of smallpox); Gorham MS 2:193 (died of yellow fever). 3. "Vital Records of Saco and Biddeford, Me.," *NEHGR* (July 1917) 71:218; Boston record not located but see Gorham MS 2:193. 4. *NEHGR* (April 1917) 71:131. 5. Gorham MS 2:193; *NEHGR* (Oct. 1964) 118:283. 6. *MD* 19:40-41: Barns. Co. Prob. 13:1 (Sylvanus Bourne); *MD* 19:41: Barns. Co. Prob. 14:107-9 (Mercy Bourne). 7. Essex Co. Prob. 346:373 (William Bourne). 8. *Sibley's Harvard Graduates* 12:566-67. 9. *NEHGR* (July 1917) 71:214 (first two); *Boston Transcript*, 14 Sept. 1898, Note #143.

372. **Abigail Bourne**[5-5] (*Sylvanus Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Mercy Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 21 June 1729, and baptized 22 June 1729,[1] the daughter of Sylvanus and Mercy (Gorham) Bourne. Abigail died in Marshfield, 21 December 1761, when she was 32 years of age, and was buried there in the Winslow Cemetery, called "daughter of Hon. Sylvanus Bourne."[2]

Abigail Bourne married in Marshfield 14 March 1754 **Kenelm Winslow**,[3] who was born in Marshfield 5 November 1716 and baptized 20 April 1718,[4] the son of Kenelm Winslow and his wife, Abigail Waterman, a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Richard Warren. Kenelm Winslow, Esq., died in his 63rd year in Marshfield, 13 May 1780.[5]

Abigail died before either of her parents made their wills. Both of them called her their "deceased daughter," and made bequests to her three children, Kenelm, Joseph and Abigail Winslow. Her father, Sylvanus Bourne, in his will dated 20 May 1763, gave each of her children £22-4 when they reached twenty-one years of age.[6] Her mother, Mercy Bourne, in her will dated 10 July 1781, also made bequests to Abigail's children.[7]

Kenelm Winslow, Esq., of Marshfield, died intestate before 24 August 1780, the date his son, Kenelm Winslow, [Jr.], and son-in-law, John Gallison, both of Marshfield, yeomen, were named administrators of his estate at the probate court held in Hanover, Mass., by Isaac Lothrop, Judge of Probate. Thomas Dingley and Asa Waterman were named as sureties.[8]

On 20 September 1780, Joseph Winslow of Marshfield, younger son of Kenelm and Abigail Winslow, "a minor above the age of nineteen," chose Asa Waterman of Marshfield, yeoman, as his guardian, 28 September 1780.[9]

In August 1780, Nathaniel Clap, Esq., of Scituate, Mass., and Thomas Dingley and Asa Waterman, both of Marshfield, were directed to make a just and equal appraisement of the estate, real and personal. This was completed 31 August 1780. On 1 September 1780, the administrators, Kenelm Winslow and John Gallison, presented the inventory which included notes and personal property, "in hard money," amounting to £553-2-7, and real estate appraised at £1750-0, totaling £2303-2-7.[9] Claims of creditors came to £1070-2-4, including debts to Abigail's mother, Madame Mercy Bourne, and to the heirs of her brother, Melatiah Bourne, and also to her brother-in-law, Isaac Hinckley.[10]

On the same date the administrators stated that the estate was "greatly insolvent."[11] On 30 October 1781, Thomas Foard, yeoman, Thomas Dingley, Gent., and Asa Waterman, yeoman, all of Marshfield, were authorized to "view" the real estate that Kenelm Winslow owned in partnership with Cornelius Sampson of Kingston, and to divide it into equal parts or shares, by metes and bounds.[12] The final accounts of Kenelm Winslow and John Gallison were submitted 15 February 1782. The estate was valued at £651-13-11. Expenses were £176-13-3, leaving a balance of £475-0-8.[13]

Kenelm Winslow's estate was settled during the Revolutionary War, when the value of real estate, personal property and paper money fluctuated wildly, causing problems for the administrators.

[See *John Howland* 1:386-87.]

Children (**Winslow**), born in Marshfield, Mass.:[14]

i. **Kenelm**[6-6], born 24 July 1756.
ii. **Abigail**, born 28 June 1758.
iii. **Joseph**, born 12 November 1760.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 33:25. 2. *MD* 10:51; Roberts, ed., *Mayflower Source Records* (Balt. 1986), 241. 3. *MD* 27:5. 4. *MD* 7:134; 31:123. 5. *Mayf. Source Recs.*, 241. 6. *MD* 19:40-1: Barns. Co. Prob. 13:1 (Sylvanus Bourne). 7. *MD* 19:41: Barns. Co. Prob. 14:107-10 (Mercy Bourne). 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. #23203, 27:47 (Kenelm Winslow). 9. Ibid. 26:359 (Guardianship-Joseph Winslow). 10. Ibid. #23203 28:210-11 (Kenelm Winslow). 11. Ibid. #23203 25:554 (Kenelm Winslow). 12. Ibid. 28:261-64 (Kenelm Winslow). 13. Ibid. 28:264 (Kenelm Winslow). 14. *MD* 32:105.

373. **Sylvanus Bourne**[5-5] (*Sylvanus Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Mercy Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1] was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 21 November 1731,[1] the son of Sylvanus and Mercy (Gorham) Bourne. He died suddenly in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., 22 May 1761.[2]

"Mr." Sylvanus Bourne, Jr., married in Barnstable or Sandwich, Mass., 3 February 1757 (intentions 5 December 1756) **"Mrs." Hannah Sturgis**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 24 August 1735,[4] the daughter of Thomas and Martha (Russell) Sturgis. Hannah died in Barnstable 13 June 1799, aged 63 years.[5]

Hannah, called "Mrs. Sylvanus Bourne," was admitted to the East Church in Barnstable, 16 October 1757.[6] Sylvanus was a sea captain and merchant. He made his will 24 May 1758, "being bound on a dangerous enterprise." He left his entire estate to his beloved wife, Hannah Bourne. No children were mentioned. The witnesses were Fear Lewis, Alice Taylor and Abigail Lewis. His will was presented for probate, 16 July 1761, by the widow. The probate judge appointed Hannah and her brother-in-law, Isaac Hinckley, as joint executors. One of the witnesses, Alice Taylor, swore that she saw Sylvanus sign his will. She said that Fear Lewis was dead and Abigail Lewis had moved away. The inventory, taken 24 September 1761, amounted to £122-9, in addition to some merchandise. An accounting was made by the executors, Isaac Hinckley, Esq., and Hannah Bourne, 24 March 1764, and was accepted.[7]

Hannah's father, Thomas Sturgis, in his will dated 29 November 1763, written after Hannah's husband had died, bequeathed £25 to his daughter, Hannah Bourne, and made provision for her care, in case she remained single and did not remarry.[8] Hannah's mother-in-law, Mercy Bourne, in her will dated 10 July 1781, probated 28 February 1782, called her my "daughter-in-law Hannah Bourne."[9] No grandchildren were mentioned.

Hannah Bourne of Barnstable made her will dated 1 June 1798. In it she gave all of her estate to her niece, Elizabeth Sturgis.[8]

[See *John Howland* 1:388.]

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 33:25. 2. *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:121. According to a typescript of burials in Cobb's Hill Cemetery, typed by Alice M. Sperl from the work of Gustavus A. Hinckley, this Sylvanus Bourne was not the Capt. Sylvanus Bourne who was buried there. This disagrees with Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:121. 3. *MD* 26:6; 27:8. 4. *MD* 12:155. 5. *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:229. 6. Barns.East Precinct Church Recs., 5. 7. Barns. Co. Prob. 12:206-7 (Sylvanus Bourne). 8. Barns. Co. Prob. 13:8-9 (Thomas Sturgis). 9. Barns. Co. Prob. 14:107-9 (Mercy Bourne). 10. Barns. Co. Prob. 28:257 (Hannah Bourne).

374. **Eunice Bourne**[5-5] (*Sylvanus Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Mercy Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1] was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 16 February 1732/3,[1] the daughter of Sylvanus and Mercy (Gorham) Bourne. Eunice died in Marblehead, Mass., before 10 July 1781, the date her mother made her will and called her deceased.[2]

Eunice married in Barnstable 19 June 1755, as his second wife, **John Gallison** of Marblehead,[3] who was born 3 February 1730/1,[4] the son of John and Agnes (Stacy) Gallison. John Gallison died in Marblehead 26 March 1786, at 55 years of age.[5] John's first wife was Abigail Lee, whom he married 1 November 1750.[6] He and Abigail had three children, Abigail, John and Joseph,[7] who were not descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland.

Eunice Gallison was living when she was mentioned by her father, Sylvanus Bourne, in his will dated 20 May 1763, but died before her mother, Mercy Bourne, made her will, 10 July 1781.[8]

John Gallison, called Esq., was a prominent merchant in Marblehead. He served as Selectman, Justice of the Peace, and Representative to the General Court. In 1777 he was made a Colonel of the 5th Essex Regiment.[9]

Col. John Gallison died intestate. On 2 May 1786, his son, Henry Gallison, was named as administrator of his father's estate, with Samuel Sewall and John Knight as sureties. On 6 July 1786, his estate was valued at £1926-3-10 by Woodward Abraham, Joshua Prentice and John Knight. On 8 June 1790, his debts were listed as £2400-0-0 and the estate was declared insolvent. Capt. John Willson and Mr. Joshua Prentice were appointed to settle the claims against the estate.[10]

[See *John Howland* 1:389-90.]

Children (**Gallison**), born in Marblehead, Mass.[11]

i. **William**[6-6], born 16 April 1756, died 17 November 1777.
ii. **Eunice**, born 12 June 1757, died 31 May 1759.
iii. **Henry**, born 9 August 1758, died 11 May 1759.
iv. **Henry**, born 2 December 1759, "second of the name."
v. **Anise**, born 25 March 1761.
vi. **Abigail**, born 21 January 1763 [twin]; named in grandmother Mercy Bourne's will.
vii. **Eunice**, born 21 January 1763 [twin].

viii. **Sarah**, born 19 July 1764, bapt. 15 July 1764, died 10 September 1765.
ix. **Elizabeth**, born 10 June 1765, bapt. 23 June 1765.
x. **Sylvanus**, born in April, bapt. 12 April 1767.
xi. **Michael**, born 22 April 1768, bapt. 24 April 1768.
xii. **Harriet**, born 17 February 1771, bapt. 10 March 1771.
xiii. **Charlotte**, born 21 July 1773, bapt. 25 July 1773.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 33:25. 2. Barns. Co. Prob. 14:107-9 (Mercy Bourne). 3. *MD* 27:6. 4. *MD* 33:118. 5. *Marblehead VR* 2:552. 6. *Marblehead VR* 2:159. 7. *Marblehead VR* 1:193. 8. *MD* 19:40-41: Barns. Co. Prob. 12:206-7 (Sylvanus Bourne); *MD* 19:41 Barns. Co. Prob. 14:107-9 (Mercy Bourne). 9. Otis, *Barns. Fams.* 1:118-120. 10. Essex Co. Prob. #10583, 358-346, 411-13; 360;483-84 (John Gallison) [FHL #874629]. 11. *Marblehead VR* 1:193; *Essex Institute Coll.*(Oct. 1922) 58:315-16.

375. **Richard Bourne**[5-5] (*Sylvanus Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Mercy Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1] was born in Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass., 1 November 1739, and baptized there 18 November 1739,[1] the son of Sylvanus and Mercy (Gorham) Bourne. "Dr." Richard Bourne died in Barnstable 25 April 1826, at 86 years of age, and was buried in Lothrop's Hill Cemetery.[2]

Richard married in Barnstable 29 March 1770 (intentions 7 October 1769) **Hannah Sturgis**[6],[3] who was born in Barnstable 9 March 1741,[4] the daughter of John Sturgis[5] (*Samuel*[4], *Temperance Gorham*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his first wife, Abigail Allen. Hannah died in Barnstable, 5 March 1826, two months before her husband. She was 85 years of age, and was also buried in Lothrop's Hill Cemetery.[5]

Richard Bourne was mentioned in the wills of both of his parents, Sylvanus and Mercy Bourne, dated 20 May 1763 and 10 July 1781. His mother named him as sole executor of her will. He inherited his father's silver-hilted sword, and his grandfather's large silver tankard. He also received his mother's real estate, livestock and tools, in addition to her great Bible.[6]

On 30 June 1812, Hannah Bourne was admitted to the East Church of Barnstable, called "Mrs. Dr. Richard Bourne."[7] Otis said that she was a very intelligent woman.

Richard Bourne was a doctor but had few patients. He kept the town library in his house and was Barnstable's first postmaster. He was accused of defrauding the government because of a shortage in his postal accounts and his property was confiscated. After his death, he was exonerated and his property was returned to his only survivor, his daughter, Abigail.[8]

No probate records were found for either Richard or Hannah Bourne.

[See *John Howland* 1:390-91.]

Children (**Bourne**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[9]

i. **Abigail**[6-6-7], bapt. 28 February 1779.

ii. **William Allen**, born in August 1781, died 3 October 1783, aged 2 years 2 months; buried in Lothrop's Hill Cemetery.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 33:25; Barns. VR 2:385. 2. Barns. East Prec. Ch. Recs., 5; Lothrop's Hill Cem. Recs., 38. 3. Barns. VR 3:265, 295. 4. *MD* 33:118; Barns. VR 2:395. 5. Barns. East Prec. Ch. Recs., 5. 6. *MD* 19:40-41: Barns. Co. Prob. 13:1 (Sylvanus Bourne); *MD* 19:41: Barns. Co. Prob.14:107[1]-9 (Mercy Bourne). 7. Barns. East Prec. Ch. Recs., 5. 8. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:229-30. 9. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:229; Lothrop's Hill Cem. Recs., 38.

376. **Joseph Bourne**[5-6] (*John Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Mercy Hinckley*[5] (*Mary Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Falmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 4 April 1725,[1] the son of John and Mercy (Hinckley) Bourne. He was a twin with his sister, Sarah.[1] Joseph died in Falmouth, 24 February 1799, at 77 years of age [*sic*] and was buried in the Old Burying Ground off Mill Road.[2]

Joseph Bourne married in Falmouth 6 September 1753 a widow, **Hannah (--) Hathaway**,[3] who was born about 1724,[4] but whose parentage has not been ascertained. Hannah had a daughter, named Mary Holdredge, whom Joseph mentioned in his will. Hannah died in Falmouth, 17 April 1807, at 83 years of age, called "widow of Joseph."[5]

Joseph and his father, John Bourne, received land in Falmouth from Joseph's grandfather, Melatiah Bourne, in his will dated 11 September 1751 and probated 7 August 1753.[6] Joseph's father, John Bourne, in his will dated 7 June 1749, probated 10 September 1754, mentioned Joseph as one of his sons. Joseph's mother, Mercy (Hinckley) Bourne, in her will dated 22 February 1777, probated 11 July 1778, gave legacies to Joseph and his brothers and sisters.[7]

Joseph and Hannah were members of the Falmouth Church and their children were baptized there.[8]

On 21 December 1798, Joseph Bourne of Falmouth, yeoman, wrote his will and codicil which was probated 12 March 1800. In it he gave his beloved wife, Hannah, in lieu of her dower, half of all of his real estate during her widowhood. She also received all of his household furniture, two cows and ten sheep, the provisions in his house and corn-house, and all of the cut fire wood she needed. Son Joseph was to cart it to her. Joseph, Sr., also gave his wife his dwelling house, in partnership with his son, Joseph. At his mother's death, son Joseph was to inherit all of the homestead, barn and out-buildings, meadows and woodlots, as well as his father's silver watch. Joseph, [Jr.], was also given his father's half of the land Joseph, [Sr.], owned jointly with David Shiverick. In a codicil written the same day, Joseph, Sr., rescinded this gift because it was land that his wife Hannah's father, who has not yet been identified, had given to Hannah. Therefor Joseph, Sr., decided Hannah and her heirs should have control of it. Joseph, Sr., divided the rest of his land between his other sons, Thomas and Zurial, to be theirs after their mother's decease.[9]

Joseph gave his daughter, Mary Sampson, one dollar, she having already had her full portion of his estate. He gave his daughter, Hannah Davis, thirty dollars. He directed that his daughter-in-law, Mary Holdredge, was to have room in his house after her mother's death, with firewood for one fire place. Funeral charges and debts, both real and personal, were to be paid out of his estate. The inventory was taken by Timothy Crocker, John Larrance and David Butter and was submitted to the Barnstable Probate Court 12 March 1800 by Joseph Bourne, [Jr.].[10]

[See *John Howland* 1:332-33.]

Children (**Bourne**), born and baptized in Falmouth, Mass.:[11]

i. **Isaac**[6-7], born 5 April 1754, bapt. 9 May 1756; not mentioned by his father in his will.
ii. **Mary**, born 27 August 1755; called Mary Sampson by her father in his will.
iii. **Joseph**, [Jr.], born 25 February 1757; executor of his father's will.
iv. **Zuriel**, born 17 August 1758; received land in his father's will.
v. **Hannah**, born 29 August 1760; called Hannah Davis by her father in his will.
vi. **Thomas**, born 29 October 1762; received land in his father's will.
vii. **Lydia**, born 29 December 1764; died unmarried in March 1797.

REFERENCES:
1. *Falmouth, Mass., VR*, 7. 2. Ibid., 222. 3. Ibid., 133. 4. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:246. 5. *Falmouth, Mass., VR*, 222. 6. Barns. Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne). 7. Barns, Co. Prob. 9:98-99, 100, 101 (John Bourne, [Sr.]); Barns. Co. Prob. 20:338-40 (Mercy Bourne). 8. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:246. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 28:272-74; 30:402-4 (Joseph Bourne) [FHL #899490]. 10. Ibid. 11. *Falmouth VR*, 7, 8, 9; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:246.

377. **Sarah Bourne**[5-6] (*John Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Mercy Hinckley*[5] (*Mary Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Falmouth, Mass., 4 April 1725,[1] the daughter of John and Mercy (Hinckley) Bourne. She was a twin with her brother, Joseph. Sarah died after 22 February 1777, the date her mother mentioned her in her will.[2]

Sarah married, probably in Falmouth, 2 April 1747 **Samuel Mendall** of Dartmouth,[3] who was born in Rochester, Plymouth Co., Mass. 3 November 1714,[4] the son of John and Prudence (Gibbs) Mendall. The place and date of Samuel Mendall's death has not been found.

Sarah's father, John Bourne, mentioned his daughter, Sarah Mendall, in his will dated 7 June 1749, probated 10 September 1754.[5] Her mother, Mercy

Bourne, also mentioned Sarah Mendall as one of her daughters in her will dated 22 February 1777 and probated 11 July 1778.[6]

A Samuel Mendall of Rochester, Plymouth Co., Mass., perhaps this one, served as a private in Capt. Parker's regiment for 15 days in Rhode Island during the Revolutionary War in December 1776, and to Tiverton, Sept. 29, 1777, and in July and August 1780 in Plymouth Co., Mass. and Rhode Island.[7]

No probate records were found for Samuel or Sarah Mendal in Plymouth County.

Child (**Mendall/Mendal/Mendel**), born in Rochester, Plymouth Co., Mass.:[8]

i. **Daniel**[6-7], born 31 August 1741 [*sic* - 1751]; served as a Cpl. in the Revolutionary War; married (1) Hannah Mendall, (2) Thankful Hammond.[9]

REFERENCES:

1. *Falmouth VR*, 8. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 20:338-40 (Mercy Bourne). 3. *Falmouth VR*, 189; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 1:231. 4. *Rochester VR*, 216; Mary Porter Smith and Sidney Dean Smith, comp. and ed., *Mendell Family Genealogy, Ancestors and Descendants of Isaac Mendell and Patience Harlow; Also Some Descendants of John Mendall of Marshfield, Mass.* (no place stated, 1943), 14, 15-16; *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 2:7. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:98-99, 100, 101 (John Bourne). 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 20:338-40 (Mercy Bourne). 7. *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors*, 2:629. 8. *Rochester VR*, 215. 9. *DAR Patriot Index* (1966), 463; *Mass. Sold. & Sail.* 2:628.

378. **John Bourne**[5-6] (*John Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Mercy Hinckley*[5], *Mary Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Falmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 10 June 1729, and baptized there 23 September 1744, the son of John and Mercy (Hinckley) Bourne.[1] John died there 2 January 1794, aged 65 years.[2]

John Bourne married in Falmouth 10 November 1751 **Persis Davis**,[3] who was born about 1731,[4] but whose parents have not been found. Persis Bourne died in Falmouth 2 January 1823, aged 92 years.[5]

John Bourne's father, John Bourne of Falmouth, in his will dated 7 June 1749, probated 10 September 1754, mentioned John as one of his sons.[6] His mother, Mercy Bourne, in her will dated 22 February 1777, gave John all of the property that had belonged to his deceased brother, Thomas Bourne. In return, John was to pay small legacies to his sisters, Mercy Bassett, Sarah Mendal and Elizabeth Tabor, and to his brothers, Joseph and David Bourne, and nieces, Anne Bassett and Mercy Bassett. John and his brother-in-law, Barachiah Bassett, were named as co-executors of his mother's will.[7]

No probate records have been found for either John or Persis Bourne.

Children (**Bourne**), born in Falmouth, Mass.:[8]

i. **John**[6-7], born 29 December 1754.
ii. **Elijah**, born 17 August 1757.
iii. **Martha**, born 19 December 1760.
iv. **Persis**, born 2 October 1764.

REFERENCES:
1. *Falmouth VR*, 7. 2. Ibid., 222. 3. Ibid., 138. 4. *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:247. 5. *Falmouth VR*, 222. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:98-99, 100, 101 (John Bourne, [Sr.]). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 20:338-40 (Mercy Bourne). 8. *Falmouth VR*, 6, 7, 8.

379. **Elizabeth Bourne**[5-6] (*John Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Mercy Hinckley*[5], *Mary Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Falmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 26 January 1733, the daughter of John and Mercy (Hinckley) Bourne. She was baptized in Falmouth 23 September 1744.[1] Elizabeth probably died in Dartmouth, Bristol Co., Mass., after 22 February 1777, the date she was mentioned in her mother's will.[2]

Elizabeth Bourne married first, in Falmouth, 16 October 1753 **Jonathan Swift** of Dartmouth,[3] who was born in Dartmouth 12 December 1730,[4] the son of Jireh and Deborah (Hathaway) Swift. Deborah Hathaway was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Francis Cooke.[5] Jonathan Swift died in Dartmouth 31 January 1763, at 33 years of age.[6]

Elizabeth Swift, called "widow of Jonathan," married second in Dartmouth, Bristol Co., Mass., 31 July 1766 **Thomas Taber** of Dartmouth,[7] "son of Stephen Taber." Thomas Taber was born in Dartmouth 3 October 1740, the son of Stephen and Rebecca Taber.[8] Nothing more is known about Thomas Taber. All of Elizabeth's children were by her first husband, Jonathan Swift.[9]

Elizabeth's father, John Bourne of Falmouth, mentioned Elizabeth as one of his children in his will dated 7 June 1749, probated 10 September 1754.[10] Elizabeth's mother, Mercy Bourne, in her will dated 22 February 1777, probated 11 July 1778, called her Elizabeth Tabor and gave her a small legacy, to be paid by her brother, John Bourne.[11]

Elizabeth's father-in-law, Jireh Swift of Dartmouth, made his will 23 December 1776, probated 7 May 1782. In it Jireh mentioned Jonathan's two sons. John and David, but did not mention his daughters.[12]

Jonathan Swift of Dartmouth, sadler, and his wife, Elizabeth, in a deed dated 27 June 1761, and acknowledged at Bristol 30 June 1761, gave their youngest son, David Swift, all of the land and salt marsh which Elizabeth's father, John Bourne of Falmouth, on 27 June 1761, had given to Elizabeth's brother, Thomas Bourne, a minor, since deceased, now "in the improvement of their mother, Mercy Bourne." The deed was witnessed by Jonathan Hathaway and Josiah Drew.[13]

In several other deeds dated 27 June 1761, 26 June 1762 and 29 July 1762, Jonathan Swift, sadler, purchased land from Jireh Swift, Cornelius Spooner and Elkanah Morton.[14]

Jonathan Swift of Dartmouth, in his will dated 14 January 1763, probated 3 May 1763, bequeathed one-third of his indoor moveables, his cow, swine and sheep, to his beloved wife, Elizabeth, for the use of the family. He also gave her one-third of his dwelling house, barns and land as long as she remained his widow and until his minor sons and daughters, John, David, Abigail and Elizabeth, reached the age of twenty-one or his daughters were married. He also gave his wife all of the interest from his bonds and personal estate which

remained after bequests made in his will were paid. His wife was given all of the "profits" from his remaining real estate, in order to bring up his family. Son John was given his father's shop on the west, and the dwelling house, allowing his mother to enjoy it during her lifetime or until her marriage. John also received his father's shoe buckles, knee buckles and sleeve buckles. Son David was given all of the remaining land and salt meadows, his shop on the east, as well as land which had been the estate of Elizabeth's deceased brother, Thomas Bourne. Jonathan Swift gave his two daughters, Abigail and Elizabeth, £20 each, and two-thirds of the indoor moveables at the age of twenty-one or marriage. He appointed his brother, Jireh Swift, overseer and guardian of his children during their minority. Jonathan Swift directed that his share in the sloop *Diamond* and his whaling boats were to be sold and son John was to have the whaling implements. Witnesses were Samuel Tripp, Josiah Davis, Silas Swift and Stephen West. The inventory amounting to £196-18-29-11 was taken 12 & 13 February 1763. On 3 May 1763, Silas Swift and Stephen West, two of the witnesses, acknowledged seeing Jonathan sign his will.[15]

No probate records have been found for either Elizabeth or her second husband, Thomas Tabor.

Children (**Swift**), born in Dartmouth, Mass., all by Elizabeth's first husband; all except Susannah mentioned in their father's will:[16]

i. **John**[6-7], born 10 July 1754; mentioned by his grandfather, Jireh Swift, in his will.
ii. **David**, born 31 January 1756; mentioned by his grandfather in his will.
iii. **Abigail**, born 8 November 1757; mentioned in her father's will.
iv. **Susannah**, bapt. 15 January 1762, prob. died young; not mentioned in her father's will.
v. **Elizabeth**, born 1 May 1763; mentioned in her father's will.

REFERENCES:

1. *Falmouth VR*, 6, 7. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:101-04 (Mercy Bourne). 3. *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:231-32; *Falmouth VR*, 138; *Dartmouth VR* 2:72. 4. *Hathaways of America*, Elizabeth Starr Versailles, ed. (Northampton, Mass. 1965), 352; *Dartmouth VR* 1:266. 5. Ralph V. Wood, *Mayflower Fams.: Francis Cooke*, (Camden, Me. 1996), 316. 6. *Dartmouth VR* 3:71. 7. *Dartmouth VR* 2:490. 8. *Dartmouth VR* 1:272. 9. Bristol Co. Prob. 18:195-97, 213-15 (Jonathan Swift) [FHL #461889]; *Dartmouth VR* 1:272. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:98-99, 100, 101 (John Bourne). 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:101-04 (Mercy Bourne). 12. Bristol Co. Prob. 27:79-83 (Jireh Swift). 13. Bristol Co. Deeds (Taunton, Mass.) 7:227, as given in *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:231-32. 14. Bristol Co. Deeds 7:197-98; 7:201-2; and 7:202-3 [FHL #577212]. 15. Bristol Co. Prob. 18:195-97, 213-15 (Jonathan Swift) [FHL #461889]. 16. Ibid.; *Dartmouth VR* 1:265, 266; Bristol Co. Prob. 1:265, 266, 213-15 (Jonathan Swift) [FHL #461889].

380. **David Bourne**[5-6] (*John Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Mercy Hinckley*[5], *Mary Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2], *John*[1]) was born in

Falmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 6 February 1735/6,[1] the son of John and Mercy (Hinckley) Bourne. The date and place of David Bourne's death have not yet been found.

David Bourne married in Falmouth 26 February 1764,[2] **Mary Hathaway**, whose birthplace and parentage have not been established.

Mary's place and date of death have not been found.

David's father, John Bourne of Falmouth, gentleman, in his will dated 7 June 1749 and probated 10 September 1754, appointed his wife, Mercy, as guardian of their son, David, who was then a minor.[3] David's mother, Mercy Bourne, in her will dated 22 February 1777, probated 11 July 1778, gave her son, David, six shillings, to be paid to him by his brother John.[4]

David Bourne and his family probably moved elsewhere after 1777. Their probate records have not yet been located.

Children (**Bourne**), recorded in Falmouth, Mass.:[5]

i. **Sylvanus**[6-7], born 24 March 1765.
ii. **Christiana**, born 13 August 1767.
iii. **Hathaway**, born 1 April 1771.
iv. **Richard**, born 16 November 1774.
v. **Ezra**, born 29 May 1777.

NOTE: An additional son, **David**, has been credited to David and Mary (Hathaway) Bourne, but his birth was not recorded in Falmouth records. Without a birth record or probate records in which he might have been mentioned, there is no proof that a David Bourne belongs in this family.

REFERENCES:

1. *Falmouth VR*, 6. 2. *Falmouth VR*, 138; *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:231-32, 247. 3. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:98-99, 100, 101 (John Bourne). 4. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:101-04 (Mercy Bourne). 5. *Falmouth VR*, 6, 7, 8, 9.

381. **Mercy Bourne**[5-6] (*John Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Mercy Hinckley*[5], *Mary Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Falmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 14 May 1738,[1] the daughter of John and Mercy (Hinckley) Bourne. She died in Falmouth, 7 October 1810,[2] at 66 years of age, as the wife of Col. Barachiah Bassett.

Mercy Bourne married in Falmouth 4 June 1761 **Barachiah Bassett,**[3] who was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., in 1732 and baptized there 19 October 1740,[4] the son of William Bassett[5] (*Mary Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Anna Mayhew. Barachiah died in Falmouth 13 June 1813.[5]

Mercy Bourne's father, John Bourne, in his will dated 7 June 1749, probated 10 September 1754, named her as one of his daughters. Mercy's mother, Mercy Bourne, in her will dated 22 February 1777 and probated 11 July 1778, called her Mercy Bassett and gave her a silver spout cup and a gold necklace. She gave her granddaughter, Mercy Bassett, her "least silver porringer," and gave

Mercy and her sister, Anne Bassett, small legacies. Mercy's husband, Barachiah Bassett, and her brother, John Bourne, were named co-executors of her mother's will. Witnesses were Joseph Palmer, Rachel Swift and Thankful Palmer.[6]

Barachiah Bassett's father, William Bassett of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, in his will dated 22 June 1779, probated 2 January 1783, gave Barachiah 20 ounces of silver.[7]

Barachiah Bassett served as a Major and Lieutenant Colonel in 1776 at Ticonderoga, Stillwater, White Plains and West Point during the Revolutionary War. In 1782, Barachiah's son-in-law, Joseph Dimmick and others, successfully petitioned the government at Boston to commission Barachiah Bassett as commander of the privateer, *Falmouth*.[8]

Col. Barachiah Bassett died intestate. On 10 November 1813, the Barnstable Co. probate court granted letters of administration on the estate of Barachiah Bassett, late of Falmouth, to his son-in-law, Prince Dimmock of Barnstable, with instructions to gather all debts, credits and real property and to render an account before 10 February 1814. Nathaniel Freeman was his bondsman. Col. Bassett's personal estate totaled $937.99 and included large and small chests, spinning wheels, a gold watch, a gun and bayonet "and equipments." Prince Dimmick's accounts for the estate totaled $1012.89½, and listed $25.00 cash for taxes on land in Ohio and $945.69½ added to his private account with Col. Bassett. It also included $152.22 given by Col. Bassett to Prince Dimmick's wife "before Division." The appraisers were Prince Nye, Nathan Ellis and Ebenezer Nye. One-half of the balance remained due the estate from his co-heir, Love. Prince Dimmick's account was accepted by the court and recorded 12 November 1817.[9]

Children (**Bassett**), born in Falmouth, Mass.:[10]

i. **Anne**[6-7-7], born 17 May 1762, baptized 23 May 1762; given a small legacy in her grandmother's will in 1777.[11]
ii. **Mercy**, born 19 January 1764, baptized 22 January 1764; given a small legacy in her grandmother's will.[12]
iii. **Love**, baptized 12 January 1772, died young.
iv. **Love**, born 24 March 1775, baptized as **Lovey**, 26 March 1775; not mentioned in grandmother's will but called "co-heir" in settlement of her father's estate.[13]

NOTE: It has not been determined which daughter married Prince Dimmock of Barnstable, the son-in-law who was named executor of Barachiah Bassett's estate.

REFERENCES:

1. *Falmouth VR*, 6. 2. *Falmouth VR*, 221. 3. *Falmouth VR*, 136, 139. 4. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 117; Charles Banks, *Hist. of Martha's Vineyard* (1925) 3:31. 5. *Falmouth VR*, 221. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:98-99, 100, 101 (John Bourne); Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:101-04 (Mercy Bourne). 7. Dukes Co. Prob. 7:19, 22, 24 (William Bassett) [FHL #911748]; see #142 William Bassett[5] (Mary Huckins). 8. *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War*

of the Revolution 1:757; *Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files*, 180. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. (Barachiah Bassett) 36:151, [FHL #899493]; 41:107, [FHL #899496]; 43:228-30 [FHL #899497]. 10. *Falmouth VR*, 4. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 20:338-40 (Mercy Bourne). 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:101-04 (Mercy Bourne). 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 36:151; 41:107; 43:228-30 (Barachiah Bassett) [FHL #849493].

382. **Thomas Bourne**[5-6] (*John Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Mercy Hinckley*[5], *Mary Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Falmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 24 August 1740 and baptized 23 September 1744,[1] the son of John and Mercy (Hinckley) Bourne. Thomas died unmarried after 10 September 1754, the date his mother was appointed as his guardian, and before 24 June 1761, the date his sister, Elizabeth, and her husband, Jonathan Swift, gave their son, David, property which had belonged to her deceased brother, Thomas Bourne.[2]

Thomas Bourne's father, John Bourne of Falmouth, in his will dated 7 June 1749, probated 10 September 1754, listed Thomas as one of his sons. Thomas and his brother, David, were still minors and their father directed that their mother, Mercy Bourne, was to be their guardian. In a codicil dated 9 May 1750, their father said that Isaac had died and his portion was to be divided among his four remaining brothers.[3]

Thomas's mother, Mercy Bourne, in her will dated 22 February 1777, probated 11 July 1778, said that Thomas had died and gave her son, John Bourne, all of Thomas's property, directing John to pay small legacies his sisters, Mercy Bassett, Sarah Mendall and Elizabeth Tabor, and to his brothers, Joseph and David Bourne.[4]

Thomas Bourne did not marry and had no known children.

REFERENCES:

1. *Falmouth VR*, 9. 2. Bristol Co. Deeds (Taunton, Mass.) 7:227, as given in *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:233. 3. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:98-99, 100, 101 (John Bourne). 4. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:101-04 (Mercy Bourne).

383. **Elizabeth Bourne**[5] (*Shearjashub Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1], was born in Scituate, Plymouth Co., Mass., 11 July 1726, the daughter of Shearjashub Bourne and his first wife, Abigail Cotton.[1] Elizabeth died about 1759.[2]

Elizabeth Bourne married in Scituate, as his first wife, 19 October 1748 (intentions 12 June 1748), **Amasa Bailey** "of Cohasset",[3] whose parentage has not been discovered. Amasa Bailey, called "of Scituate," married second, in Scituate, 29 September 1763 **Jael Cushing** "of Hingham,"[4] daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Tileston) Cushing of Dorchester, and had four more children, Elizabeth who died young, Job, Rebecca and Elizabeth again,[5] none of whom were descendants of *Mayflower* passengers John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland. Amasa Bailey of Scituate died before 26 February 1788, the date his will was probated.[6]

Elizabeth's father, the Rev. Shearjashub Bourne, in his will dated 28 February 1767 and probated 26 August 1768, said that Elizabeth was deceased. He gave Elizabeth's son, Abner Bailey, his silver shoe buckles, and said that one-quarter part of his estate was to be divided among all of Elizabeth's children, named as Abner, Abigail, Mercy and Judith Bailey.[7]

Amasa Bailey, in his will dated 6 December 1787, probated 26 February 1788, gave his beloved [second] wife, Jael, the use of one-half of his dwelling house during her widowhood, with wood supplied at her door, and all of the household furniture. Her food was to be supplied by his executors, named as his son, Abner, [Elizabeth's son], and his son, Job, [who was Jael's son]. Amasa Bailey gave his daughters, Abigail, Mercy, Judith, Rebecca and Betty, and their heirs, equally divided between them, 20 acres of pasture land and all of his meadow on the north side of Wood Island. In addition, Abigail was to receive £35, Mercy £25, Judith £25, Rebecca £25, and Betty, £40. All of the remainder was to be divided between his sons, Abner and Job, who were named as joint executors.[8]

Amasa Bailey's children by his second wife, Jael Cushing, all born in Scituate, Mass., were Elizabeth, born 23 June 1765, Job, born 12 October 1766 and Rebecca, born 2 October 1768.[9] They were not descendants of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland.

Children (**Bailey**), born in Scituate, Plymouth Co., Mass., to Elizabeth Bourne and her husband, Amasa Bailey:[10]

i. **Amasa**[6], bapt. 29 October 1749; died young; not named by his father or grandfather in their wills.
ii. **Abner**, bapt. 10 June 1753; co-executor of his father's will and named in his grandfather's will.
iii. **Abigail**, bapt. 10 June 1753; named by her father and her grandfather in their wills.
iv. **Mercy**, bapt. 5 September 1755; named by her father and her grandfather in their wills.
v. **Judith**, bapt. 31 July 1757; named by her father and her grandfather in their wills.
vi. **Bathsheba**, bapt. 11 August 1759; not mentioned by her father or her grandfather in their wills.

REFERENCES:

1. *MD* 29:70; *Sandwich VR* 1:47, 48. 2. *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:231-32; *Boston Newsletter*, 14 February 1760, as stated in *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:233-34. 3. *Scituate VR* 2:13; *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:234. 4. *Scituate VR* 2:13; *History of the Town of Hingham, Mass.* (1893), 2:157, 158. 5. *Scituate VR* 1:14, 15, 16. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. 30:305-7 (Amasa Bailey) [FHL #550716]. 7. Suffolk Co. Prob. 67:130-32 (Shearjashub Bourne) [FHL #493891]. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. 30:305-7 (Amasa Bailey) [FHL [#550716]. 9. *Scituate VR* 1:14, 15, 17. 10. *Scituate VR* 1:13, 14, 15, 17, 19; Plymouth Co. Prob. 30:305-7 (Amasa Bailey) [FHL #550716].

384. **Desire Bourne**[5] (*Shearjashub Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1], was born in Scituate, Plymouth Co., Mass., 22 January 1728/9, the daughter of Shearjashub Bourne and his first wife, Abigail Cotton.[1] Desire died in Scituate 28 January 1760.[2]

Desire Bourne married first in Scituate 30 September 1749 (intentions Barnstable 19 or 22 August 1749) **Jonathan Russell**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 28 September 1723,[4] the son of Mr. John and Mrs. Mehitable (Lothrop) Russell. Jonathan Russell died in Barnstable 17 May 1751.[5]

Desire (Bourne) Russell, Jonathan's widow, married second in Scituate, as his second wife, 17 November 1751, (intentions 29 October 1751), **Benjamin Bailey** of Scituate,[6] whose parentage has not been established. Benjamin Bailey's first wife was a widow, **Ruth (Tilden) Leitchfield**[7] whom he married in Scituate, 12 June 1735,[8] as stated in the court records of Plymouth County: "Ruth Tilden and Ruth Litchfield, who is now wife to [Benjamin Baily [*sic*] of Scituate, yeoman, . . ., and granddaughter to Nathaniel Tilden, Sr., . . . is daughter to Nathaniel Tilden, Junr., late deceased, [and niece of John Tilden], and she is the only surviving Heir in Tail to the premises."[9] Ruth died in 1749 after having Jerusha, born in 1736, Benjamin, probably born about 1741, Ruth, born in 1745 and Mary, born in 1749, as shown in Benjamin Bailey's will. While Benjamin was married to Desire (Bourne) Russell, he had Martha, born in 1752, Joanna, born in 1758, and Bathsheba, born in 1759, who all apparently died young. After Desire's death in 1760, Benjamin Bailey married a third wife named Patience, and had Desire, born in 1762, Rowland, born in 1763, Thankful, born in 1765, and Patience, born in 1767.[10] His third wife, Patience Bailey, survived him, and was the widow named in his will, which was probated 30 April 1770.[11]

Desire (Bourne) (Russell) Bailey died 28 January 1760. On 2 April 1760, Desire's father, Shearjashub Bourne of Scituate, was appointed by the Plymouth County probate court as the guardian of his grandson, Desire's son, Lothrop Russell, "the son of Jonathan Russell, deceased, late of Barnstable, Barnstable Co., Mass." On 12 January 1762 the Probate Court accepted Shearjashub Bourne's accounts as Lothrop Russell's guardian, in which Desire's second husband, Benjamin Bailey, was paid "for his wife's keeping sd Lothrop Russell, she being the mother of sd minor, & providing him victuals and clothes from two years to seven years."[12]

Desire's father, Shearjashub Bourne, in his will dated 28 February 1767, probated 16 August 1768, did not mention any children Desire might have had by Benjamin Bailey.[13] *Scituate Vital Records* lists six children born to Benjamin Bailey between 1758 and 1768, but does not name the mother of any of the children.[14]

Benjamin Bailey, in his will dated 30 April 1770, was survived by his widow named Patience, [who was his third wife], and the children of his first wife, Ruth (Tilden) Leitchfield. They were named as Benjamin Bailey, who was listed first, Jerusha Clapp, born in 1736, Ruth Dwelly, born in 1745, and Mary Bailey, born in 1749, all of whom were born before Benjamin Bailey married Desire (Bourne) Russell. Benjamin Bailey also listed four minor

children, who were born after Desire died. They were Desire, born in 1762, Rowland, born in 1763, Thankful, born in 1765, and Patience, born in 1767.[15] Not mentioned in Benjamin Bailey's will were several children who were recorded in *Scituate Vital Records* but who must have died young. These were Martha, born in 1752, Joanna, born in 1758 and Bathsheba, born in 1759, while Benjamin was married to Desire, and Elisha Bailey, born in 1768, apparently born to his third wife, Patience. These children were all recorded in *Scituate Vital Records*.[16] It was common practice in colonial families to name the first child from a subsequent marriage for the wife who had just died. This is illustrated here by Desire's name being given to the first daughter born to Benjamin Bailey by his third wife, Patience, after Desire's death.

Since Desire (Bourne) Russell married Benjamin Bailey in Scituate, 17 November 1751, as his second wife, after Benjamin's daughter, Mary Bailey, was born to his first wife in 1749, and since Desire died in Scituate, 28 January 1760, before Benjamin's daughter, Desire Bailey, was born to his third wife, Patience, in 1762, Desire (Bourne) (Russell) Bailey could not have been the mother of any of Benjamin Bailey's surviving children.

Child (**Russell**), by her first husband, **Jonathan Russell**:[17]

i. **Lothrop**[6], born in Barnstable, Mass., 28 September 1723; mentioned by his grandfather in his will.

Children (**Bailey**), by her second husband, **Benjamin Bailey**:[18]

ii. **Martha**, born in 1752; not mentioned in her father's will; died young.
iii. **Joanna**, born in 1758; not mentioned in her father's will; died young.
iv. **Bathsheba**, born in 1759; not mentioned in her father's will; died young.

REFERENCES:

1. *Scituate VR* 1:35; Amos Otis, *Barnstable Families* 1:125. 2. *Scituate VR* 2:355. 3. *MD* 14:89; 31:81, 82; 33:118; *Scituate VR* 2:33. 4. *MD* 33:118; George Ely Russell, "Russell Index"; Otis, *Barns. Fams.* 2:168; Barnstable VR, 328; also see *Descendants of John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:73-74, 295, 319; 2:215(2), 241(2), 358-59, 521. 5. *MD* 33:118; Barns. VR, 328; Otis, *Barns. Fams.* 2:168. 6. *Scituate VR* 2:253. 7. *Mayflower Descendant* 52:1 (Winter 2003):39; *Plymouth County Court Records: Common Pleas*, May 1736, 6:6, 20. 8. Ibid. 6:20. 9. *Mayf. Desc.* 52:1 (Winter 2003), 39 (two entries), 43, 45. 10. *Scituate VR* 1:13, 14, 16, 17, 19. 11. Plymouth Co. Prob., 1770 Scituate, Will, Docket #671, 20:410-11, (Benjamin Bailey) [FHL #550711]. 12. Plymouth Co. Prob. Docket #17306, 15:494 (Guardianship, Lothrop Russell) [FHL #551543]. 13. Suffolk Co. Prob. 67:130-32 (Shearjashub Bourne); also given in *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:232-34. 14. *Scituate VR* 1:13, 14, 16, 17, 19. 15. Plymouth Co. Prob., 1770 Scituate, Will Docket #671, 20:410-11, (Benjamin Bailey) [FHL #550711]. 16. *Scituate VR* 1:13, 14, 16, 17, 19. 17. *MD* 31:82; Barns. VR , 258; Plymouth Co. Prob. Docket #17306, 15:494 (Guardianship, Lothrop Russell) [FHL #551543]. 18. *Scituate VR* 1:13, 14, 15, 17, 19.

385. **Shearjashub Bourne**[5] (*Shearjashub Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1], was born in Scituate, Plymouth Co. Mass., 28 September 1739,[1] the son of the Rev. Shearjashub Bourne and his second wife, Sarah Brooks. Shearjashub Bourne died in Scituate 12 August 1819, at 80 years of age.[2]

Shearjashub Bourne married in Scituate 19 October 1769 **Sarah Woodart/Woodworth,**[3] who was baptized in the Second Church of Scituate 27 April 1740, "the second of the name." Sarah was the daughter of James and Sarah Woodart."[4] Sarah died in Scituate, 14 December 1829, at 90 years of age.[5]

Shearjashub's father, the Rev. Shearjashub Bourne of Roxbury, in his will dated 28 February 1767, probated 26 August 1768, gave Shearjashub £13-6s-8d, in addition to £133-6s-8d which he had already received. He also gave him a silver locket which had been his mother's.[6]

In 1779, Shearjashub Bourne and his wife, Sarah, and children, Sarah, Jr., Lydia, Abigail and Betty and Lydia Woodworth, "who came last from Scituate and hath resided within the town of Pembroke for the space of ten months," were warned from Pembroke.[7]

This Shearjashub Bourne may or may not have been the man of that name who served as a private from Scituate in 1776, 1778, 1779 and 1781, during the Revolutionary War.[8]

No probate records were found for either Shearjashub or Sarah Bourne.

Children (**Bourne**), born in Scituate, Mass.:[9]

i. **Sarah**[6], born 31 January 1770.
ii. **Lydia**, born 31 October 1772.
iii. **Abigail/Nabe**, born 14 April 1775.
iv. **Betty Woodworth**, born 25 November 1777.
v. **Bethiah**, born 16 April 1781.

REFERENCES:

1. Suffolk Co. Prob. 67:130-32 (Shearjashub Bourne) as given in *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:232-34. 2. *Scituate VR* 2:355. 3. *MD* 1:236; *Scituate VR* 2:33. 4. *Scituate VR* 2:355, 416; Gary Boyd Roberts, ed., (Balt., Md. 1986), *Mayflower Source Records*, 376, 381. 5. *Scituate VR* 2:355. 6. Suffolk Co. Prob. 67:130-32 Shearjashub Bourne). 7. Ruth W. Sherman, F.A.S.G., Robert M. Sherman, F.A.S.G., and Robert S. Wakefield, F.A. S. G., *Index to David Thomas Konig, Plymouth Court Records*, (Plymouth, Mass., 2003), 7; David Thomas Konig, *Plymouth Court Records, 1686-1869*, (Michael Glazier, Inc., Wilmington, Del.) 3:91. 8. *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the American Rev.* 2:310-11. 9. *Scituate VR* 1:36 [Abigail/Nabe, Betty Woodward and Bethiah]; *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:247 [all five].

386. **James Bourne**[5] (*Silas Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1], was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 21 February 1730/31,[1] the son of Col. Silas and Mary (Allen) Bourne. James died in Sandwich 19 May 1807,[2]

James married in Sandwich, 18 February 1753 **Mary Nye, Jr.**,[3] who was born in Sandwich about 1731/2,[4] the daughter of Ebenezer and Deborah (Tobey) Nye. Mary died in Sandwich 3 March 1798,[5] at 67 years of age.

James Bourne's father, Silas Bourne, mentioned James as one of his sons in his will dated 24 May 1770, probated 1 May 1772, and gave James the dwelling house where he lived, and land in Sandwich.[6] James's mother, widow Mary Bourne, in her will dated 21 April 1786, made bequests to James's sons, calling them " my grandsons Allen Bourne and James Bourne".[7]

James Bourne and his family were living in Sandwich when the 1790 Census was taken.[8]

In his will dated 13 January 1805, probated 10 November 1807, James Bourne of Sandwich, Gentleman, gave his two sons, Allen Bourne and James Bourne, his half-pew in the Meeting House, reserving a seat for his daughter, Sarah Bourne, as long as she remained unmarried. He gave his guns to his son, James Bourne, Jr. His grandsons, Samuel Thacher and John Thacher, Jr., were given one dollar each. He bequeathed the remainder of his estate to his son, Allen Bourne, Jr., who was named executor and who was to pay his father's funeral expenses and all of his debts, real and personal. Daughter Sarah was to live with son James and his family, and be cared for in sickness and in health, having her own room in which to keep her furniture.[9]

Children (**Bourne**), all but their first child baptized in the Sandwich Church:[10]

i. **Benjamin**[6], born 2 May 1753; died 9 February 1775; not mentioned in his father's will.
ii. **Hannah**, born 8 April 1755; her children, Samuel and John Thacher, named in her father's will.
iii. **Allen**, born 24 August 1759; mentioned in his father's will.
iv. **Mary/Polly**, born 11 June 1762, died 2 October 1784.
v. **James, Jr.**, born 16 August 1765; mentioned in his father's will.
vi. **Temperance**, born 26 March 1769, died 13 July 1793, aged 24 years.
vii. **Sarah**, born 5 January 1771; unmarried when named in her father's will.

REFERENCES:
1. *Sandwich VR*, 140. 2. *Sandwich VR*, 274, 1440; also see *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:232-34. 3. *Sandwich VR*, 181, 186. 4. *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:232-34. 5. Ibid. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:13-16 (Silas Bourne) [FHL #904607]. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 28:133-34 (Mary Bourne) [FHL #899490]. 8. *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the Rev. War* 2:308. 9. *U.S. Census, 1790, Barnstable Co., Mass.*, 18. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 32:205; 33:60-61 (James Bourne) [FHL #899491; #899492]: *Sandwich VR*, 187, 188, 1401, 1402, 1404.

387. **Melatiah Bourne**[5] (*Silas Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1], was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 11 November 1734 and baptized 28 August 1737,[1] the son of Col. Silas and Mary (Allen) Bourne. Melatiah Bourne died in Sandwich, 21 March 1803, at 69 years of age.[2]

Melatiah Bourne married first, in Sandwich 4 March 1759 **Hannah Nye**,[3] who was born in Sandwich 1 February 1736/7,[4] the daughter of Joseph and

Mehitable (Bourne) Nye. Hannah died in Sandwich 10 May 1762,[5] and was buried in the Old Sandwich Cemetery.

Melatiah married second, in Yarmouth, Barnstable Co., Mass., 13 May 1764 (intentions 14 April 1764) **Mary Howes** of Yarmouth,[6], who was born in Yarmouth 4 August 1737,[7] the daughter of Joshua and Eunice (Allen) Howes. Mary died in Sandwich 1 January 1820, called "relict of Melatiah, age 83."[8]

Melatiah's father, Col. Silas Bourne, in his will dated 24 May 1770, probated 1 May 1772, gave Melatiah the homestead farm and named him as his executor.[9] His mother, widow Mary Bourne, in her will dated 21 April 1786, divided her real property between her two sons, James and Melatiah and appointed them as co-executors.[10]

Melatiah Bourne was a Tory at the beginning of the Revolutionary War but later petitioned the Court to be allowed to take the Oath of Allegiance. He gave his bond for £1000.[11]

In his will dated 10 November 1802 and proved 12 April 1803, Melatiah Bourne of Sandwich, Esq., gave his beloved second wife, Mary, the use of one-third of his real estate during her widowhood, and all of his wrought silver, household goods, brass, pewter, linens, furniture and livestock. He gave his daughter, Hannah Crocker, half of the cash and notes in bond. Son Melatiah was given the dwelling house and all the rest of the property, and was named as executor.[12]

Children (**Bourne**), born in Sandwich, Mass., all by his second wife, Mary Howes:[13]

i. **Hannah**[6], born 1 August 1767; called Hannah Crocker in her father's will.
ii. **Eunice**, born 25 August 1770; not mentioned in her father's will.
iii. **Mary**, born 31 August 1772; not mentioned in father's will.
iv. **Melatiah**, bapt. 17 April 1774; died in infancy.
v. **Melatiah**, born 14 January 1778; executor of father's will.

REFERENCES:
1. *Sandwich VR* 1:140; 2:1385. 2. *Sandwich VR* 1:206. 3. *Sandwich VR* 1:197. 4. *Sandwich VR* 1:138. 5. *Sandwich VR* 2:1517. 6. *Yarmouth VR* 1:168, 205; *Sandwich VR* 1:532. 7. *Yarmouth VR* 1:71. 8. *Sandwich VR* 2:1466. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:13-16 (Silas Bourne) [FHL #904607]. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 28:133-34 (Mary Bourne) [FHL #899490]. 11. *Massachusetts Acts and Resolves* 20:457, as stated in *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:248. 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 31:177-79; 32:113 (Melatiah Bourne) [FHL #899491]. 13. *Sandwich VR* 1:227.

388. **Silas Bourne, [Jr.],**[5] (*Silas Bourne*[4], *Desire Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1], was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 20 February 1736/7,[1] the son of Silas Bourne, [Sr.], and his wife, Mary Allen. Silas Bourne, [Jr.], died in Sandwich, 13 March 1781, aged 44 years and was buried in the Sandwich Cemetery.[2]

Silas Bourne married first in Sandwich, 23 June 1762 **Abigail Bourne**,[3] who was born in Sandwich about 1737,[4] the daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Dillingham) Bourne. Abigail died in Sandwich, 17 November 1763.[5]

Silas Bourne married second in Sandwich, 8 October 1767 **Fear Parker**,[6] who was probably born in Wood's Hole, Barnstable Co., Mass., about 1742,[7] the daughter of Lt. Joseph and Rebecca (Freeman) Parker. Fear was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger William Brewster through her mother, Rebecca Freeman. Fear (Parker) Bourne died in Boston, 30 June 1809.[8]

Silas Bourne's father, Silas Bourne, Esq., of Sandwich, in his will dated 24 May 1770, probated 1 May 1772, named Silas as one of his sons.[9] Silas died before his mother. In her will dated 21 April 1786, his mother mentioned Silas's sons, naming them as her grandsons, Silas Bourne and Ezra Allen Bourne.[10]

Fear Parker, Silas Bourne's second wife, was called "my sister Fear Bourne, wife of Silas Bourne," by her brother, John Parker of Sandwich, in his will dated 12 March 1774.[11] Fear's mother, widow Rebecca Parker, in her will written before Fear's sons were born, dated 27 November 1769, proved 18 March 1772, gave her daughter, Fear Bourne, £6-13s-8d, "but if she have a child or children, then double."[12]

Silas Bourne of Sandwich, Esq., gentleman, died intestate. His widow, Fear Bourne, was appointed as his administratrix, 15 March 1781 and was to render her account before 15 March 1782. The inventory, which totaled £1130-14-11, was presented the same day by Benjamin Fessenden, innholder, John Smith, gentleman, and Moses Allen, merchant.[13]

When the Census of 1790 was taken, Fear Bourne was living in Sandwich with two males under 16 years of age and two females.[14] but she soon moved to Boston. On 2 November 1799, she bought a house near the Rev. Mr. Howard's Meeting House.[15] Fear remained in Boston until her death in 1809.

Children (**Bourne**), born in Sandwich, Mass.:[16]
By his first wife, Abigail Bourne:

i. **Abigail**[6], born 22 February 1763, died 2 November 1763, aged 8 months.

By his second wife, Fear Parker:[17]

ii. **Silas**, born 9 November 1773, bapt. 28 November 1773; died young.
iii. **Silas**, born 31 May 1777, bapt. 8 June 1777; named by his paternal grandmother, Mary Bourne, in her will.
iv. **Ezra Allen**, born 31 August 1779; also named by his grandmother, Mary Bourne, in her will.

REFERENCES:
1. *Sandwich VR* 1:140. 2. *Sandwich VR* 2:1519. 3. *Sandwich VR* 1:208. 4. *Sandwich VR* 1:208. 5. *Sandwich VR* 2:1519. 6. *Sandwich VR* 1:523. 7. Frederick Freeman, *Freeman Genealogy* (1875), 93; *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 2:821-22. 8. Ibid. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:13-16 (Silas Bourne, [Sr.]) [FHL #904607]. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 24:101; 28:133-4

(Mary Bourne) [FHL#899490]. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:184 (John Parker). 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:499 (Rebecca Parker), as given in *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 2:821-22. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 10:214-15, 19:43 (Silas Bourne, intestate) [FHL #904602; 904608]. 14. *U.S. Census, 1790, Barnstable Co., Mass.*, 18. 15. Suffolk Co. Deeds, 193:126. 16. *Sandwich VR* 1:210. 17. Ibid.; Barnstable Co. Prob. 24:101; 28:133-4 (Mary Bourne) [FHL #899490].

389. **Mercy Newcomb**[5] *(Bathsheba Bourne*[4]*, Desire Chipman*[3]*, Howland, John*[1] *Howland* was probably born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 4 February 1723,[1] the daughter of Bathsheba Bourne and her first husband, William Newcomb. Mercy probably died in Rochester, Plymouth Co., Mass., after 20 September 1757, the date her last child was born.[2]

Mercy married in Sandwich 24 October 1742 **John Bassett**,[3] who was born in Sandwich 11 April 1716,[4] the son of William and Abigail (Bourne) Bassett. John Bassett is said to have died in Rochester in 1781.[5]

Mercy Newcomb's paternal great-grandfather, Shubael Smith of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., made his will 10 February 1733/4. In it Shubael Smith gave Mercy a gold ring, calling her "my great-granddaughter, granddaughter to my daughter, Mercy Newcomb, deceased, and daughter to William Newcomb of Sandwich."[6]

On 20 May 1736, Mercy Newcomb's mother, Bathsheba Newcomb of Sandwich, was appointed as the administratrix of the intestate estate of Mercy's father, William Newcomb, gent., deceased. On 1 July 1748, after her mother's second marriage to Timothy Ruggles, her mother and step-father presented their accounts to the probate court for the estate of Mercy's father, William Newcomb, which were accepted by the court.[7]

John Bassett's mother, Abigail Bourne, was the daughter of Elisha and Patience (Skiffe) Bourne. On 2 February 1708/9, Abigail Bourne of Sandwich, signed a receipt for her share of the estate of her father, Elisha Bourne of Sandwich.[8]

In another receipt, dated 8 December 1714, John Bassett's father, William Bassett, Jr., and his wife, Abigail, quit-claimed any further interest in the estate of Abigail's deceased brother, Elisha Bourne, Jr.[9]

John Bassett and his wife, Mercy, lived first in Sandwich where their first four children were born. About 1749 they moved to Rochester and had five more children. In a deed dated 10 June 1750, John Bassett of Rochester, cordwainer, sold five acres of land for £13 to his son, Benjamin Bassett of Rochester, cordwainer. This deed was not recorded until 23 February 1770, almost twenty years later.[10] In another deed dated 18 March 1769, John Bassett, cordwainer, sold five [more?] acres of land to his son, Benjamin Bassett of Rochester, cordwainer, for £13-6-8.[11]

Children (**Bassett**), first four born and baptized in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., last five born in Rochester, Plymouth Co., Mass.:[12]

i. **Aurelia**[6], born 22 April 1743. bapt. 25 September 1743.
ii. **Bathsheba**, born 14 December 1744, bapt. 21 April 1745.

iii. **Benjamin**, born 6 August 1746, bapt. 10 August 1746.
iv. **Mary**, born 27 March 1748, bapt. 14 August 1718.
v. **Emme**, born 1 November 1749.
vi. **Peter**, born 18 March 1752.
vii. **Desire**, born 22 March 1754.
viii. **Sarah**, born 2 February 1756.
ix. **Newcomb**, born 20 September 1757.

REFERENCES:
1. *MD* 20:58; *Sandwich VR* 1:124-25. 2. *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:219. 3. *Sandwich VR*, 154. 4. *Sandwich VR*, 87; *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:209, 219. 5. *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:219. 6. Dukes Co. Prob., Martha's Vineyard, 3:16-17 (Shubael Smith of Chilmark) [FHL #911747]]. 7. *MD* 20:58-59: Barns. Co. Prob. 5:269 (William Newcomb). 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:43 (Elisha Bourne of Sandwich) [FHL #904598], mentioned in *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:209, 219. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:181 (Elisha Bourne, Jr.) [FHL #904598]. 10. Plymouth Co. Deeds 3:181-2 (John Bassett) [FHL #904598]. 11. Plymouth Co. Deeds, Rochester 3:55:96 (John Bassett [FHL #559120]. 12. *Sandwich VR* 1:28, 152; *Gens. of Mayf. Fams.* 1:209.

390. **Desire Newcomb**[5] *(Bathsheba Bourne*[4]*, Desire Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1] *Howland* was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 21 May 1725,[1] the daughter of Bathsheba Bourne and her first husband, William Newcomb. Desire died in Dartmouth, Bristol Co., Mass., 5 January 1778, in her 50th year (*sic.*).[2]

Desire Newcomb married in Sandwich or Dartmouth, Mass., 12 January 1745/6, **Dr. Elisha Tobey**,[3] who was probably born in Sandwich 14 July 1723,[4] the son of Cornelius and Deborah (Pope) Tobey. Elisha Tobey died in Dartmouth, now Acushnet, Bristol Co., Mass., 10 May 1781.[5]

Desire's father, William Newcomb, did not leave a will. On 20 May 1736, at Sandwich, her mother, Bathshua Newcomb, was named administratrix of his estate, and she and three appraisers, presented the inventory and swore that it was accurate.[6]

Soon after their marriage, Elisha and Desire Tobey moved to Dartmouth and all of their children were born there. On 5 November 1759 Elisha Tobey witnessed the will of John Shepard of Dartmouth.[7]

Elisha Tobey's father, Cornelius Tobey of Sandwich, in his will dated 3 December 1791, probated in 1792, mentioned his son, Elisha Tobey, and Elisha's children, naming them as Lemuel Tobey, William Tobey, Elisha Tobey, Cornelius Tobey, Deborah Swift, Desire Hammond, Patience Langether and Abigail Tobey.[8]

No probate records for either Dr. Elisha Tobey or his wife, Desire have been found.

Children (**Tobey**), born in Dartmouth, Bristol Co., Mass., all mentioned by their grandfather, Cornelius Tobey, in his will:[9]

i. **Deborah**[6], born 16 July 1747, bapt. 5 July 1752; called Deborah Swift in her grandfather's will.

ii. **Lemuel**, born 27 February 1748/9.
iii. **Bathsheba**, born 1 September 1751; probably died young; not mentioned in her grandfather's will.
iv. **William**, born 7 August 1753, died young.
v. **William**, born 20 March 1755.
vi. **Desire**, born 24 August 1758; called Desire Hammond in her grandfather's will.
vii. **Patience**, born 13 February 1761; called Patience Longether in her grandfather's will.
viii. **Elisha**, born 18 January 1764.
ix. **Abigail**, born 2 August 1766. called Abigail Tobey in her grandfather's will.
x. **Cornelius**, born 10 July 1768.

REFERENCES:

1. *Sandwich VR* 1:124-25. 2. *Mayflower Families* 1:219. 3. *Mayf. Fams.* 1:219. 4. Ibid. 5. *Dartmouth VR* 1:74; *Mayf. Fams.* 1:219. 6. *MD* 20:58-59: Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:269-270; 8:151 (William Newcomb). 7. Rounds, *Bristol Co. Prob.* 2:104-5. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 28:130-33 (Cornelius Tobey, [Sr.]) [FHL #899490]. 9. Ibid., *Dartmouth VR* 1:277, 278; mentioned in gtandfather Cornelius Tobey's will.

391. **Mary Newcomb**[5] *(Bathsheba Bourne*[4]*, Desire Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1] *Howland*) was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 3 April 1728,[1] the daughter of Bathsheba Bourne and her first husband, William Newcomb. Mary probably died in Dartmouth, Bristol Co., Mass., after 5 November 1772, the date she was called "widow" when her daughter, Alice, was baptized in Dartmouth.[2]

Mary Newcomb married in Sandwich, Mass., (also recorded in Dartmouth, Bristol Co., Mass.), 10 April 1760, **Lemuel Pope,**[3] who is said to have been the Lemuel Pope who was born in Dartmouth, 12 March 1732,[4] the son of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Hunt) Pope. This Lemuel Pope, [Jr.], died in Dartmouth, Mass., 13 December 1796, "age 64 y. 8 m. 21 d." This was twenty-four years after his wife was called "widow" when her daughter, Alice, was baptized.[5] This identitfication may be incorrect.

Mary Newcomb's father, William Newcomb of Sandwich, died intestate, 8 April 1736. None of his children were mentioned in the settlement of his estate.[6]

Mary's maternal grandfather, Melatiah Bourne, in his will presented for probate 15 February 1742/3, gave Mary £12-10 sh when she reached the age of eighteen or was married.[7]

Children (**Pope**), born in Dartmouth, Bristol Co., Mass.:[8]

i. **William**[6], born 13 March 1761.
ii. **Timothy**, born 29 March 1763, died 29 April 1771.
iii. **Jonathan**, born 10 February 1765.
iv. **[possible child] Eunice**, born in 1767.

v. **[possible child] Sarah**, born in 1769
vi. **Alice**, bapt. 5 November 1772, "ch.of Mary Pope.wid."

NOTE: No records were found for daughters named Eunice and Sarah, who were said to have been born in 1767 and died in 1769, as reported by Charles Henry Pope, *History of the Pope Family, 1644-1888*, 288-89.

REFERENCES:
1. *Sandwich VR* 1:124-25. 2. *Dartmouth VR* 1:83. 93. 3. *Dartmouth VR* 2:335, 364; *Sandwich VR* 364 . 4. *Dartmouth VR* 1:140. 5. Charles Henry Pope, *A History of thhe Pope Family, 1644-1888* (Boston, Mass. 1888), 288-89; *Dartmouth VR* 3:54. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:269-70 (William Newcomb); *MD* (Apr. 1918) 20:58-59. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melatiah Bourne). 8. *Dartmouth VR* 1:183, 184, 185.

392. **Sarah Newcomb**[5] *(Bathsheba Bourne*[4]*, Desire Chipman*[3]*, Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1] *Howland* was probably born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., 21 October 1729,[1] the daughter of Bathsheba Bourne and her first husband, William Newcomb. Sarah died in Sandwich 20 May 1794, aged 65 years.[2]

Sarah Newcomb married, as his second wife, in Sandwich 19 October 1765, **Benjamin Fessenden**,[3] who was born in Sandwich 9 July 1729 and bapt. 20 July 1729,[4] the son of the Rev. Benjamin and Rebecca (Smith) Fessenden. Benjamin Fessenden's first wife was Deborah Perry, by whom he had at least three children, Stephen, born 27 October 1750, Samuel, born 2 September 1752, and Deborah, born 16 June 1754,[5] who were not descendants of *Mayflower* passengers John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland.[6] Sarah (Newcomb) Fessenden died in Sandwich 29 October 1783, at 55 years of age.[7]

Sarah was mentioned by her grandfather, Col. Melatiah Bourne, in his will and codicil dated 7 and 24 September 1742 and presented for probate 15 February 1742/3. In it Sarah was given £12-10s.[8]

Children (**Fessenden**), born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass.:[9]
i. **Sarah**[6], born 5 July 1761.
ii. **Rebecca**, born 11 September 1762.
iii. **Abigail**, born 26 February 1764.
iv. **Bathsheba**, born 27 March 1767.
v. **William**, born 4 January 1769.
vi. **Lucy**, born 16 November 1770.
vii. **Thomas**, born 22 July 1772.
viii. **Hannah**, born 22 October 1774.
ix. **Benjamin**, born 7 August 1776.

REFERENCES:
1. *Sandwich VR* 1:124-25. 2. *Sandwich VR*. 3. *Sandwich VR*; *NEHGR* (Oct. 1992) 149:381. 4. *Sandwich VR* (alpha). 5. *Sandwich VR* (alpha); *MD* 20 (Apr. 1918) 20:58. 6. Ibid. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:269-70 (William Newcomb); *MD* (Apr. 1918) 20:58-59. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 23:87 (Benjamin Fessenden). 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:262-66 (Melathiah Bourne) [FHL #904600]. 9. *Sandwich Vital Records.*

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